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NALANDA YEAR-BOOK

&

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

AN INDIAN AND INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL
OF CURRENT STATISTICS, EVENTS
AND PERSONALITIES

1942-43

EDITED BY

TARAPADA DAS GUPTA, M. A.

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PREFACE

In the present edition—the Special War Edition—the general plan of the preceding edition has been retained while due to difficulties in obtaining sufficient supplies of paper certain less important matters have been omitted. Some new tables regarding world production have been added while some of the statistical tables have been presented in improved forms. The section “The War of Today” contains two new features—‘The Grand Strategy’, and ‘This Side and That in the War’, in both of which an attempt has been made to give ideas about the nature and outlook of the War of today. The sections “Who’s Who in the World”, “Dictionary of Political and War Terms” and “Who’s Who in India” have been enlarged and brought up-to-date. The Editor regrets his inability to keep pace with the march of news, if not of events. The figures about Allied shipping losses and American shipping production, as given in the present edition, will appear to be quite out of date though these were drawn from materials available up to the end of June, 1942 when the matter in question went to the press. The recent announcement from U. S. A. regarding Allied losses in shipping and Lord Halifax’s declaration that U. S. A. was producing two ships a day and was expecting to build three a day in near future belie the figures and estimates given in p. 395 of the Year-Book.

The Editor is particularly indebted to the Rev. A. Lallemand, S. J., Editor, *New Review* for his having contributed such important and weighty portions of the section on War as ‘The Grand Strategy’, ‘The Russian Front’, and ‘The Pacific Outburst’. In revising the sections on Nepal and on Life Assurance in India, the Editor was respectively helped by Col. Shree Govinda Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and Mr. H. C. Naug, General Secretary, Indian Life Assurance Companies’ Field-workers’ Association.

To the numerous journalists and publicists all over India who voluntarily helped in ensuring a wide popularity to the first issue of the Year-Book, the Editor owes deep gratefulness and he records his particular indebtedness to Mr. Bidhubhusan Sen Gupta, Managing Editor, United Press of India, who helped the Editor in various ways.

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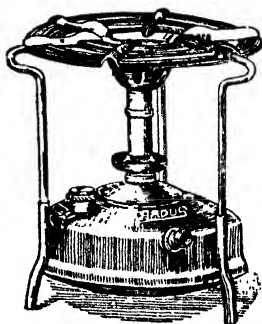
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NALANDA YEAR-BOOK

1942-43

CALENDAR FOR 1942-43

JANUARY							MAY						
S		4	11	18	25	...	S	...	3	10	17	24	31
M		5	12	19	26	...	M	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tu		6	13	20	27	...	Tu	...	5	12	19	26	...
W		7	14	21	28	...	W	...	6	13	20	27	...
Th	1	8	15	22	29	...	Th	...	7	14	21	28	...
F	2	9	16	23	30	...	F	1	8	15	22	29	...
Sa	3	10	17	24	31	...	Sa	2	9	16	23	30	...
FEBRUARY							JUNE						
S	1	8	15	22	...	...	S	...	7	14	21	28	...
M	2	9	16	23	...	...	M	1	8	15	22	29	...
Tu	3	10	17	24	...	...	Tu	2	9	16	23	30	...
W	4	11	18	25	...	...	W	3	10	17	24	...	...
Th	5	12	19	26	...	...	Th	4	11	18	25	...	...
F	6	13	20	27	...	...	F	5	12	19	26	...	...
Sa	7	14	21	28	...	...	Sa	6	13	20	27	...	...
MARCH							JULY						
S	1	8	15	22	29	...	S	...	5	12	19	26	...
M	2	9	16	23	30	...	M	...	6	13	20	27	...
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	...	Tu	...	7	14	21	28	...
W	4	11	18	25	...	...	W	1	8	15	22	29	...
Th	5	12	19	26	...	...	Th	2	9	16	23	30	...
F	6	13	20	27	...	...	F	3	10	17	24	31	...
Sa	7	14	21	28	...	...	Sa	4	11	18	25	...	...
APRIL							AUGUST						
S	...	5	12	19	26	...	S	...	2	9	16	23	30
M	...	6	13	20	27	...	M	...	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	...	7	14	21	28	...	Tu	...	4	11	18	25	...
W	1	8	15	22	29	...	W	...	5	12	19	26	...
Th	2	9	16	23	30	...	Th	...	6	13	20	27	...
F	3	10	17	24	...	...	F	...	7	14	21	28	...
Sa	4	11	18	25	...	...	Sa	1	8	15	22	29	...

CALENDAR FOR 1942-43

SEPTEMBER '42							FEBRUARY '43						
S	...	6	13	20	27	...	S	...	7	14	21	28	...
M	...	7	14	21	28	...	M	1	8	15	22	...	...
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	...	Tu	2	9	16	23	...	...
W	2	9	16	23	30	...	W	3	10	17	24	...	...
Th	3	10	17	24	...	...	Th	4	11	18	25	...	...
F	4	11	18	25	...	...	F	5	12	19	26	...	...
Sa	5	12	19	26	...	...	Sa	6	13	20	27	...	...
OCTOBER '42							MARCH '43						
S	...	4	11	18	25	...	S	...	7	14	21	28	...
M	...	5	12	19	26	...	M	1	8	15	22	29	...
Tu	...	6	13	20	27	...	Tu	2	9	16	23	30	...
W	...	7	14	21	28	...	W	3	10	17	24	31	...
Th	1	8	15	22	29	...	Th	4	11	18	25	...	...
F	2	9	16	23	30	...	F	5	12	19	26	...	...
Sa	3	10	17	24	31	...	Sa	6	13	20	27	...	...
NOVEMBER '42							APRIL '43						
S	1	8	15	22	29	...	S	...	4	11	18	25	...
M	2	9	16	23	30	...	M	...	5	12	19	26	...
Tu	3	10	17	24	...	...	Tu	...	6	13	20	27	...
W	4	11	18	25	...	...	W	...	7	14	21	28	...
Th	5	12	19	26	...	...	Th	1	8	15	22	29	...
F	6	13	20	27	...	...	F	2	9	16	23	30	...
Sa	7	14	21	28	...	...	Sa	3	10	17	24	...	...
DECEMBER '42							MAY '43						
S	...	6	13	20	27	...	S	...	2	9	16	23	30
M	...	7	14	21	28	...	M	...	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	...	Tu	...	4	11	18	25	...
W	2	9	16	23	30	...	W	...	5	12	19	26	...
Th	3	10	17	24	31	...	Th	...	6	13	20	27	...
F	4	11	18	25	...	...	F	...	7	14	21	28	...
Sa	5	12	19	26	...	...	Sa	1	8	15	22	29	...
JANUARY '43							JUNE '43						
S	...	3	10	17	24	31	S	...	6	13	20	27	...
M	...	4	11	18	25	...	M	...	7	14	21	28	...
Tu	...	5	12	19	26	...	Tu	1	8	15	22	29	...
W	...	6	13	20	27	...	W	2	9	16	23	30	...
Th	...	7	14	21	28	...	Th	3	10	17	24	...	...
F	1	8	15	22	29	...	F	4	11	18	25	...	...
Sa	2	9	16	23	30	...	Sa	5	12	19	26	...	...

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The solar system is the name given to the assemblage of heavenly bodies with the sun in the middle of them. The heavenly bodies consist of planets, comets and meteors. The planets, comparatively cool and dense bodies, shine by reflecting the rays of the sun. Most of the major planets have some attendant moon or satellites. The following table gives the names and other details about the planets and the principal comet :

	Distance from Sun (million miles)	Revolution period	Diameter in miles
Mercury	36	88 days	8,000
Venus	67	225 "	7,600
Earth	93	365 "	7,927
Mars	141	2 years	4,200
Jupiter	483	12 years	87,000
Saturn	886	29½ "	73,000
Uranus	1,783	84 "	32,000
Neptune	2,794	165 "	35,000
*Hailey's Comet.	55 (1) 3,800 (2)	76 "	—

In 1980, astronomers discovered a new major planet lying beyond the orbit of Neptune. The planet was named Pluto. Jupiter is the largest of all the planets. It weighs more than double of all the others combined ; but the sun's mass exceeds that of all the planets more than 700 times. The sun, therefore, forms a stable centre for the solar system. The comets are extremely diffuse objects. In some cases they are of stupendous size, and though insignificant in mass, they sometimes vastly exceed the sun in bulk. Their orbits are generally highly eccentric. Comets shine partly by reflected light but are also self-luminous. Meteors are extremely small bodies of metallic or stony composition. They become visible only when they enter our atmosphere and are rendered incandescent through friction. They travel largely by shoals or streams, which are believed to represent debris of disintegrated comets. As Neptune, the outermost planet in the solar system, revolves at 2,800 million miles from the sun, the planetary system measures at least 5,600 million miles across. There are many theories about the origin of the solar system, such as the nebular theory. But the theory most in favour at present is that of James Jeans who holds that the sun was once part of spiral nebula from which it was thrown off as a giant star millions of millions of years ago. Sometime during these millions of millions of years, the wandering star came so close that the sun, unable to stand the intense tidal forces generated, broke into pieces, and out of the debris, our earth and moon, as well as all the other planets and their satellites were formed.

The Sun

The sun, the most important of the heavenly bodies, keeps the planets circling round it by its attractive power. The average distance of the sun from the earth is about 92,880,000 miles. But the sun is not exactly in the centre of the earth's orbit, and we are 3,000,000 miles nearer to the sun in January than in July. The sun's diameter is about 864,000 miles, 109 times

(1) Perihelion distance. (2) Aphelion distance. * Motion retrograde.

that of the earth and its bulk is 1,300,000 times that of the earth. Its weight or mass is 332,000 times that of the earth, and the density of the sun is $1\frac{1}{8}$ that of water. Galileo first discovered some dark spots on the sun, which moved across its disc in about a fortnight, from which he correctly inferred that the sun rotates in 25 days. The rotation period, as prolonged observations have shown, varies in different solar latitudes. Two centuries after Galileo, Schwabe discovered that the dark spots on the sun wax and wane in a period that averages 11 years. The luminous exterior which radiates its light is called the *Photosphere*. A thin shell of cooler gases, called the reversing layer, envelops the *Photosphere*. This layer absorbs some light and causes the dark lines in the solar spectrum. Above this is the *Chromosphere* or the sphere of colour, a region 5,000 to 10,000 miles deep, glowing with reddish light. Farthest out of all is the *Corona*, or sun's outer atmosphere. Its spectrum shows the presence of hydrogen and of an unknown gas which has been named *coronium*. The effective temperature of the sun's surface is estimated at 6,000°C or 10,000°F. A minute proportion of the sun's energy may be supplied by meteoric impact and a much larger proportion by its secular contraction and by the radio-active transmutations. But probably a large part comes from sources as yet only dimly surmised. The radiation of the sun and other stars, according to modern scientific theories, is largely derived from an actual conversion of an extremely small fraction of their total mass into energy. The matter itself, it is believed, is totally annihilated in the process. The sun's heat and light are said to be the source of all life and energy in the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

The Planets

"The known major planets are, in the order of their proximity to the sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. These bodies shine by reflected sunlight. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn were known to the ancients. Uranus was discovered through observation by Herschel in 1781, while the discovery of Neptune was the result of pure intellectual work, the calculation of Leverrier and Adams (1845). The planetoids or asteroids are small bodies discovered since the beginning of the nineteenth century, mainly between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; over 1,000 are now known. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars closely resemble one another in many respects. They are all of moderate size, with great densities, the earth weighing as much as five and half times an equal bulk of water. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, on the other hand, are of enormous size, of small densities, Saturn weighing less than an equal bulk of water, and probably possesses a high temperature. The most colossal of the planets is Jupiter; its volume exceeds that of the earth 1,300 times. Saturn is next in size. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, being outside the earth's orbit, are sometimes called the superior planets; Venus and Mercury, being within the earth's orbit, are called inferior planets. The major planet which approaches nearest to the earth is Venus, the least distance in round numbers being 25 million miles; the most distant is Pluto, a small body which was discovered in 1930." (See solar system).

The Earth

The earth, our home, is a nearly spherical body which rotates once every 24 hours from west to east round its axis, an imaginary line having the north

and the south poles as its extremities. In the course of a year the earth completes a revolution round the sun. The earth is not exactly a sphere as it is very slightly flattened at the poles. The polar diameter, i.e. the diameter from pole to pole, is shorter than the diameter at right angles to this, i.e. the equatorial diameter. The polar diameter is about 7,900 miles whereas the equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The equator—an imaginary line going right across the earth—divides the earth into two halves, the northern and southern hemispheres.

The earth, in common with other planets, moves round the sun, completing the annual revolution in about 365 days and 6 hours. The orbit of the earth is an ellipse and hence the earth is not equally distant from the sun throughout the year. About 3rd January the earth is nearest the sun and about 4th July, the farthest from it. The velocity of the earth is about $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles per second. The earth's daily motion about its axis takes place in 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 seconds of mean time and is the occasion of the alternation of day and night. For all places removed from the equator day and night are equal only twice in the year at the equinoxes, i. e. on 21st June and 22nd December.

The earth possesses magnetism; when a magnetic needle is balanced on a point, it remains at one position only. The earth acts upon all magnets as they act upon each other. The surface of the earth contains over 196,000,000 sq. miles of which about two-sevenths is dry land, the remaining five-sevenths being water. The land is arranged into masses of irregular shape and size, the greatest connected mass being the eastern hemisphere. The total population is between 2,100 and 2,300 millions.

Oceans and Seas—Areas and Depths

<i>Names</i>	<i>Area of basin 1,000 sq. miles</i>		<i>Greatest depth (feet)</i>
Pacific Ocean	63,986	Off Mindanao	35,410
Atlantic "	31,580	Porto Rico Trench	27,962
Indian "	28,350	Sunda Trench	22,968
Arctic "	5,542	...	16,634
Malay Sea	3,137	Kei Trench	21,342
Central American Sea	1,770	Caribbean	20,568
Mediterranean "	1,145	Pola Deep	12,376
Behring "	878	Buldir Trough	18,442
Okhotsk "	582	Kurile Trough	10,554
East China "	480	about	10,500
Hudson Bay	472	about	1,500
Japan "	405	about	10,200
Andaman "	305	about	11,000
North "	221	Skaggerak	1,998
Baltic "	158	about	1,200
Red "	178	about	7,254

THE WORLD

The surface area of the earth is about 197 million sq. miles of which 55·2 million sq. miles is land and the remainder is water. As has already been pointed out under the heading Earth, about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the earth's area is water

and $\frac{2}{3}$ th is land. The earth is divided into five major divisions known as continents. The area and population of those continents are indicated in the Tables at the end of this Section. The largest continent in respect of area and population is Asia; which constitutes about a third of the land area of the earth. The two Americas—North and South—are the next biggest continent in respect of area. Together, they are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of Europe, which is the smallest continent in area. Africa is about three times the area of Europe. But Europe is the most densely populated continent in the world. Oceania, which can be called a continent only by courtesy, is a number of islands, its area being only 3·2 million sq. miles and population 10·6 million.

Of the empires of the world, the British Empire is the largest in respect of both area and population; next in importance come U. S. S. R., the French Empire, the Chinese Republic and the Japanese Empire. The U. S. A. though not so large in respect of area or population is, however, the richest country in the world. The estimated total population of the world is about 2,250 million. The inhabitants of the earth are divided into six ethnological groups known as races: the Mongolians, the Caucasians, the Negroes, the Semitics, the Malayans and the Red Indians. The Mongolians are yellow in colour, the Caucasians and the Semitics are white in colour while the Negroes are black. Numerically the Mongolian or the Yellow race is the most prominent while in wealth, power and opulence the White race is the dominant race in the world.

AREA & POPULATION OF THE CONTINENTS			RACES OF MANKIND		
<i>Continents</i>	<i>Area in 1,000 sq. miles</i>	<i>Estimated Population in 1938 in millions</i>	<i>Name of the Race</i>	<i>Continent where mainly resident</i>	<i>Estimate in millions</i>
Europe*	2,085	400	Mongolian	Asia	680
Asia*	10,848	1184	Caucasian	Europe & Asia	725
U. S. S. R.	8,176	170	Negro	Africa	210
Africa	11,699	155	Semitic	Africa & Asia	100
North America	7,581	142	Malayan	Oceania, etc.	104
Central America & Islands	1,077	41	Red Indian &c.	America	80
South America	7,047	91			
Oceania	3,201	11			
World	51,214	2,144		Total	1,849

Principal Empires of the World

<i>Empire</i>	<i>Area in million sq. m.</i>	<i>Estimated population</i>
British Empire	18·8	500
U. S. S. R.	8	170
French Empire	4·8	106·8
Chinese Republic†	2·9	422
U. S. A. and dependencies	8·6	187
German Empire‡	·22	79·5

* Excluding U. S. S. R. † Before War. ‡ In August, 1939.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

(Mother Tongues)

<i>Language</i>	<i>People in millions</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>People in millions</i>
Chinese (Mandarin)	... 400	Malay	... 40
English	... 200	Arabic	... 40
Russian	... 180	Polish	... 80
German	... 80	Ukrainian	... 80
Western Hindi	... 72	Bihari	... 28
French	... 70	Telugu	... 26
Spanish	... 75	Korean	... 22
Japanese	... 70	Marathi	... 21
Portuguese	... 50	Tamil	... 21
Italian	... 50	Turkish	... 20
Bengali	... 50		

Area and Population by Continents

Population figures in most cases refer to the period before September, 1939.

ASIA

<i>Country</i>	<i>Area in 1,000 sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population in millions</i>	<i>Per sq. mile</i>
Afghanistan	245	7	26
Burma	262	15	57
Ceylon	25·5	5·3	208
China :	4,457	451	101
China Proper	2,088	441	211
Mongolia	1,860	8	2
Sinkiang	551	8	5
Tibet	468	8	6
Fr. Indo-China :			
Annam	58	5·7	97
Cambodia	70	8	44
Cochin-China	24	4·7	192
Kwang Chou-wan	·25	·2	800
Laos	100	1	10
Tonkin	48	8	186
Hong-Kong	·4	1	2,500
INDIA :			
British India	862·7	256·9	297
Native States	712·5	81·8	114
Iran (Persia)	680	15	28
Iraq	150	8	20
Japan & Dependencies	260·8	98	888
Malaya :			
Straits Settlements	1·8	1·8	966
Federated States	27·5	2	76
Manchuria (Manchukuo)	400	80	75
Nepal	54	5·6	108
Netherlands Indies :			
Java and Madura	51	40	784
Other Provinces	60	18	217

ASIA (CONTINUED)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Area in 1,000 sq. miles</i>	<i>Population in millions</i>	<i>Per sq. mile</i>
Palestine	10	1·8	184
Philippine Is.	115	13	112
Syria & Lebanon	60	2·5	42
Thailand (Siam)	198·2	14·4	78
Turkey in Asia	285·2	14·9	52
U. S. S. R. (Asia)	6,750	54	8

EUROPE

Belgium	12	8·3	702
Bulgaria	40	6	150
Denmark	15	3·5	237
Eire	27	3	112
England & Wales	58	41	703
Estonia	19	1·1	62
Finland	150	3·7	24
France	213	42	197
Germany (1939)	226	78·5	347
Germany (1933)	181	65·3	360
Greece	50	6	132
Hungary	41	10	246
Italy	131	45	343
Albania	11	1	90
Latvia	25	2	80
Lithuania	19	2·3	118
Luxemburg	1	·3	300
Netherlands	14	8·6	618
Northern Ireland	5	1·8	244
Norway	125	3	24
Portugal	35	7·4	214
Rumania	123	19·6	159
Scotland	30	4·8	159
Spain	200	24	120
Sweden	173	6·2	35
Switzerland	16	4·1	257
Turkey in Europe	9	2	215
Yugoslavia	94	14	149
U. S. S. R. (Europe)	2,587	125·4	48

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina	1,132	12·8	11
Bolivia	600	3	5
Brazil	3,300	40	12
Chile	290	4·3	15
Columbia	462	8	17
Ecuador	276	2	7
Paraguay	62	·8	13
Peru	358	5·5	15
Uruguay	72·2	2	27
Venezuela	363·7	3	8

NORTH AMERICA

<i>Country</i>	<i>Area in 1,000 sq. miles</i>	<i>Population in millions</i>	<i>Per sq. mile</i>
Canada	3,700	10·4	3
Newfoundland	43	·3	6
United States	3,738	137	36

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

Jamaica	4·4	1·2	259
Costa Rica	23	·5	22
Cuba	44	3·7	80
Dominican Republic	19	1	50
Guatemala	43	3	70
Haiti	10	2·3	229
Honduras	44	·8	19
Mexico	769	16·6	21
Nicaragua	52	·8	14
Panama	32	·4	13
Salvador	13	1·4	109

OCEANIA

Australia	3,000	6·6	2
New Zealand	104	1·6	15

AFRICA

Abyssinia (Ethiopia)	350	7	20
Algeria	222	7	31
Belgian Congo	910	10	11
Cameroon, British	84	·8	21
Cameroon, French	143	2·6	13
Egypt	363	16	44
Eritrea	64	·6	10
French W. Africa	1,830	15·3	8
Gold Coast	92	3·3	35
Kenya	225	3·1	14
Liberia	43	2	46
Madagascar etc.	228	4	17
Mauritius etc.	·72	·4	555
Libya	310	1	1
French Zone	162	6·4	33
Spanish Zone	11	·8	63
Nigeria	373	20	54
Nyasaland	48	1·6	33
Rhodesia, Northern	288	1·4	5
Rhodesia, Southern	150	1·4	9
Sierra Leone	28	1·8	64
Somaliland, British	68	·3	5
Somaliland, Italian	220	1	5
Sudan	1,000	6	6
Uganda	94	3·6	38
Union of South Africa	473	9·6	20
S. W. Africa	318	·4	1

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS (1938)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Death rate</i>
Egypt	48.5 (37)	26.4 (37)	Denmark	18.1	10.8
South Africa	25.4 (39)	9.4	France	14.6	15.4
Canada	20.8 (39)	9.6	Greece	26.4 (37)	15.2 (37)
United States	17.2 (39)	10.6	Hungary	19.5	14.8
Mexico	39.2	23.9	Ireland	19.3	18.6
Argentina	24.1	12.0	Italy	23.6	18.9
Chile	33.6	24.6	Norway	15.8	10.0
Ceylon	37.8 (37)	21.7 (37)	Holland	20.6	8.5
Straits Settlements	42.2	21.3	Poland	24.4	13.8
INDIA	34.1	24.3	Rumania	29.6	19.2
BURMA	31.8	23.7	United Kingdom	15.5	11.8
Japan	26.7	17.4	Sweden	14.9	11.5
Korea	27.2 (36)	18.7 (36)	Switzerland	15.2	11.6
Philippine Islands	38.0 (37)	18.8 (37)	Czecho-Slovakia	17.6	18.5
Germany	19.7	11.7	Yugoslavia	27.7 (37)	15.8 (37)
Belgium	15.6	13.0	Australia	17.5	9.6
Bulgaria	22.4	13.4	New Zealand	18.8	9.7

Note. Birth rate, as it appears from the above table, is the highest in Egypt, Straits Settlements and Mexico, but the corresponding death rates are also high. The increase of population per 1,000 per year is the highest in Straits Settlements, being about 21 per 1,000 per year.

INFANT MORTALITY (1938)

(Deaths under one year per 1,000 living births)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Mortality per 1,000</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Mortality per 1,000</i>
Egypt	198 (39)	Hungary	134
South Africa	50 (39)	Ireland	66
Canada	62 (39)	Italy	109 (37)
United States	48 (39)	Norway	41 (37)
Mexico	186 (38)	Holland	36
Argentina	92 (39)	Poland	140
Chile	225	Portugal	151 (37)
Ceylon	158 (37)	Rumania	183
Straits Settlements	151	England & Wales	52
BRITISH INDIA	167	Scotland	70
BURMA	223	Northern Ireland	75
Japan	114	Sweden	41
Germany	60	Switzerland	43
Austria	80	Czecho-Slovakia	122 (37)
Belgium	75	Yugoslavia	141 (37)
Denmark	66 (37)	Australia	88
France	66	New Zealand	50
Greece	122 (37)		

Note. Infant mortality in India, though not the highest in the world, is higher than that in any country in Europe excepting Rumania.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as
the *expectation of life* or the *mean after-life-time*.

Country	Year of computation	Sex	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Egypt	1917-27	M.	31	...	38'06	32'92	27'80	22'52	18'07	13'55	9'63
		F.	36	...	41'64	35'77	30'04	24'53	19'86	14'58	10'27
South Africa	1920-22	M.	55'61	59'94	54'02	45'26	37'08	29'16	21'86	15'14	9'53
		F.	59'18	62'88	57'00	48'15	39'98	31'89	23'97	16'36	10'35
Canada	1930-32	M.	58'96	64'46	57'65	48'74	40'24	31'60	23'33	15'96	9'71
		F.	60'78	65'22	58'67	49'66	41'23	32'92	24'69	17'05	10'53
U. S. A.—Whites	1929-31	M.	47'55	51'08	44'27	35'95	29'45	23'86	17'92	13'15	8'78
		F.	49'51	52'38	45'83	37'22	30'67	24'80	18'60	14'22	10'38
Negroes	1936	M.	49'41	52'75	45'30	36'95	29'98	23'78	18'32	13'39	9'12
		F.	52'72	55'96	47'95	39'54	32'51	25'78	19'55	14'03	10'29
INDIA	1931	M.	26'91	34'68	36'38	29'57	23'60	18'60	14'81	10'25	6'35
		F.	26'56	33'48	33'61	27'08	22'30	18'23	14'65	10'81	6'74
Japan	1926-30	M.	44'82	51'07	47'93	40'18	33'48	25'74	18'49	12'23	7'48
		F.	46'54	52'10	49'18	42'12	35'98	29'01	21'67	14'68	8'88
Germany	1932-34	M.	59'56	64'43	57'28	45'16	39'47	30'33	22'54	15'11	9'05
		F.	62'81	66'41	59'09	49'34	41'05	32'38	23'85	16'07	2'58
Austria	1930-33	M.	54'47	60'55	54'08	45'18	36'86	28'65	20'96	14'15	8'59
		F.	58'53	63'46	56'96	48'03	39'59	31'13	22'94	15'42	9'21
Belgium	1928-32	M.	56'02	61'25	55'88	46'04	37'78	29'48	21'61	14'53	8'69
		F.	59'79	63'84	57'25	48'43	40'17	31'77	23'55	15'93	9'60
France	1928-33	M.	54'30	58'63	52'06	43'30	35'42	27'62	20'38	13'76	8'29
		F.	59'02	62'53	55'35	47'40	39'54	31'37	23'39	15'94	9'58

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as
the *expectation of life* or the *mean after-lifetime*.

Country	Year of computation	Sex	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Ireland	1925-27	M.	57.37	61.15	55.20	46.40	38.39	30.48	22.67	15.75	10.02
		F.	57.93	60.83	54.92	46.36	38.60	30.88	23.19	16.36	10.72
Italy	1930-32	M.	53.76	59.71	55.46	46.75	38.58	30.39	22.45	15.16	9.05
		F.	56.00	61.32	57.15	48.49	40.41	32.14	23.89	16.18	9.61
Holland	1910-20	M.	55.1	60.3	55.4	46.7	38.8	30.5	22.4	15.1	9.1
		F.	57.1	61.1	56.0	47.5	39.5	31.4	23.4	15.9	9.6
United Kingdom	1937	M.	60.18	63.83	56.35	47.10	38.32	29.57	21.40	14.32	8.58
		F.	64.40	66.79	59.59	50.40	41.60	32.78	24.28	16.48	9.97
Northern Ireland	1925-27	M.	55.42	59.98	54.42	45.63	37.46	29.28	21.55	14.79	9.36
		F.	56.11	59.48	53.73	45.22	37.42	22.65	22.15	15.55	10.20
Sweden	1931-35	M.	63.22	65.88	58.37	49.44	41.07	32.50	24.21	16.59	10.12
		F.	65.33	67.17	59.49	50.55	42.15	33.54	25.14	17.29	10.51
Czecho-Slovakia	1929-32	M.	51.32	59.90	54.04	45.29	37.15	28.96	21.24	14.35	8.67
		F.	55.18	61.96	56.10	47.40	39.24	30.98	22.88	15.85	9.24
Russia	1926-27	M.	41.93	51.40	51.65	43.24	35.65	28.02	20.99	14.85	9.65
		F.	46.79	55.46	55.73	47.36	37.75	32.12	24.41	17.07	10.96
Australia	1932-34	M.	63.43	65.49	58.02	48.81	39.90	31.11	22.88	15.57	9.60
		F.	67.14	68.67	61.02	51.67	42.77	34.04	25.58	17.74	10.98
New Zealand	1931	M.	65.04	66.61	58.75	49.61	40.78	32.07	23.73	16.22	9.87
		F.	67.88	68.64	60.67	51.28	42.45	33.80	25.24	17.80	10.68

Note. The figures in the first column, i.e. expectation of life at age 0, represent the average longevity in the countries enumerated above. New-Zealanders, Australians and the Swedes enjoy the maximum longevity.

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

WHEAT (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>
Egypt	13	Germany	56
Tunis	5	Bulgaria	19
South Africa	4	France†	78
Canada	133	Hungary	31
United States	205	Spain	29
Argentina	33	Italy	80
China (estimate)	173 ('37/38)	Poland	23
Manchuria	13	Roumania	44
Korea	3	United Kingdom	17
India	101	Turkey	46
Japan	17	Yugoslavia	29
U. S. S. R.	409 ('38/39)	Australia	53

Note. The total estimated World production of wheat in 1939-40 is 1,150 million quintals excluding U. S. S. R. U. S. S. R., U. S. A. and India occupy the first, second and third positions respectively, as producers of wheat. No reliable figures about China's wheat production are available.

POTATO (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>
Canada	16	Hungary†	27
United States	93	Ireland	30
Korea	8 ('37/38)	Italy	29 ('38/39)
Japan	18 ('38/39)	Latvia	16
U. S. S. R.	656 ('37/38)	Lithuania	21
Germany & Austria	563	Poland	345 ('38/39)
Belgium	33	Roumania	20
Denmark	11	United Kingdom	52 ('38/39)
Spain*	48 ('30/34)	Sweden	19
Finland	15	Czecho-Slovakia	98 ('38/39)
France	173 ('38/39)	Yugoslavia	17 ('38/39)

Note. The total estimated world production of potatoes excluding U.S.S.R. was 1,664 million quintals in 1939-40. Latest figures of U.S.S.R. production are not available. It appears that the Soviet Republic is the biggest producer of potatoes, the next important positions being occupied by Germany, Poland, France and U. S. A.

* Average annual production. † Estimated production.

BARLEY (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>
Algeria	11	Germany & Austria	43
French Morocco	21	Denmark	12
Canada	22	France	13 ('38/39)
United States	60	Poland	15
China (estimate)	64 ('37/38)	United Kingdom	9
India	21 ('38/39)	Czecho Slovakia	13 ('38/39)
Iraq (estimate)	11 ('38/39)	Turkey	23
Iran (do.)	7 ('37/38)	U. S. S. R.†	82 ('38/39)
Japan	18		

Note. The total estimated world production of barley in 1939-40 was about 378 million quintals excluding U. S. S. R. production, the latest figures of which are not available. U.S.S.R. occupies the first position in production of barley, the next positions are occupied by U. S. A., Germany, Turkey, Canada, and India respectively.

RICE (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>
United States	11	Indo-China	71 ('38/39)
China (estimate)	480 ('36/37)	Japan	128
Korea	27	Siam (Thailand)	51
Formosa	17	Italy	8 ('38/39)
India	385	Philippines	23 ('37/38)
Burma	71		

Note. The figures of Chinese production of rice given above are mere estimates. In the absence of reliable figures for China, it may be said that India contributes the largest quantity of rice to world production.

CANE SUGAR (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>
Mauritius	2 ('39/40)	Brazil†	12
U. S. A.	4	Peru†	4
Cuba†	27	Formosa†	12
Dominican Republic†	4	INDIA†	28
Mexico†	3	Java†	16
Porto Rico†	9	Philippines	9 ('37/38)
Argentina†	5	Australia†	9
		Hawaii†	8

Note. The total estimated world production of cane sugar in 1939-40 was about 174 million quintals. In production of cane sugar India, Cuba and Java occupy the first, second and third positions respectively.

† Estimated production.

BEET SUGAR (1989-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>
United States	15	Italy	4
U. S. S. R.†	24	Poland†	4
Germany & Austria	21	United Kingdom	5
France†	9	Czecho-Slovakia	5 ('88/89)

Note. Estimated world production of beet sugar in 1989/40 is 105 million quintals, the largest contributors being U. S. S. R., Germany and U. S. A.

MAIZE (1989-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>
Fr. W. Africa†	5 ('87/88)	INDIA	21 ('87/88)
Egypt	15	Neth. Indies	20 ('88/89)
Union of S. Africa	18	Indo-China	6 ('87/88)
United States	665	Philippines	5 ('88/89)
Mexico	17 ('88/89)	U. S. S. R.	27 ('88/89)
Argentina	106	Hungary†	23
Brazil	60 ('87/88)	Italy	29 ('88/89)
China (estimate)	61 ('86/87)	Roumania	60
Manchuria	30	Yugoslavia	40

Note. The estimated world production of maize in 1989-40 is 1,225 million quintals. The first four largest producers in order of quantitative merit are U. S. A., Argentina, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

COFFEE (1989-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production or Exports 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production or Exports 1,000 quintals</i>
Angola	190	Guatemala	550
Belgian Congo	230	Haiti (estimate)	250
Ethiopia (estimate)	130 ('87/88)	Mexico	500
Kenya	165	Nicaragua (estimate)	120
Madagascar	300	Salvador	540
Uganda (estimate)	177	Brazil	12500
Tanganyika (estimate)	172	Columbia	2670
Costa Rica (estimate)	240	Venezuela	650
Cuba	320	Neth. Indies	1071
Dominican Republic	210		

Note. Estimated world production in 1988-89 was 22 million quintals, South America produces more than 72 % of world's coffee.

† Estimated production.

COCOA (RAW) [1939-40]

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production or Exports</i> <i>1,000 quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production or Exports</i> <i>1 000 quintals</i>
Gold Coast†	2,390	Nigeria†	1,175 ('38/39)
Ivory Coast†	527 ('37/38)	Brazil	1,361 ('37/38)

Note. Estimated world production in 1938-39 was 7·2 million quintals. Though the production is spread all over all the continents, the chief producers of cocoa are the countries enumerated above.

TEA (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production or Exports</i> <i>1,000 quintals</i>
Ceylon (estimate)	1,084
INDIA	2,050 ('38/39)
Netherlands Indies	839
Japan	575
China (estimate)	226

Note. Estimated world production of tea in 1938-39 is about 4·9 million quintals, India producing 2 million quintals. The first three positions are occupied by India, Ceylon and Dutch East Indies.

TOBACCO (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 quintals</i>
United States	8,027	Germany	335 ('38/39)
China (estimate)	7,738 ('37/38)	Greece	550
INDIA	4,958	France	336
Burma	431 ('38/39)	Italy	421 ('38/39)
Neth. Indies	519 ('38/39)	Bulgaria	353
Japan	820	Turkey	565

Note. Estimated world production of tobacco in 1939-40 was 25 million quintals. U. S. A. and India producing about 8 million quintals and 4·9 million quintals respectively occupy the first and the second positions.

MEAT (1939)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>
South Africa	226 ('38)	Belgium	302 ('38)
Canada	702 ('38)	France	1,431 ('38)
United States	7,821	Italy	633 ('36)
Mexico	217 ('38)	Poland	800 ('37)
Argentina†	1,900 ('38)	Roumania†	240 ('38)
Brazil	1,191 ('37)	United Kingdom	1,360 ('37)
U. S. S. R.	3,303 ('38)	Australia†	1,010 ('37)
Germany	8,676 ('38)	New Zealand	482 ('38)

Note. U. S. A., U. S. S. R. and Germany occupy the first, second and third positions respectively.

† Estimated production.

COTTON-SEED (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million quintals</i>
Egypt	7	Brazil	10
Uganda (estimate)	1.5	China†	15
Anglo-Egp. Sudan	1	India	21
U.S.A.	48	U.S.S.R.	19
Mexico	1.2	Turkey	1.8 ('38/39)

Note. Estimated world production in 1939-40 was about 126 million quintals.

LINSEED (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production in million quintals</i>
United States	5
Argentina	10
INDIA	4.5
U. S. S. R.	7.5 ('38/39)

Note. The estimated world production in 1939-40 was about 24 million quintals excluding U. S. S. R. production.

GROUND-NUTS (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production or Exports 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production or Exports 1,000 quintals</i>
French West Africa	7,670 ('38/39)	Manchuria	1,206 ('38/39)
Nigeria (estimate)	2,590	INDIA	80,502
U.S.A.	5,350	BURMA	1,829 ('38/39)
China (estimate)	26,511 ('36/37)	Java and Madura	2,708

Note. Estimated world production of ground-nuts in 1938-39 was 62 million quintals, of which India's share was 32 million quintals. China is the second largest producer of ground-nuts. But latest figures of Chinese production are not available

SOYA BEANS (1939)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 quintals</i>
China (estimate)	59,110 ('36)	Japan	3,483 ('38)
Manchuria	46,610	Java, Madura	8,260
Korea	5,069 ('38)		

OLIVE OIL (1938-39)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 quintals</i>
Tunis	250	Italy	1753
Spain†	8,700 ('39/40)	Turkey	388
Greece	1,552 ('39/40)		

Note. Estimated world production of olive oil in 1939-40 was 10 million quintals. Spain and Italy together contribute about 50% of world production.

† Estimated production.

RUBBER (CRUDE) [1939]

<i>Country</i>	<i>Shipments 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Shipments 1,000 metric tons</i>
Caribbean (Mexico)	3	Netherlands Indies	378
South America	16	French Indo-China	66
N. Borneo and Sarawak	86	British Malaya	383
Ceylon	62	Siam (Thailand)	42
INDIA	9	Oceania and Philippines†	2
BURMA	7		

Note. Estimated world production in 1939 was 1 million metric tons. British Malaya and Dutch East Indies occupy the first and the second positions respectively.

COTTON (1939-40)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 quintals</i>
Egypt	3,905	Brazil	4,564
Uganda	626	China†	6,357 ('37/38)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	506	INDIA	9,072
U. S. A.	25,021	U. S. S. R.	8,800

Note. Estimated world production in 1939-40 was 62 million quintals. U. S. A. producing nearly 40% of the world production. India is the second largest producer of cotton, but she is a bad second as she contributes only about 14% of world production.

JUTE (1939)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 quintals</i>
Formosa	90 ('36)	Japan	12 ('38)
INDIA	17,481	Nepal (estimate)	45
Indo-China	3 ('37)		

Note. Jute production is almost a monopoly of India.

WOOL (1938)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>
Union of S. Africa†	125 ('39)	Spain†	27
United States†	210 ('39)	France	24
Argentina†	180 ('39)	Italy†	15
Uruguay†	55 ('39)	United Kingdom	50
China†	55	Yugoslavia†	15 ('39)
INDIA†	45	Australia†	515 ('39)
Germany	20	New Zealand†	145 ('39)

Note. Estimated world production in 1938 is about 1·8 million metric tons, Australia, U. S. A., Argentina and U. S. S. R. occupying the first four positions respectively.

† Estimated production.

RAW SILK (1938)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>
INDIA	52 ('39)	U. S. S. R.†	1,800
Japan	39,325	Italy†	2,800 ('39)
China (estimate)	4,777 ('39)		

Note. With the increasing popularity of artificial silk, cultivation of raw silk has diminished all the world over, the world's estimated production in 1939 being 52 million metric tons. Japan is the largest producer, contributing about 75% of world production.

PAPER AND PAPER BOARDS (1938)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>
Canada	3,942 ('37)	Finland	762 ('37)
United States	11,645 ('37)	Italy	479
INDIA	60	Norway	465 ('37)
Japan	814 ('36)	Holland	535 ('37)
U. S. S. R.	842 ('36)	Poland	247
Germany	3,536	Sweden	979 ('37)
Austria	282	Czecho-Slovakia	317 ('37)
Belgium	235 ('37)		

Note. Germany is the biggest producer of paper and paste-board. World production in 1938 was 29.5 million metric tons.

CEMENT (1939)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>million metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>million metric tons</i>
United States	21	Germany & Saar	15.6 ('38)
Argentina	1	France	4 ('37)
INDIA	1 ('37)	Italy	4.6 ('38)
Japan & Colonies	5	Poland	1.7 ('38)
U. S. S. R.	5.7	United Kingdom	8 ('38)

Note. Estimated world production in 1938 was 84 million metric tons.

WINE (1938-39)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>million hecto-litre</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>million hecto-litre</i>
Algeria	21	France	61
United States†	7 ('39-40)	Greece	5
Argentina†	7	Italy	42
Chile†	4	Portugal†	8 ('39-40)
Germany	2	Roumania†	11 ('39-40)
Bulgaria	2	Yugoslavia†	5 ('39-40)

† Estimated production.

CRUDE PETROLEUM (1939)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>
Egypt	666	Netherlands Indies	7,943
Canada	973	Iraq	4,116
United States	171,058	Iran	10,367
Mexico	6,547	Japan & Formosa	380
Trinidad	2,710	U. S. S. R.	29,530
Argentina	2,650	Albania	208
Columbia	3,327	Germany	647
Ecuador	505	Austria	110
Peru	1796	France	70
Venezuela	30,533	Hungary	103
Saudi Arabia	536	Italy	11
Bahrein Island	1036	Poland	523
British Borneo	939	Roumania	6239
INDIA	323	Czecho-Slovakia	18
BURMA	1,100		

Note. Estimated world production in 1939 was 285 million metric tons, of which U. S. A. produced 171 million metric tons.

ALCOHOL (1939)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1000 metric tons</i>
U. S. A.	6,693	France	3556 ('37)
Canada	264 ('37)	Greece	214 ('38)
Argentina	300 ('38)	Hungary	490
Brazil	900	Netherlands	273 ('38)
INDIA†	234	Poland	860 ('38)
Japan†	195 ('33)	Roumania	319 ('38)
Philippines	506 ('38)	United Kingdom	2196 ('38)
Germany & Saar	3659 ('37)	Sweden	484
Austria	217 ('37)	Czecho-Slovakia	1005 ('38)
Belgium	231		

BENZOL (1939)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>
U. S. A.	341	Italy	17 ('38)
Japan	31 ('36)	Netherlands	35 ('38)
U. S. S. R.	31 ('30)	Poland†	37 ('38)
Germany & Saar	560 ('38)	United Kingdom	219 ('38)
Belgium	55 ('38)		

† Estimated production.

SALT (1988)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>
Canada	424	France	2337 (37)
United States	7281	Italy	1,555 (37)
China	4000 (37)	Poland	642
INDIA	1878 (37)	United Kingdom	3133 (37)
Germany	4561 (37)		

Note. World production in 1987 was 37 million metric tons.

COAL (1989)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>million metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>million metric tons</i>
S. Africa	20	Japan†	53 (38)
Canada	11	Sakhalin	2.5 (37)
United States	399	Germany, Saar & Austria	186 (38)
China†	15 (36)	Belgium	90
Manchuria†	14 (37)	France	46 (38)
Korea	2 (37)	Holland	13
Formosa	2 (37)	Poland	38 (38)
INDIA	29	United Kingdom	231 (38)
Netherl.-Indies	1.6	U. S. S. R.	193 (38)
Indo-China	2.5		

Note. World production in 1988 was 1220 million metric tons. U. S. A., United Kingdom, Germany and U. S. S. R. respectively occupying the first four places of honour in production of coal.

BAUXITE (1989)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1000 metric tons</i>
United States	381	U. S. S. R.†	250 (38)
British Guiana	57.2 (38)	Germany	93 (37)
Surinam	377 (38)	France	683 (38)
Malaya	50 ..	Hungary	496
INDIA	15 ..	Italy	361 (38)
Netherlands Indies	245 ..	Yugoslavia	314

ALUMINIUM (1989)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated smelter</i> <i>production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated smelter</i> <i>production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>
United States	148	France	50
Canada	75	Italy	28
Japan	23	Norway	32
U. S. S. R.	46	United Kingdom	25
Germany, Saar & Austria	185	Switzerland	28

Note. Estimated world production in 1989 was 6.5 million metric tons.

† Estimated production.

IRON ORE (1939)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production million tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production million tons</i>
United States	26	Luxemburg	1.5 (38)
Manchuria	1.8	Norway	1 "
INDIA	1.8 (38)	United Kingdom	8.6 "
Malaya	1.8	Sweden	8.4 "
Japan	.5 (36)	Czecho-Slovakia	.6 "
Germany	8 (38)	Australia	1.5 "
Spain	1.2 "	U. S. S. R.†	14.6 "
France	10 "		

Note. Estimated world production in 1938 was 75 million metric tons. U. S. A., the largest producer of iron ore, produced about 26 million metric tons which was more than 33½% of world production in that year. The next three positions are occupied by U. S. S. R., France and Sweden respectively.

PIG IRON AND FERRO ALLOYS (1939)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1000 metric tons</i>
United States	32866	France	6049 (38)
Manchuria	647 (36)	Luxemburg	1778
INDIA	1785	Poland	968 (38)
Japan†	2635 (37)	United Kingdom	6870 "
Korea	168 (37)	Sweden	714 "
Germany, Saar & } Austria }	18595 (38)	Czecho-Slovakia	1294 "
Belgium	3063	Australia	1123
		U. S. S. R.	15600

Note. Estimated world production in 1939 was 102 million metric tons, U. S. A., Germany, U. S. S. R. and the United Kingdom occupying respectively the first four positions in the production of pig-iron.

STEEL (1939)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1000 metric tons</i>
United States	47898	France	6174 (38)
INDIA	1035	Italy	2307 (38)
Japan	5811 (37)	Luxemburg	1829
U. S. S. R.	18800	Poland	1542 (38)
Germany, Saar & } Austria }	23208 (38)	United Kingdom	10565 "
Belgium	3111	Czecho-Slovakia	1761 "
		Australia	1189

Note. Estimated world production in 1939 was 136 million metric tons, U. S. A., Germany, U. S. S. R. and the United Kingdom occupying respectively the first four positions of honour.

† Estimated production.

COPPER ORE (1989)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>
Belgian Congo	121	Spain†	80 (88)
Northern Rhodesia	254 (88)	Norway	20
United States	655	Yugoslavia	42
Chile	399	Australia	23
Japan	77	U. S. S. R.	107
Germany	30		

Note. Estimated world production in 1988 was 2 million metric tons. U. S. A., Chile and Northern Rhodesia occupy respectively the first three positions of honour as producers.

LEAD ORE (Metal Content) (1989) †

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>
Canada	176	Spain†	32 (88)
United States	371	Italy†	40 (88)
Burma	89	United Kingdom	30 (88)
Germany & Austria	96 (88)	Yugoslavia	69

Note. World production in 1988

TIN (1989)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Smelter Production</i> <i>1,000 metric tons</i>
Malaya	88
Holland	15
United Kingdom†	37 (88)

Note. World production in 1988 was about 165700 metric tons.

GOLD (1989)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production</i> <i>1000 kilograms</i>
Australia	51
Canada	158
U. S. A.	148
Gold Coast	24
INDIA	13
South Africa	999
Southern Rhodesia	25
Japan	26
Korea	88 (88)
Mexico	26
Philippines	32

Note. Estimated world production of gold in 1989 was 1,215,000 kilograms including U. S. S. R. production. South Africa is the largest producer of gold. Her contribution is about 83% of world production. Reliable figures of U. S. S. R. production are not available. In 1987, the U.S.S.R. production was estimated between 186000 and 188000 kilograms.

† Estimated production.

SILVER (1939)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production metric tons</i>
Canada	720	BURMA	192
U. S. A.	1985	Japan†	310 (38)
Mexico	2360	Germany	211 (37)
Peru	584	Australia	484 (38)
Korea	83 (37)	U. S. S. R.†	218 (38)

Note. Estimated world production in 1939 was 7800 metric tons. The first three largest producers of silver are Mexico, U. S. A. and Canada.

QUICK SILVER (1939)†

<i>Country</i>		<i>Production in metric tons</i>
United States	...	642
Mexico	...	254
Spain	...	1450 (38)
Italy	...	2301 (38)

Note. Estimated world production in 1938 was 5200 metric tons only, Spain and Italy together accounting for about 74% of the world production.

SULPHUR (1939)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>
United States	2125	Japan	198 (38)
Chile	27	Spain A (E)	55
Netherlands Indies	16 (38)	„ B	11
		Italy	397 (38)

Note. World production in 1938 was 3.1 million metric tons, U. S. A. alone accounting for about 70% of world production.

SULPHURIC ACID (1939)†

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>
United States	4735	Germany	2050 (37)
Canada	226	France	1100 (38)
INDIA	30	Italy†	1150 (38)
Japan†	2500 (37)	United Kingdom	955 (38)
U. S. S. R.	1208 (36)		

Note. Estimated world production in 1938 was 16 million metric tons.

NITROGEN (1937-38)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>
Chile nitrate	224	Nitrate of lime	19†
Sulphate of ammonia	1,176	Other forms of Nitrogen	98†
By-product	411	By-product	4†
Synthetic	765	Synthetic	99†
Calcium cyanamide	305		

A—Sulphur ore. B—Sulphur content of ore mined. (E)—Estimate.

† Estimated production.

POTASH (in terms of pure Potash K₂O) [1938]

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production 1,000 metric ton</i>
United States	288	Germany	1,968 (37)
INDIA	4 (37)	Spain	121 (35)
Japan	4 (36)	France	552
Palestine	24	Poland	108
U. S. S. R.	235 (37)		

Note. World production in 1937 was 3.1 million metric tons.

ELECTRICITY (1938)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million kw.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production million kw.</i>
Union of South Africa P.	5,336 (36)	Germany	55,238
Canada P.	25,999	Belgium P.	8,194 (37)
United States D.	115,890	France	19,800
China (Excl. Manchuria)	4,169 (36)	Italy	15,108
Japan P.	26,714 (37)	Norway	9,907
British Malaya	375	United Kingdom	55,700
Philippines (Manila) P.	145	Australia	3,909 (37)
U. S. S. R. P.	46,780 (35)	New Zealand	1,253 (37)

RAILWAYS, SHIPPING, ETC.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Argentina (1939)	26,564	Italy (1938)	14,533
Australia (1938)	27,186	Japan (1936-37)	15,254
Belgium (1938)	70,068	Poland (1937)	12,580
Canada (1938)	56,760	Russia (1938)	58,163
China (1935)	8,131	Sweden (1938)	10,554
France (1938)	26,427	South Africa (1938)	18,213
Germany (1936)	42,299	United Kingdom (1937)	20,060
INDIA (1938-39)	41,134	U. S. A. (1938)	236,842

MOTOR-CARS (1938)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production in 1,000</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production in 1,000</i>
Canada	166	Germany	342
U. S. A.	2,490	France	223
Japan	30	Italy	69
U. S. S. R.	215	United Kingdom	445

Note. The estimated total of world production of motor cars in 1938 was 4,021,000. Of this, U. S. A. alone producing 2,490,000 accounted for 65.5% of world production.

P.—Public Station. B.—Central Station, Government plants & Railways.

CENSUS OF MOTOR CARS (end of 1929)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Total Motor cars</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Total Motor cars</i>
Egypt	27,715	Philippine Islands	84,161
South Africa, Union of	141,200	Indo-China	18,507
Canada	1,126,302	Netherlands Indies	83,687
United States	26,653,450	Germany	688,688
Mexico	84,771	Austria	84,588
Argentina	362,287	Belgium	143,386
Brazil	192,700	Denmark	98,301
China	80,233	Spain	178,176
INDIA	164,275	France	1,292,387
Japan	83,318	Irish Free State	43,988
Ceylon	19,982	Italy	250,427
British Malaya	87,407		

Note. In 1929 there were in all 35·2 million motor cars throughout the world, of which U. S. A. alone possessed 26·7 millions or about 76% the world figure.

Of the countries enumerated above, India is one of the poorest. But it is rather paradoxical that in 1929, Russia and Japan, by far richer countries than India, possessed only one-sixth and one-half respectively of the number possessed by India.

World Shipping

PRE-WAR FIGURES

STEAM AND MOTOR SHIPS (1939)

<i>Country</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Gross tons in millions</i>	<i>% of world tonnage</i>
Great Britain and N. Ireland	6,722	17·9	26·1
British Dominions	2,255	3·1	...
France	1,231	2·9	4·3
Germany	2,459	4·5	6·5
Greece	607	1·8	...
Italy	1,227	3·4	5
Japan	2,337	5·6	8·2
Netherlands	1,523	3	4·3
Norway	1,987	4·8	7·2
Sweden	1,231	1·6	...
United States (Sea)	2,345	8·9	13
United States (Lakes etc.)	508	2·5	...
Other countries	5,331	7·3	...
<i>World Total</i>	29,763	68·4	...

Note. Due to sinking, scuttling and transfer from one flag to another, the above tonnage figures have undergone great changes since the outbreak of the War (Sept. 8, 1939.).

(World Trade 1938)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports</i> (In million U. S. old gold dollars)	<i>Exports</i>
Union of South Africa	287.0	288.8
Canada	398.6	561.7
U. S. A.	1,151.5	1,805.4
Argentina	261.6	258.6
China	154.2	90.6
Manchuria	204.9	100.5
INDIA	324.9	350.2
Burma	44.8	102.0
Neth. Indies	158.0	226.1
Germany	1,296.4	1,250.2
France	783.1	516.9
Italy	345.7	322.6
Holland	459.7	337.4
United Kingdom	2,480.6	1,959.0
Australia	305.0	306.0
New Zealand	127.0	134.7
U. S. S. R.	154.6	148.1

Note. Total world trade in 1938 was 14,232 million old gold dollars (imports) and 13,356 million old gold dollars (exports). U. S. A. was the largest seller of goods and United Kingdom the largest buyer of goods in the world market.

PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TRADE (1929)

(Shared by certain countries of the world.)

<i>Country</i>	<i>% of Population</i> <i>to world population</i>	<i>% of world's</i> <i>foreign trade</i>
U. S. A.	6.15	13.93
United Kingdom	2.3	13.16
Germany	3.2	9.13
France	2	6.24
Canada	.5	3.48
INDIA	17.5	3.07
Japan	3.2	2.89
Netherlands	.4	2.80
Italy	2.1	2.79
Belgium	.4	2.76
Argentina	.55	2.57
China	22.2	2.12
Australia	.32	2.00
U. S. S. R.	7.85	1.90
Other countries	...	31.76

Note. The year 1929 is taken as a base year by statisticians. The figures in the second and the third columns read together will indicate the respective economic prosperity of the countries enumerated.

POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Country	Census year.	Agriculture, fishing etc.	Mining and quarries.	Industry.	Trade.	Mercantile marine.	Other transport and communications.	Army and navy.	Public administration.	Liberal professions.	Domestic service etc.	Other and unspecified.	Total.
South Africa (White)	1921	31.2	3.7	18.9	19.8	0.7	5.4	0.5	5.4	6.3	4.2	5.3	100.0
Canada	1921	95.0	1.6	26.9	18.0	0.7	7.1	0.2	2.8	6.0	6.7	...	100.0
United States	1920	26.8	2.6	30.8	10.2	0.4	7.0	0.5	1.3	5.2	8.2	7.5	100.0
BRITISH INDIA	1921	72.8	0.3	11.2	5.9	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.8	4.2	100.0
Germany	1925	30.5	3.2	35.1	11.7	0.5	4.2	0.4	2.0	4.1	4.4	0.9	100.0
England and Wales	1921	6.8	7.5	39.7	13.9	1.9	5.1	...	6.5	4.4	11.8	2.4	100.0
Austria	1920	31.9	...	33.3	...	12.2	...	...	8.8	2.6	11.2	...	100.0
Belgium	1920	19.1	6.6	39.9	10.7	0.8	6.8	2.2	3.9	3.6	5.0	2.0	100.0
Denmark	1921	34.8	...	27.0	10.8	1.3	4.6	0.7	0.8	5.5	13.3	1.2	100.0
Scotland	1921	10.1	7.1	40.2	10.7	1.7	6.6	0.8	1.3	4.4	9.2	8.0	100.0
France	1926	88.3	2.0	31.2	...	...	...	1.6	...	...	4.0	...	100.0
Ireland	1926	52.1	0.2	11.5	8.3	0.9	4.3	1.2	2.1	8.9	9.9	2.6	100.0
Italy	1921	56.1	0.6	21.0	6.4	...	4.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	2.4	...	100.0
Australia	1921	22.9	2.9	31.2	15.3	2.1	6.9	0.4	1.7	6.5	9.0	1.1	100.0
New Zealand	1921	27.1	1.6	27.5	15.5	3.2	6.7	0.3	1.0	8.4	8.7	...	100.0

¹ Includes army & navy. ² Includes mining and quarries.

³ Includes trade and other transport and communications. ⁴ Includes army and navy.

⁵ Includes mercantile marine.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

INDIA (1938-39)

<i>Type of Institution</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Scholars</i>
Universities ¹	15	10,189
Colleges	289	108,746
Professional colleges	79	23788
Professional & Technical schools	9355	403520
Secondary schools	13,687	2,505,028
Primary schools	187,562	10,869,947
Unrecognised Institutions	19354	597,443

GREAT BRITAIN

Universities*	16	49,152
Secondary and Technical schools†	2,408	725,450
Elementary schools†	32,119	5,652,323

CANADA (1936-39)

Universities	18	{ - - -
Colleges	—	
Other schools including		{ 116,742
Primary schools	33,963	2,180,032

U. S. A. (1938)

Universities, Colleges and professional schools	1,333	1,091,811
Other special schools	1,830	415,376
Elementary and Secondary schools	271,145	29,005,873

BELGIUM (1938)

Universities	4	10,775
Secondary schools	276	86,975
Elementary schools	13,438	1,222,164

FRANCE † (1938)

Universities	17	74,832
Secondary schools	545	282,349
Primary schools	84,105	5,839,311

* 1939-40 † 1938 ‡ Including Algeria ¹ 1937-38.

GERMANY (1938)

<i>Type of Institution</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of scholars</i>
Universities	25	48,189
Higher technical institutions	10	9,554
Secondary schools*	2,282	670,895
Elementary schools	52,989	7,898,585

ITALY

Universities	26	77,429†
Technical schools	1,975	846,294‡
Secondary schools	541	267,294‡
Elementary schools	148,760	5,817,690‡

JAPAN (1936-37)

Universities and colleges	45	72,195
Technical and special schools	1,720	572,629
Secondary schools	18,619	2,766,569
Elementary schools	27,786	11,719,589

IRELANDS (1938-39)

Universities	6	9,895
Technical and special schools	1,088	71,185
Secondary schools	420	82,684
Elementary schools	10,189	1,456,116

Soviet RUSSIA (1939)

<i>Schools in 1939</i>		<i>Scholars in 1939</i>	
<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Elementary (36)	164,081	Pre-school	6,000,000§
Factory (36)	1,797		
Technical (36)	2,572		
Workers' faculties (36)	716		
High schools and Universities (36)	595	All schools	89,965,400
	169,761	Outside schools	8,000,000§
Addition up to 1939	9,698		
Research Institutes	794	Research workers	87,200
Total ... 180,248			

* Figures for 1937 † 1938-39 ‡ 1937-38 § Approximate figures.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

<i>Country</i>	<i>Form</i>
Afghanistan	Constitutional Monarchy.
Argentina	Federal Republic.
Belgium*	Constitutional Monarchy.
Bolivia	Republic.
Brazil	Federal Republic.
<i>British Empire :</i>	
United Kingdom	Constitutional Monarchy.
Canada	Self-governing Dominions.
Australia	
New Zealand	
South Africa	
Eire ¹	
INDIA	Dependent Empire.
Bulgaria	Monarchy.
China	Republic.
Denmark*	Constitutional Monarchy.
Egypt	Constitutional Monarchy.
Finland	Republic.
France ²	Republic.
Germany	Authoritarian State in the Republican form.
Greece ³	Constitutional Monarchy.
Hungary	Monarchy (only theoretically, ruled by a Regent, the throne is empty).
Iran	Constitutional Monarchy.
Iraq	Constitutional Monarchy.
Italy	Authoritarian State in Monarchical form.
Japan	Limited Monarchy.
Mexico	Federal Republic.
Nepal	Military oligarchy of Nobles, (theoretically absolute monarchy).
Netherlands*	Constitutional Monarchy.
Norway*	Constitutional Monarchy.
Portugal	Republic (virtually a dictatorship).
Roumania	Constitutional Monarchy (practically authoritarian).
Spain	Authoritarian State in the Republican form.
Sweden	Constitutional Monarchy.
Switzerland	Federal Republic.

¹ It is doubtful if Eire can still be considered a member of the British Commonwealth. The new constitution, which came into force on December 29, 1937, declares Eire to be a sovereign, independent, democratic, Catholic State. No ties with the Crown are retained, the post of the Governor-general is abolished and an elected President is the Head of the State.

² The Republican constitution has been suspended by Marshal Petain.

³ Now under German occupation.

⁴ Now under German and/or Italian occupation.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT (*Contd.*)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Form</i>
Thailand (formerly Siam)†	Constitutional Monarchy.
Turkey	Republic.
U. S. A.	Federal Republic.
U. S. S. R.	Communist State in the form of a Federal Republic.
Yugoslavia*	Constitutional Monarchy.

SOVEREIGNS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of chief executive</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Afghanistan	Zahir Shah	King
Argentina	Roberto M. Ortiz	President
Belgium*	Leopold III	King ¹
Bhutan	Jig-me Wang-chuk	Maharaja
Bolivia	Enrique Panaranda	President
Brazil	Getulio Dornelles Vargas	President
Bulgaria	Boris III	Tsar
Chile	Senor Juan Antonio Rios	President
China	Liu Shen	President
Columbia	Eduardo Santos	President
Costa Rica	Rafael Calderon Guardia	President
Cuba	Fulgencio Batista	President
Denmark*	Christian X	King
Dominica	Manuel de Jesus Troncoso de la Concha	President
Ecuador	Don Carlos Arroya del Rio	President
Eire	Douglas Hyde	President
Egypt	Faruk I	King
Finland	Risto Ryti	President
France	Henri Phillipe Petain	Head of the State
Germany	Adolf Hitler	Fuehrer and Chancellor
Great Britain	George VI	King and Emperor
Greece*	Georgios II	King
Guatemala	Jorge Ubico	President
Haiti	Stenio Vincent	President
Honduras	Tiburcio Carias Andino	President
Hungary	Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanja	Regent
Iceland	Christian X	King
Iran	Shahpur Mohammed Riza	Shah
Iraq	Faisal II	King

¹ Designation is King of the Belgians and not King of Belgium.

* Now under German and/or Italian occupation.

† Now under Japanese military occupation.

SOVEREIGNS AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of chief executive</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III	King
Japan	Hirohito	Emperor
Liberia	Edwin Barclay	President
Manchukuo	Kang Teh	Emperor
Mexico	Manuel Avila Camacho	President
Morocco	Sidi Mohammed	Sultan
Nepal	Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shumshere Jung	Maharajadhiraja
Netherlands*	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria	Queen
Nicaragua	Anastasio Somoza	President
Norway*	Haakon VII	King
Panama	Arnulfo Arias	President
Paraguay	Higinio Morinigo	President
Peru	Manuel Prado y Ugarteche	President
Philippines†	M. L. Quezon	President
Portugal	Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona	President
Rumania	Mihai (Michael)	King
Salvador	Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez	President
Saudi Arabia	Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdur-Rahman al-Faisal al-Saud	King
Spain	Francisco Franco Bahamonde	Caudillo & Chief of the State
Sweden	Gustav V	King
Switzerland	Ernst Wetter	President
Thailand (Siam)†	Aananda Mahidol	King
Turkey	Ismet Inonu	President
Uruguay	Alfredo Baldomir	President
U. S. A.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	President
U. S. S. R.	Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin	Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet
Vatican	Pius XII	Pope
Venezuela	Elcasar Lopez Contreras	President
Yugoslavia*	Peter II	King

PRESIDENTS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES‡

<i>National Committee</i>	<i>President</i>
Czecho-Slovak	Dr. Eduard Benes
French	Gen. Charles de Gaulle
Polish	M. Raczewicz.

* Now under German and/or Italian occupation.

† A major part of the Philippines is now under the Japanese. Thailand has entered a pact of alliance with Japan and has joined Japan in the war.

‡ The National Committees act as provisional Governments and are now in Great Britain.

Legislatures of the World

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of Legislature</i>	<i>Upper & Lower Houses</i>
Australia	Federal Parliament	Senate House of Representatives
Bulgaria	Sobranje	...
Canada	Parliament	Senate House of Commons
Denmark ¹	Riksdag	Landsting Folketing
Egypt	Barlaman	Majlish ash Shuyukh Majlish am Nawwab
Eire	Oireachtas	Seanad Eireann Dail Eireann
Finland	House of Representatives	...
France	Parliament ²	Senate Chamber of Deputies
Germany	Reichstag ³	...
Great Britain	Parliament	House of Lords House of Commons
Iceland*	Althing	Upper House Lower House
India	Federal Legislature ⁴	Council of State House of Assembly
Iran	Majlis	...
Iraq	Parliament	Majlis al A'ayan Majlis al Nuwwab
Italy	Parliament	Senate Chamber of Fasci and Corporation
Japan	Imperial Diet	House of Peers House of Representatives
Netherlands	States-General†	First Chamber Second Chamber
New Zealand	General Assembly	Legislative Council House of Representatives
Northern Ireland	Parliament	Senate House of Commons
Norway	Storting†	Lagting & Odelsting

¹ Country under German occupation.

² Parliament not functioning, constitution suspended.

³ Practically functionless, summoned occasionally to hear Hitler's speeches.

⁴ This will be the designation when federation is inaugurated. At present the two Houses of the Central Legislature are the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

* Under U. S. A. occupation.

† Ceased to function as the Governments are in Britain, the countries being under German occupation.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of Legislature</i>	<i>Upper & Lower Houses</i>
Russia	Supreme Council	Council of Union Council of Nationalities
South Africa	Parliament	Senate House of Assembly
Sweden	Diet	First Chamber Second Chamber
Switzerland	Parliament	Standerat Nationalrat
Turkey	Grand National Assembly	...
United States	Congress ¹	Senate House of Representatives
Yugoslavia	Parliament	Senate Skupshtina

Prime Ministers of the World

<i>Country</i>	<i>Prime Minister</i>
Australia	... Mr. John Curtin
Belgium	... M. Hubert Pierlot*
Bulgaria	... M. Milov
Canada	... Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King
China	... Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
Denmark	... Th. A. M. Stauning†
Egypt	... Mustafa Nahas Pasha
Eire	... Mr. Eamon de Valera
France	... M. Pierre Laval*
Germany	... Adolf Hitler*
Great Britain	... Mr. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill
Greece	... M. Tsondaris
Hungary	... M. Nicholas de Kalaav
Iceland	... M. Hermann Jonasson
Iran	... Mr. Soheily
Iraq	... General Nuri Said Pasha
Italy	... Benito Mussolini*
Japan	... General Hideki Tojo
Nepal	... Maharaja Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana
Netherlands	... Prof. Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy†
New Zealand	... Mr. Peter Fraser
Northern Ireland	... Mr. J. M. Andrews

¹ The other American Republics usually call their Legislatures the Congress.

* The Government is now established in Britain, the country is under German occupation.

* Dictators. † Countries under German occupation.

<i>Country</i>		<i>Prime Minister</i>
Norway†	...	M. Quisling (German-installed)
Portugal	...	Dr. Antonio d'Oliviera Salazar*
Rumania	...	Gen. Antonescu*
Spain	...	Gen. Francisco Franco Bahamonde*
South Africa	...	Gen. J. C. Smuts
Sweden	...	Per Albin Hansson
Thailand	...	Luang Bipul Songgram
Turkey	...	Dr. Refik Saydam
United States	...	Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Yugoslavia	..	Dr. Slobodan Yovanovitch
U. S. S. R.	...	M. Josef Stalin

World Literacy Figures

<i>Country</i>		<i>Per cent of population over 10 years of age</i>
Egypt (1927)	...	14.3
India (1931)	...	16
Brazil (1920)	...	33
Mexico (1930)	...	40.7
Turkey (1927)	...	8.2
Turkey (1934)	...	44.9
Spain (1935)	...	68.9
Poland (1935)	...	79
Italy (1935)	...	81
U. S. S. R. (1937)	...	87

Note : In advanced countries like England, Germany, France, Canada, U. S. A. and Japan, the corresponding literacy percentages vary between 90 and 99.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL INFORMATION

The "Greatest"

Largest Archway	Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia)
Largest Balloon	<i>Explorer II</i> (U. S. A.)
Largest Battleship	<i>King George VI</i> (Britain)
Largest Bell	Moscow (200 tons, 21 ft. high, 21 ft. dia.)
Largest Bridge	San Francisco—Oakland Bay (8½ miles, U. S. A.)
Largest Building	Pyramid at Gizeh (Egypt)
Tallest Building	Palace of the Soviets (Moscow)
Largest Canal	Stalin Canal (joining the Baltic to the White Sea)
Largest Church	St. Peter's (Rome)
Tallest Church	Ulm Cathedral (Germany)
Largest City	London (p. 8,650,000)

* Dictators. † Country under German occupation.

Largest Clock	Colgate Building (U. S. A.)
Largest Continent	Asia (both in area and population)
Largest Country	Brazil (South America)
Largest Corridor	Rameswaram Temple (South India, app. 4,000 feet)
Largest Dam	Lloyds Barrage (Sukkur, Sind)
Highest Dam	Boulder Dam (U. S. A.)
Largest Desert	Sahara (Africa)
Biggest Diamond	The Cullinan
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur, 144 ft. diameter)
Largest Dry Dock	Southampton (England)
Largest Island	Greenland†
Largest Lake	Lake Superior (North America, 412 m. long)
Largest Lake (Fresh water)	Caspian Sea (Asia, 680 m. long)
Biggest Library	Gosuder Stvennaja Publicnaja Biblioteka, Leningrad‡ (above 4 million printed books)
Highest Mountain Peak	Mount Everest (29,141 ft. §)
Biggest Museum	British Museum (London)
Biggest Navy	Great Britain
Largest Ocean	Pacific Ocean (both in area and depth)
Largest Palace	Vatican (Vatican City)
Largest Park	Yellowstone National Park (U. S. A. 3,350 sq. miles)
Largest Pearl	Beresford-Hope Pearl (1,800 gm.)
Largest Peninsula	India
Wettest Place	Cherrapunjee (Assam)
Largest Planet	Jupiter
Biggest Railway	Trans-Siberian Railway
Longest Railway Platform	Sonepur (Bihar)
Longest Railway Run	Riga to Vladivostok (6,000 miles)
Largest Railway Station	Grand Central Terminus, New York (47 platforms)
Largest River	Amazon (S. America)
Longest River	Missouri-Mississippi (4,502 m.)
Biggest Ship	<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> (85,000 tons)
Largest State	Soviet Union
Biggest Statue	Statue of Liberty (New York, U. S. A.)
Largest Telescope	Being constructed at Mt. Palomar Observatory, California, 55ft. long, 20 ft. in dia., weight 250 tons, reflector 200 inches. The largest existing telescope is at Mt. Wilson Observatory, with a 100-inch reflector.

† Australia which is more than three times in area, though geographically an island, is regarded as a continent.

‡ The Lenin National Library at Moscow, designed to hold 9 million books, is popularly supposed to be the biggest.

§ There is controversy about the height.

Longest Tunnel	Ben Nevis (Switzerland, 15 miles)
Largest Volcano	Mauna Loa (Hawaii, 19,760 ft. with a crater-diameter of 12,400 ft.)
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China (over 1,000 miles in length)
Biggest Waterfall	Venezuela, Caroni Region, (5,000 ft.)

Fastest Atlantic Ocean Liners

Year	Time			Tons	Ship
	d.	h.	m.		
1909	4	10	41	30,696	<i>Mauretania</i>
1924	5	1	49	30,696	<i>Mauretania</i>
1929	4	18	17	51,650	<i>Bremen</i>
1930	4	17	6	51,656	<i>Europa</i>
1932	4	15	56	51,656	<i>Europa</i>
1933	4	17	43	51,650	<i>Bremen</i>
1934	4	6	58	42,348	<i>Empress of Britain</i>
1935	4	3	2	80,000	<i>Normandie</i>
1936	4	0	27	73,000	<i>Queen Mary</i>
1936	3	23	57	73,000	<i>Queen Mary</i>
1937	3	23	2	80,000	<i>Normandie</i>
1938	3	21	45	73,000	<i>Queen Mary</i>
1938	3	20	42	73,000	<i>Queen Mary</i>

The Largest Ship Afloat

Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions		Speed (knots)	Built (year)
			Length	Breadth		
			(feet)			
<i>Aquitania</i> † T	Br.	45,647	863'7	97'0	23	1914
<i>Bremen</i> † T	Ger.	51,731	898'7	101'9	26	1929
<i>Conte di Savoia</i> † T	Ital.	48,502	814'6	96'1	26	1932
<i>Europa</i> † T	Ger.	49,746	890'2	102'1	26	1928
<i>Ile de France</i> † T	Fr.	43,450	763'7	92'0	23	1926
<i>Nieuw Amsterdam</i>	Neth.	36,287	713'7	88'3	20½	1937
<i>Normandie</i> †	Fr.	33,423	962'0	117'7	28½	1933
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> † T	Br.	35,000	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	1939
<i>Queen Mary</i> † T	Br.	31,235	975'2	118'6	28	1930
<i>Rex</i> † T	Ital.	51,062	879'0	97'0	25	1932

Railway—World's Fastest Runs

Railway	From	To	Distance miles	Speed
				m. p. h.
German State	Berlin	Hanover	157'8	83'1
Union Pacific (America)	Grand Island	Columbus	62'4	81'4
Belgian National	Brussels	Bruges	57'7	75'3
French National	Paris	Longueau	78'2	75'5
Italian State	Rome	Naples	130'5	72'5
London and North-Eastern	King's Cross	York	188'2	71'9

† Quadruple Screw. T. Turbine. N. R. No Record.

World's Longest Railway Tunnels

(6 miles and over)

LENGTH AND MAXIMUM DEPTH

<i>Tunnel</i>	<i>Length m. yd.</i>	<i>Maximum depth (ft)</i>	<i>Country</i>
Ben Nevis	15 0	...	Switzerland
Tana	13 880	...	Japan
Simplon	12 560	7,000	Switzerland-Italy
Apennine	11 880	...	Italy
St. Gothard	9 550	6,000	Switzerland
Lotschberg	9 180	7,000	Switzerland
Mont Cenis	8 870	...	Italy
Cascade	7 1,410	...	United States
Ariberg	6 650	...	Austria
Moffat	6 200	...	United States
Shimizu	6 70	...	Japan

Britain's longest railway tunnel is the Severn (G. W. Rly.), 4 miles 642 yds. of which 2½ miles are under the river. The longest tunnel in which daylight is visible from entry to exit is the Albula Tunnel of the Rhaetian Railway (Swiss), 3½ miles in length.

National Libraries

THE LENIN NATIONAL LIBRARY, Moscow. Aims to be the largest library in the world. Designed to hold 9,000,000 books. In 1927, site of the new library was acquired.

GOSUDER STVENNAJA PUBLICNAJA BIBLIOTEKA, Leningrad. Printed works 4,832,948; MSS. 331,100. Founded by Catherine the Great.

DIE PREUSSISCHE STAATS BIBLIOTHEK, Berlin. 2,500,000 volumes. About 19,000 Oriental MSS. collection a speciality. In 1661 original name was Kurfürstliche Bibliothek during Frederick William's reign.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington. 5,348,206 volumes were received in all. In 1931 3,239,720 volumes were retained and the rest rejected. The old library was destroyed in 1814, the second library was established in 1818 and possesses the largest library building in the world.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, London. 4,000,000 volumes. Existed from the time of Henry VII and actually transferred to the Crown in 1700.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY, 480,000 printed books. 53,500 MSS. Built by the Popes of Avignon.

LA BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE, Paris. 4,000,000 printed books. 5,000,000 periodicals. 125,000 MSS. Oldest of European national libraries dating from the time of Louis XI.

DIE NATIONAL BIBLIOTHEK, Vienna. 1,256,000 volumes. Theatre and film reel collection a speciality. Founded in 1498, as Hofbibliothek.

LA BIBLIOTEKA NACIONAL, Madrid. 1,400,000 volumes. 30,172 MSS. 30,000 periodicals. Founded by King Philip V in 1712. Became national in 1886.

LA REALE BIBLIOTEKA NAZIONALE CENTRALE, Florence. Printed books 888,256. Pamphlets 1,184,514. Music 44,180. MSS. 22,715. Letters 420,186. Estd. in 1747; formerly Magliabechi Library, in 1885 became the National Central Library of Italy (Royal).

BAYERISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK, Munich. Bound volumes 1,580,000, MSS. 50,000, famous for MSS. collections and rare books. Founded by Albert V of Bavaria 1550-79. One of the foremost learned libraries of the world.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford. 1,400,000 printed books. Established by Cobham in the 14th century. The greatest University library in the world.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. 1,682,848 volumes. Founded in 1852.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY OF JAPAN, Tokyo. 779,147 volumes. Founded in 1872 by the department of education.

Aviation Records and Performances, 1903-1940

EARLY RECORDS

1903—(Dec.17) 284 yards, Wilbur and Orville Wright (U. S. A.) First flight in world.

1906—25 metres. A. Santos Dumont (France). First flight in Europe.

1906—11 miles 211 yards, Orville Wright (U. S. A.). Long distance flight. Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20½ miles), Daytona.

1908—10 miles 922 yards, L. Delagrangé (France). First European distance flight.

1908—77 miles 856 yards, Wilbur Wright (U. S. A.).

1909—(July 25) L. Bleriot (France). Across the Channel.

1910—186 miles, L. Paulhan (France). London to Manchester (one stop).

1911—(Sept. 17-Nov. 4) C. P. Rogers. New York to Pasadena, Calif. First trans-continental flight.

1911—G. H. Curtiss (U. S. A.), Hydroplane. First flight rising from the water.

1911—1,010 miles, Lieut. Conneau (France). First Great Britain circuit (22 hrs. 29 mins.).

1912—Harry Hawker. First British duration record (8 hrs. 23 mins.).

1918—680 miles, Capt. C. A. H. Longcroft. Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough).

WORLD RECORDS

SPEED 1934 (Oct. 28)—Warrant-officer Francesco Agello, Italian Air Force, 440.6 m. p. h.

DISTANCE 1937 (July 12-14)—U. S. S. R. Crew, Moscow to California, 6,700 miles.

DISTANCE AND SPEED—1938 (June)—Maj. Rossi, France, 3,125 miles (5,000 Kilometres) at 241 m. p. h.

ALTITUDE

AEROPLANE—1938 (Oct. 22) Lt.-Col. Mario Pezzi, Italian Air Force, 56,017 ft. (17,074 metres) or over 10½ miles. Previous best, Flight.-Lt. M. J. Adam, Royal Air Force (accidentally killed, Sept 22, 1938) 53,937 ft.

BALLOON—1935 (Nov. 11) Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, U. S. A. Air Corps, reached height of 74,000 ft. (over 14 miles) in stratosphere balloon *Explorer*. Previous record claimed by U. S. S. R. balloon, 72,176 ft.

RECENT AEROPLANE FLIGHTS—1937-1939

<i>Date</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>Distance</i>	<i>Time</i>
<i>First Tokyo-Croydon flight</i>			
April, 1937	Masaaki Tinuma, Kenji, Tsukagoshi.	10,000 miles ; Tokyo, Japan, to Croydon, England.	94 hours 18 minutes.
<i>First Arctic non-stop flight</i>			
June, 1937	Chkaloff, Baidukoff, Beliakoff.	5,400 miles ; Moscow-Vancouver- Washington State.	65 hours 17 mins.
<i>New round-the-world aeroplane record</i>			
July, 1938	Howard Hughes and four companions.	14,874 miles ; New York-Paris- Moscow-Omsk-Yakutsk- Fairbanks-New York.	8 days, 19 hrs.- 17 mins.
<i>First non-stop flight from Berlin to New York</i>			
August, 1938	Capt. Henke, Flight- Capt. von Moreau.	8,942 miles ; Berlin to New York.	24 hours 54 mins
<i>Others</i>			
December, 1938	Capt. Henke and crew of 4 and 1 passenger.	8,500 miles ; Berlin to Tokyo in four stages.	46 hours 15 mins
February, 1939	Mr. A. Henshaw.	12,000 miles ; Gravesend-Cape Town-Gravesend.	4 days 10 hours

<i>Date</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>Distance</i>	<i>Time</i>
April, 1939	M. Kokinaki, M. Gordienko.	4,000 miles ; Moscow to New Brunswick.	23 hours 40 mins.
October, 1939	Capt. A. G. Store, Capt. J. W. G. James, First Officer G. H. Bowes, Radio Officers H. E. Hobbs and E. F. G. Brent.	Eire to Newfound- land	18 hours 2 mins.
Nov., 1940	G. T. Baker	California to New York 2357 miles.	9 hours 29 m. 30½

High Buildings

<i>Name</i>	<i>Height (feet)</i>
Palace of the Soviets (Moscow, U. S. S. R.)	1,300
Empire State Building (New York, U. S. A.)	1,248
Chrysler Building (New York, U. S. A.)	1,046
Eiffel Tower (Paris, France)	984
Bank of Manhattan (New York, U. S. A.)	925
Crane Tower (U. S. A.)	880
Radio Building (New York, U. S. A.)	810
Woolworth Building (New York, U. S. A.)	792
R. C. A. Rockefeller Centre (U. S. A.)	850
Farmer's Trust (New York, U. S. A.)	767
Terminal Tower (U. S. A.)	708
Metropolitan Life Building (New York, U. S. A.)	700
Chanin Tower (U. S. A.)	650
Lincoln Building (New York, U. S. A.)	638
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (New York, U. S. A.)	626
Ulm Cathedral (Germany)	529
Cologne Cathedral (Germany)	512
Baltimore Trust Building (U. S. A.)	500
Rouen Cathedral (France)	445
Strassburg Cathedral (Germany)	468
Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt)	450
St. Peter's Cathedral (Rome, Italy)	448
St. Stephen's Cathedral (Vienna, Austria)	441
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), (Britain)	404
Genoa New Building (Italy)	380
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), (London, England)	365

Largest Cities of the World

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
London	8,650,000	O-saka	3,394,200
New York	7,986,000	Chicago	3,376,433
Tokyo	6,581,000	Paris	3,000,000
Berlin	4,299,318	Leningrad	2,776,400
Moscow	3,663,000	Buenos Aires	2,317,755
Shanghai	3,565,476	Calcutta*	2,100,000
Philadelphia	1,950,961		

Greatest Waterfalls

	<i>Height in ft.</i>		<i>Height in ft.</i>
Venezuela (Caroni region)	5,000	Garvarnie (France)	1,285
Sutherland (N. Zealand)	1,904	Takkakaw (Brit. Columbia)	1,200
Ribbon (Yosemite Park, California)	1,612	Kaietur (Brit. Guiana)	820
Yosemite Valley, Upper	1,480	Bridal Veil (Yosemite)	620
Kalambo (S. Africa)	1,400	Victoria (Zambesi River)	400
		Niagara (total descent 826 ft.)	167

Highest Mountains

<i>Peak</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Range</i>
Everest	29,141	Himalayas
Godwin-Austen	28,278	Baltistan
Illampu	25,248	Andes
McKinley	20,464	Alaskan
Cotopaxi	19,613	Ecuador Andes
Mount Logan	19,539	Rockies
Mount Elias	19,500	Rockies
Kilimanjaro	19,325	Tanganyika
Popocatepetl	17,785	Mexico
Ararat	16,916	Armenia
Mont Blanc	15,781	Alps

Longest Ship Canals

	<i>miles</i>		<i>miles</i>
Gota	115	Kiel	61
Suez	100	Panama	50
Moscow-Volga	80	Elbe and Trave	41
Albert (Antwerp-Liege)	80	Manchester	35

Longest Bridges

Zambesi, just over 2 miles long.	Moerdijk (Holland), 1,443 yds.
Storstrom (Denmark), 2 miles.	Queenborough (U. S. A.), 1,145 yards.
Tay, 2 miles.	Brooklyn (U. S. A.), 1,062 yards.†
Forth, 1½ miles.	Quebec, 933 yards.
Hardinge, (India), about 1 mile.	

* 1941 Census.

† Only over-water length is reckoned. If the over-all length be considered, this is the longest (8½ miles).

Time Differences

Twelve o'clock noon, Standard Time in India, as compared with the clock in the following places :

	H. M.		H. M.
Adelaide	4 0 p. m.	Melbourne	4 30 p. m.
Allahabad	11 58 a. m.	Montreal	1 30 a. m.
Amsterdam	6 50 a. m.	Moscow	8 30 a. m.
Athens	8 30 a. m.	New York	1 30 a. m.
Auckland, N. Z.	6 0 p. m.	Oslo	7 30 a. m.
Berlin	7 30 a. m.	Ottawa	1 30 a. m.
Bombay	11 21 a. m.	Panama	1 30 a. m.
Brisbane	4 30 p. m.	Paris	6 30 a. m.
Brussels	6 30 a. m.	Peiping	2 30 p. m.
Bucharest	8 30 a. m.	Perth	2 30 p. m.
Budapest	7 30 a. m.	Peshawar	11 16 a. m.
Buenos Aires	2 30 a. m.	Prague	7 30 a. m.
Cairo	8 30 a. m.	Quebec	1 30 a. m.
Calcutta	12 24 p. m.	Quetta	10 58 a. m.
Cape Town	8 30 a. m.	Rangoon	1 0 p. m.
Chicago	12 30 a. m.	Rio de Janeiro	3 30 a. m.
Copenhagen	7 30 a. m.	Rome	7 30 a. m.
Dibrugarh	12 51 p. m.	San Francisco	10 30 p. m.
Dublin	6 30 a. m.	St. Louis	12 30 a. m.
Gibraltar	6 30 a. m.	Shillong	12 38 p. m.
Hobart	4 30 p. m.	Singapore	1 30 p. m.
Hongkong	2 30 p. m.	Sofia	8 30 a. m.
Istanbul	8 30 a. m.	Stockholm	7 30 a. m.
Jerusalem	8 30 p. m.	Suez	8 30 a. m.
Karachi	10 58 a. m.	Sydney	4 30 p. m.
Lahore	11 27 a. m.	Tokyo	3 30 p. m.
Leningrad	9 30 a. m.	Toronto	1 30 a. m.
Lisbon	6 30 a. m.	Vancouver	10 30 p. m.
London	6 30 a. m.	Vienna	7 30 a. m.
Madras	11 51 a. m.	Washington, D. C.	1 30 a. m.
Madrid	6 30 a. m.	Wellington	6 0 p. m.
Mauritius	10 30 a. m.	Yokohama	3 30 p. m.

Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize is an annual award from a fund established under the will of the Swedish chemist and philanthropist, Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-96). By his will he set aside a sum of £1,700,000, the interest on which was to be devoted to awarding five prizes each year to men and women, without distinction of nationality, for the best contribution or improvement in (i) physics, (ii) chemistry, (iii) physiology or medicine, (iv) literature of an idealistic tendency, and (v) the cause of peace. The value of prize in each subject is over £8,000 or more than a lakh of rupees. The awards in physics and chemistry are made by the Swedish Academy of Science, in medicine by

* Previous day.

the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine, in literature by the Swedish Academy of Literature, the peace award up till now was being made by a committee of five elected by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament). The first award was made on December 10, 1901. So far only two Indians have received the Nobel awards, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, in literature (1913), and Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, in physics (1930). Madame Curie, the celebrated discoverer of radium is the only person to receive more than one award, the full award in chemistry in 1911 and a part of the award in physics in 1903 along with her husband, Pierre Curie. Madame Curie's daughter and son-in-law have also received the Nobel award.

RECIPIENTS OF NOBEL AWARDS

Literature : 1901. R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France. 1902. T. Mommsen, Germany. 1903. B. Bjornson, Norway. 1904. F. Mistral, France and Jose Echegaray, Spain. 1905. H. Sienkiewicz, Poland. 1906. Prof. G. Carducci, Italy. 1907. Rudyard Kipling, Britain. 1908. Prof. Rudolf Mucken, Germany. 1909. Selma Lagerlof, Sweden. 1910. Paul Johan Ludwig Heyse, Germany. 1911. Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium. 1912. G. Hauptmann, Germany. 1913. Rabindra Nath Tagore, India. 1914. (No award). 1915. Romain Rolland, France. 1916. V. Heidenstam, Sweden. 1917. Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Denmark. 1918. (No award). 1919. C. Spitteler, Switzerland. 1920. Knut Hamsun, Norway. 1921. Anatole France, France. 1922. J. Benavente, Spain. 1923. William B. Yeats, Ireland. 1924. Wladislaw S. Reymont, Poland. 1925. George Bernard Shaw, Britain. 1926. Grazia Deledda, Italy. 1927. Henri Bergson, France. 1928. Mme. S. Undset, Norway. 1929. T. Mann, Germany. 1930. Sinclair Lewis, U. S. A. 1931. Dr. E. Axel Karlfeldt, Sweden. 1932. J. Galsworthy, Britain. 1933. Ivan Bunin, Russia. 1934. Luigi Pirandello, Italy. 1935. (No award). 1936. Eugene O'Neill, U. S. A. 1937. R. M. du Gard, France. 1938. Mrs. Pearl Buck, U. S. A. 1939. P. E. Sillanpaa, Finland.

Physics : 1901. W. C. Roentgen, Germany. 1902. H. A. Lorentz, Denmark, and P. Zeeman, Denmark. 1903. Half to A. H. Becquerel, France, and half to Pierre Curie and his wife, Marie Curie, France. 1904. Lord Rayleigh, Britain. 1905. Philippe Lenard, Germany. 1906. J. J. Thompson, Britain. 1907. A. A. Michelson, U. S. A. 1908. Prof. Gabriel Lippman, France. 1909. G. Marconi, Italy and Prof. F. Braun, Germany. 1910. J. D. van der Waals, Netherlands. 1911. Prof. W. Wien, Germany. 1912. Gustaf Dalen, Sweden. 1913. Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, Denmark. 1914. Prof. M. von Laue, Germany. 1915. Profs. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Britain. 1916. (No award). 1917. C. G. Barkla, Britain. 1918. Prof. Max Planck, Germany. 1919. Prof. J. Stark, Germany. 1920. Prof. C. E. Guillaume, France. 1921. Dr. Albert Einstein, Germany. 1922. Prof. Niels Bohr, Denmark. 1923. Prof. R. A. Millikan, U. S. A. 1924. K. M. G. Seigbahn, Sweden. 1925. Dr. James Franck, Germany and Dr. Gustav Hertz, Germany. 1926. Jean B. Perrin, France. 1927. Prof. Arthur Compton, U. S. A. and Prof. C. T. R. Wilson, Britain. 1928. Prof. Owen W. Richardson, Britain. 1929. Duc. L. V. de Broglie, France. 1930. Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, India. 1931. (No award). 1932. Prof. W. Heisenberg, Germany. 1933. Prof. P. A. M. Dirac, Britain, and Prof. Erwin Schroedinger, Austria. 1934. (No award). 1935. J. Chadwick, Britain. 1936. Prof. V. G. Hess, Germany, and C. D. Anderson, U. S. A. 1937.

C. J. Davisson, U. S. A. and George P. Thompson, Britain. 1938. Enrico Fermi, Italy. 1939. E. O. Lawrence, U. S. A.

Physiology & Medicine : 1901. E. Adolf von Behring, Germany. 1902. Sir Ronald Ross, Britain. 1903. N. R. Finsen, Denmark. 1904. I. P. Pavlov, Russia. 1905. R. Koch, Germany. 1906. Profs. Ramon Cajal and Camillo Golgi, Italy. 1907. C. L. A. Laveran, France. 1908. Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Germany, and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, Russia. 1909. Prof. Th. Kocher, Switzerland. 1910. Dr. A. Kosel, Germany. 1911. A. Gullstrand, Sweden. 1912. A. Carrel, U. S. A. 1913. C. Richet, France. 1914. Dr. R. Barany, Austria. 1915-18. (No award). 1919. Dr. J. Bordet, Belgium. 1920. Prof. A. Krogh, Denmark. 1921. (No award). 1922. Prof. A. Hill, Britain, and Prof. Maverhoff, Germany. 1923. Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, Canada. 1924. W. Einthoven, Netherlands. 1925. (No award). 1926. Prof. J. Fibiger, Denmark. 1927. Prof. Julius W. Jauregg, Austria. 1928. Charles Nicolle, France. 1929. Dr. G. Hopkins, Britain, and Dr. C. Eijkmann, Netherlands. 1930. Dr. Karl Landsteiner, U. S. A. 1931. Dr. Otto H. Warburg, Germany. 1932. Sir Charles Sherrington, Britain, and Prof. E. D. Adrian, Britain. 1933. Prof. T. H. Morgan, U. S. A. 1934. Dr. G. Minot, Dr. W. P. Murphy and Dr. G. H. Whipple, U. S. A. 1935. Dr. H. Spemann, Germany. 1936. Sir Henry Dale, Britain, and Prof. Otto Loewe, U. S. A. 1937. Prof. Albert von Szentgyorgyi, Hungary. 1938. Prof. C. Heymans, Belgium. 1939. Prof. Gerhard Domagk, Germany.

Chemistry : 1901. J. H. van't Hoff, Netherlands. 1902. Emil Fischer, Germany. 1903. S. Arrhenius, Sweden. 1904. Sir W. Ramsay, Britain. 1905. A. von Baeyer, Germany. 1906. Prof. H. Moissan, France. 1907. Edward Buchner, Germany. 1908. Prof. Ernest Rutherford, Britain. 1909. Prof. W. Ostwald, Germany. 1910. Otto Wallach, Germany. 1911. Mme. Marie S. Curie, France. 1912. Prof. Grignard, France, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, France. 1913. Prof. Alfred Werner, Switzerland. 1914. Prof. T. W. Richards, U. S. A. 1915. Dr. R. Willstaetter, Germany. 1916-17. (No award). 1918. Prof. Fritz Haber, Germany. 1919. (No award). 1920. Walter Nernst, Germany. 1921. Prof. Frederick Soddy, Britain. 1922. F. W. Aston, Britain. 1923. Fritz Pregl, Austria. 1924. (No award). 1925. Prof. Richard Zsigmondy, Germany. 1926. Dr. T. Svedberg, Sweden. 1927. Prof. Heinrich Wieland, Germany. 1928. Prof. Adolf Windaus, Germany. 1929. Dr. A. Harden, Britain, and Prof. Hans von Euler-Cheplin, Sweden. 1930. Prof. Hans Fischer, Germany. 1931. Prof. Carl Bosch and Prof. F. Bergius, Germany. 1932. I. Langmuir, U. S. A. 1933. (No award). 1934. Dr. H. C. Urey, U. S. A. 1935. Prof. F. Joliot and Madame I. Curie-Joliot, France. 1936. Prof. Debye, Netherlands. 1937. W. N. Haworth, Britain, and Paul Karrer, Switzerland. 1938. Prof. R. Kuhn, Germany. 1939. Prof. A. F. G. Butenandt, Germany, and Prof. Ruzicka, Switzerland.

Peace : 1901. Henri Dunant, Switzerland, and Frederic Passay, France. 1902. Elie Duncommum, Switzerland, and Alfred Gobat, Switzerland. 1903. W. R. Cremer, Britain. 1904. The Institute of International Law, Ghent, Belgium. 1905. Baroness B. von Suttner, Austria. 1906. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. A. 1907. Ernesto T. Moneta, Italy, and Louis Renault, France. 1908. K. P. Arnoldsén, Sweden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark. 1909. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France, and M. Beernaert, Netherlands. 1910. International Permanent Peace Bureau, Switzerland. 1911. Prof. T. M. C. Asser, Netherlands, and Alfred Fried, Austria. 1912. Elihu Root,

U. S. A. 1913. H. la Fontaine, Belgium. 1914-16. (No award). 1917. International Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland. 1918. (No award). 1919. Woodrow Wilson, U. S. A. 1920. Leon Bourgeois, France. 1921. H. Branting, Sweden, and Christian L. Lange, Norway. 1922. Fridtjof Nansen, Norway. 1923-24. (No award). 1925. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, U. S. A., and Sir Austen Chamberlain, Britain. 1926. Aristide Briand, France, and G. Stressemann, Germany. 1927. F. Buisson, France, and Ludwig Quidde, Germany 1928. (No award). 1929. F. B. Kellogg, U. S. A. 1930. Dr. Nathan Soderblom, Sweden. 1931. Miss Jane Addams and Dr. N. M. Butler, U. S. A. 1932. (No award). 1933. Norman Angell, Britain. 1934. Arthur Henderson, Britain. 1935. Carl von Ossietosky, Germany. 1936. C. S. Lamas, Argentina. 1937. Viscount Cecil, Britain. 1938. Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva, Switzerland.

Presidents of the United States

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Service</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Service</i>
George Washington	1789-1797	Andrew Johnson	1865-1869
John Adams	1797-1801	Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
James Madison	1809-1817	James A. Garfield	Mar.-Sept. 1881
James Monroe	1817-1825	Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	Grover Cleveland	1893-1897
William H. Harrison	Mar.-Apr. 1841	William McKinley	1897-1901
John Tyler	1841-1845	Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
James K. Polk	1845-1849	William H. Taft	1909-1913
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	Warren Gamaliel Harding	1921-1923
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929
James Buchanan	1857-1861	Herbert Clark Hoover	1929-1933
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	1933-

World War of 1914-18

The War began on August 1, and lasted for 4 years 8 months and 11 days. The Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918 and the Peace treaty was signed with Germany on June 28, 1919; with Austria on Sept. 10, 1919; with Bulgaria on Nov. 27, 1919; with Hungary in June 1920 and with Turkey on August 9, 1920.

Nations actively engaged in the War were :

- Allies.* 1. British Empire with Dominions, India and Colonies; 2. France and her Empire; 3. Belgium and her Empire; 4. Russia; 5. Serbia; 6. Montenegro; 7. Italy; 8. Rumania; 9. U. S. A.; 10. Japan.

Greece and Portugal also took sides with the Allies but did not take any important part.

Enemies. 1. Germany; 2. Austria-Hungary; 3. Bulgaria; and 4. Turkey.

* Thrice elected, and is still in office.

Approximate cost of the War of 1914-18 to principal parties :

1. United Kingdom exclusive of other countries of the British Empire.	£8,000 millions.
2. U. S. A.	£4,200 millions.
3. France	£5,000 millions.
4. Italy	£2,400 millions.
5. Germany	£8,000 millions.

As immediate or indirect result of the War, nearly £40,000,000,000 of debt were incurred by the belligerent nations.

At sea the strength of the Powers stood as follows in July 1914 :

	<i>Dreadnoughts complete or building</i>	<i>Fast cruisers</i>	<i>Modern destroyers</i>	<i>Submarines</i>
Britain	46	34	142	74
France	16	...	45	60
Russia	12	...	90	20
Italy	12	4	35	20
Japan	10	4	40	20
Germany	30	25	106	24
Austria	8	8	19	9

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES (1914-18)

ALLIES AND ASSOCIATES

	<i>Mobilized</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Wounded</i>
British Empire	8,904,000	1,089,919	2,400,988
France	8,410,000	1,393,388	1,400,000
Belgium	267,000	38,172	44,685
Italy	5,615,000	460,000	947,000
Portugal	100,000	7,222	18,751
Rumania	750,000	835,706	No record
Serbia	707,000	127,535	183,148
U. S. A.	4,355,000	115,660	205,690

ENEMY COUNTRIES

Germany	11,000,000	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria & Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	1,200,000	101,224	152,400
Turkey	2,850,000	800,000	570,000

BRITISH EMPIRE

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Wounded</i>
United Kingdom	812,317	1,849,494
INDIA	73,432	84,715
Canada	62,817	166,105
Australia	60,456	154,722
New Zealand	18,212	45,946
South Africa	9,082	17,848
Newfoundland	1,609	8,628
Colonies	52,044	78,585
Total British Empire	1,089,919	2,400,988
<i>Total mobilized</i>	8,904,000	<i>Total casualties</i> 8,590,907

WARSHIP LOSSES IN WAR OF 1914-18

<i>Class</i>	<i>U. K.</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Austria & Hungary</i>
Battleships	13	4	3	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	...	...	1	...
Cruisers	25	5	2	24	2
Monitors	6	...	1	...	3
Destroyers	61	14	10	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	8	5	51	4
Submarines	59	14	8	216	8
Small Craft	27	9	...	...	...

Note. Besides the above, U. S. A. lost 1 cruiser, 2 destroyers, and 1 submarine, and Japan lost 4 cruisers, 1 battleship, 3 destroyers and 1 torpedo boat.

BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING LOSSES, 1914-18 (TONS)

<i>Ships</i>		<i>Total</i>
Merchant	..	7,759,090
Fishing	...	71,765
<i>Total</i>	...	7,830,855

Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty which officially terminated the War of 1914-18 and established the League of Nations for making war impossible in future, was signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919 and ratified in January 1920. Though President Wilson took the most prominent part in the drafting of the peace terms, the U. S. A. Senate rejected the Treaty in which U. S. A. was not eventually a participant.

The principal provisions of the Treaty were: 1. A League of Nations was to be established. 2. Important territorial changes were to be made. Germany had to surrender Alsace-Lorraine to France, Posen and West Prussia to Poland. Austria-Hungary was to be broken up into smaller States, such as Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia etc., and some other new States were to be created by territorial readjustment. Danzig was to be a Free City under the League of Nations. Saar was to be administered by the League of Nations and was to be restored to Germany or France under plebiscite. 3. The German army was to be reduced to 100,000 and German fleet was to be surrendered except 6 small battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats and the German navy personnel was not to exceed 15,000 men. 4. Germany was to pay Reparation to the Allies. In 1921 the Reparation Commission fixed £6,600,000,000 as the sum which Germany was to pay as Reparation.

League of Nations

Established in 1920 under the Covenant of the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations was originally conceived by President Wilson in his famous 14 points. The American Congress, however, refused to join, with the result that U. S. A. has been outside the League since its inception. The Covenant of the League provides for peace and security of the member-States of the League, for making aggressive wars impossible in future, and for arbitration in disputes as between member States. The League may take sanctions against any member-State, which commits aggression in defiance of the Covenant. Another important provision is for attempts at disarmament. The League has extensive organization, such as the International Labour Organization, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Economic Section etc. The reports and documents published by various departments of the League have been of immense value.

The Assembly of the League is to meet annually at Geneva, each member-nation having one vote. Before December 11, 1939, Great Britain, France and Russia were the permanent members of the Council of the League, which normally met thrice every year. There were 12 other members elected from time to time. When the League condemned Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1932, Japan left the League. Germany, which had entered the League in 1925, left the League some time after the Nazis had come into power. Soviet Russia joined the League in 1934, which fact appeared to lend some strength to the League, but when it failed to prevent Italy from invading and conquering Abyssinia, public faith in the League received a rude shock.

After the Soviet invasion of Finland, the General Assembly of the League, held on December 11, 1939, condemned Russia and expelled her from the League. Since then the League has discontinued its activities. In July 1940, some of the offices of the League were removed to New York and some were shifted to Berne in Switzerland.

DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL AND WAR TERMS

A-A. GUNS, anti-aircraft guns.

A. B. C. D., abbreviation for America, Britain, China and Dutch East Indies

ABSOLUTISM, the system of unlimited Government.

AERIAL TORPEDO, a torpedo that is fired from an aircraft.

AGENT PROVOCATEUR, French for provoking agent.

AGGRESSION, use of force. A precise definition is difficult. First used in the Versailles Treaty.

AGRARIANS, political representatives of agricultural interests.

AIR BASE, the headquarters from which aircraft operations are carried out.

AIR RAID SHELTERS, underground shelters for the protection of civilians from air attacks.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE, a reconnaissance made with help of aircraft, may be visual or photographic.

AIRCRAFT, for military purpose are *fighters, bombers*, and combination of both, *fighter-bombers*.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER, a warship specially designed to carry aircraft, the deck of which can be used as a landing ground.

AIRSHIP, a lighter-than-air flying machine as opposed to aeroplanes, which are heavier than air.

ALERT, a state of preparedness against air-bombing usually indicated by sirens.

AMBASSADOR, a diplomatic agent of the highest order.

ANARCHISM, political doctrine for the abolition of all organized authority and State machinery.

ANDERSON SHELTER, small steel shelter used as protection against air bombing.

ANSCHLUSS, German for "joining", used for union between Germany and Austria.

ANTI-COMINTERN PACT, an agreement originally between Germany and Italy and Japan for suppressing the activities of the Comintern. Later joined by Spain, Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania, and Bulgaria. (See *Comintern*.)

ANTI-SEMITISM, hostility towards Jews, now more racial than religious. Germany is the home of anti-semitism from where it has spread to other countries in central and south-east Europe.

APPEASEMENT POLICY, policy of appeasing, commonly used in reference to pre-war British policy of satisfying Hitler and Mussolini.

ARROW CROSS PARTY, the Hungarian Nazi Party.

A. R. P., Air raid precaution.

ATLANTIC CHARTER, Joint declaration by President Roosevelt of America and Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain to the effect that their respective countries stood for the liberation of countries over-run by Axis powers. The declaration was made in 1941 from a warship on the Atlantic.

AUTARCHY, self-rule.

AUTARKY, economic self-sufficiency for a country (often misspelt as autarchy).

AUTHORITARIAN, a term denoting more or less dictatorial system of Government as opposed to the democratic.

AUTOCRACY, a form of Government with absolute and unlimited political power.

AUTONOMY, home rule.

AXIS POWERS, Germany and Italy, and later Japan. **ROME-BERLIN AXIS**, a term denoting political and military unity and collaboration of Germany and Italy.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE, warfare in which germs are used as weapons.

BAFFLE WALL, Protection wall erected before gates, doors & windows for preventing damage to buildings and for safeguarding inmates from splinters and blasts of bombs dropped from air.

BALANCE OF POWER, the idea that the strength of one group of Powers on any continent should be equal to the strength of the other group, thus ensuring peace.

BALE OUT, TO, descend from a damaged aircraft by means of a parachute.

BALFOUR DECLARATION, a letter from J. A. Balfour, then British Foreign Secretary to the Chairman of the British Zionist Federation (1917) promising the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

BALKAN ENFENTE, a pact between Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

BALKANS, the area comprising Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania and European Turkey.

BALTS, people of German stock living in Baltic countries.

BALTIC STATES, collective term for Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and sometimes Finland. The former three are now incorporated in the U. S. S. R.

BALLOON BARRAGE, protective arrangement of moored balloons to prevent air raiders flying low. Used on land as well as on ships.

BARRAGE, *lit.* any sort of artificial bar, a screen of exploding shells which protects an advancing army, usually of three kinds: 'stationary,' 'creeping' and 'box'. See balloon barrage (above).

BATTLE-CRUISER, a warship intermediate in size and armaments between the battleship and the cruiser. Is lighter and speedier than battleships.

BATTLESHIP, a warship of the first class, also called a Capital ship, carrying the largest guns and the heaviest armour.

B. E. F., the initials of the British Expeditionary Force.

BELLIGERENT, a state which is at war.

BICAMERAL SYSTEM, the system of Government where the legislature has two houses and a Bill to be passed into law is to be passed by both houses.

BIG BERTHA, long-range German guns used for shelling Paris from a distance of about 75 miles in 1918.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS, agreements between two parties.

BILLETING, quartering of soldiers on the inhabitants of an area.

BLACK-OUT, extinguishing all external lights and shading of all other lights so that no light is visible from the air, a measure of precaution against air raids.

BLACK SHIRTS, Italian Fascists (from their uniform).

BLIND FLYING, directing the flight of an aeroplane with the help of instruments only.

BLITZKRIEG, German for "lightning war", the idea of quickly destroying the opponent by concentrated and annihilating blows.

BLITZ, abbreviation for Blitzkrieg.

BLOC, a group of legislators or members of different parties formed to support a certain measure or cause.

BLOCKADE, the prevention of enemy shipping and of supplies reaching the enemy by sea.

BLOCKHOUSE, a small building forming a kind of fort.

BOLSHEVISM, an alternative name for Communism, used in reference to Russian Communism.

BOLSHEVIK, originally a member of the radical wing of the Russian Social Democratic Party, now (loosely) one who believes in Bolshevism.

BOMB, a hollow shell, usually of metal, filled with explosives to be thrown among the enemy. **HIGH EXPLOSIVE B.**, filled with high explosives, has a very great destructive power. **INCENDIARY B.**, contains mixture which starts a fire. **OIL B.**, contains oil to spread conflagration.

GAS B., releases poison gases. **SCREAMING B.**, makes a nerve-racking screech while descending. **SMOKE B.**, produces smoke when it explodes.

BOMB CRATER, a crater-like hole formed on the ground due to the explosive violence of a bomb.

BOMBERS, aircraft which exclusively drop bombs from air.

BOMBPROOF SHELTER, a shelter which can withstand a bomb.

BOOM, a chain or bar stretched across the entrance to a harbour. Also a rapid advance in price, &c.

BOURGEOISIE, French for "citizen class", a term used by Marxist Socialists to denote the class of proprietors etc., as opposed to the "proletariat", the propertyless class.

BRAIN TRUST, nickname given to a body of experts who advised President Roosevelt about the New Deal, hence any body of experts advising on State matters.

BREN GUN, a kind of sub-machine-gun.

BREST-LITOVSK, TREATY OF, the peace concluded on March 8, 1918 between Russia on the one hand and Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other.

BRITISH UNION, British Fascist movement initiated by Sir Oswald Mosley.

BROWN SHIRTS, Nazi storm troops (from the colour of their uniform).

BUCHAREST, TREATY OF, the peace treaty concluded between Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria on the one side and Rumania on the other on May 7, 1918.

BUFFER STATE, a small State established or preserved between two greater States to prevent direct clashes between them.

BUREAUCRACY, the rule of a class of high officials; the class itself (hence bureaucrat).

BURMA ROAD, a road connecting Lashio, the northern terminus of Burma Railway with Chungking, the Chinese capital, the chief route for

the supply of arms and ammunition to the Chinese Republic.

CAMOUFLAGE, a general term denoting contrivances to hoodwink and delude the enemy by means of dummies, protective coloration etc. **CAPITAL SHIP**, the biggest type of warships such as battle-ships, battle cruisers and aircraft-carriers.

CAPITALISM, the economic system under which the whole economic machinery is in the hands of private owners who run it at their discretion driven by the urge of profit.

CAPITULATIONS, treaties granting to foreign citizens the privilege of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

CASH AND CARRY, the amendment in the American Neutrality Act which permits sale of war materials to belligerents provided they pay cash, and carry the war materials themselves. The Lease and Lend Act (*q. v.*) has affected this clause.

CAUCUS, a conference of a political party or group to determine upon the policy or candidate to be supported in an election.

CAUDILLO, the title assumed by General Franco as head of the Spanish State, *i. e.* leader (*cf.* Duce and Fuehrer).

ENSOR, an officer who examines letters, telegrams, news etc., and deletes objectionable portions before they are delivered or published.

CENTRE, the party or group which is intermediate between the extreme radical and the conservative elements.

CERTIFICATION, an act of the constitutional head by virtue of which a Bill not passed by the Legislature can be enacted into law for a specified period of time.

CHANCELLOR, high State official with varying functions, the head of the State in Germany and also in former Austria.

CHANCELLOR, LORD, the President of the House of Lords and a member of the Cabinet.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the Finance Minister of the British Cabinet.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, a fourth-class diplomatic Agent ; a person in charge for the time being.

CHEMICAL WARFARE, warfare in which chemistry plays the chief part.

CHINA AFFAIR, the Japanese always refer to their war against the Chinese as the "China affair" or the "China incident".

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, non-violent disobedience and defiance of Government.

CIVILIANS, non-combatants ; also members of the Civil Service.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY, the principle that all countries should together guarantee the security of each individual country.

COLLECTIVISM, a term covering all political and economic systems based on co-operation and central planning.

COMINTERN, contraction for Communist International, the international organization of the Communist Party.

COMMANDEER, to take over or control commodity for military purposes.

COMMUNISM, a revolutionary movement aiming at the overthrow of the capitalistic system with the object of establishing a "dictatorship of the proletariat". The only Communist country in the world now is the U. S. S. R. The Communist theory rejects the idea that Socialism can be achieved by slow peaceful methods and maintains that Socialism can be achieved only by armed revolution.

CONCENTRATION CAMP, German Nazi institution for detention of opponents of the Nazi *regime*, without trial.

CONCLAVE, a secret assembly of Roman Catholic Cardinals for the election of a new Pope.

CONCORDAT, an agreement between the Pope and a Government usually referring to Church matters.

CONDOMINIUM, common rule of two or more nations in a territory, as in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

CONGRESS, the U. S. legislative body consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives. Also India's premier nationalist organization, the Indian National Congress.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS, persons who on moral or religious grounds refuse military service.

CONSCRIPTION, system of compulsory military service.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY, the majority party in the House of Commons, traditionally the right-wing party in the British Parliament, virtually the governing party since 1924. Present leader Mr. Winston Churchill.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, an assembly elected on universal adult franchise to frame the constitution of a country. The slogan has gained much popularity in India since the National Congress declared its adherence to call a Constituent Assembly to frame India's constitution.

CONTRABAND, goods which may be prevented from being delivered to a belligerent by another belligerent.

CONVOY, ships of war to protect merchant vessels in the high seas, also merchant vessels so escorted.

CORPORATE STATE, a State system where the Corporate parliament is elected by professional and trade corporation and not by territorial constituencies.

CORVETTE, a flush-decked vessel having only one tier of guns on upper or main deck.

COUP D'ETAT, French for "stroke of State", a sudden change of Government by force.

CRUISER, fast warship next in size to the battle-cruiser.

DAIL EIREANN, the lower House of the Irish Parliament.

DAWES PLAN, the original amount of Reparations proving an impossible figure, the Dawes plan (after U. S. A. State Secretary Dawes) fixed them at 2,000,000,000 marks per year without fixing a definite total amount.

DAZZLE PAINTING, painting of ships, aeroplanes etc., in irregular patches for the purpose of camouflage.

DE FACTO RECOGNITION, an act whereby a new Government or State is made a partner in international relations of any kind without being formally recognized.

DEFLATION, reduction in money circulation resulting in lowering of prices.

DE JURE RECOGNITION, the formal recognition of a new Government or State.

DEMARCHE, *lit.* a step taken, used only in diplomacy.

DEMOCRACY, Government by the people, exerted usually through popular assemblies, by plebiscites and referendums or by representative institutions.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY, one of the two great political parties in U. S. A.; President Roosevelt belongs to this party.

DEPTH CHARGE, a special kind of bomb for use against submarines. It contains a large charge of high explosive and explodes when it sinks to a certain depth.

DESTROYER, originally an abbreviation for torpedo-boat destroyer. A warship smaller than the cruiser.

DEVALUATION, a reduction of value of currency.

DICTATORSHIP, absolute rule of a person or group.

DIEHARDS, extremely orthodox members of the Conservative Party.

DIET, Legislative body in Japan.

DIRECT ACTION, coercive methods of attaining industrial or political ends.

DIVE-BOMBER, a type of bombing aircraft which can dive low and release bombs from very low altitude.

DIVISION, an army unit, usually half an army corps, consisting of a number of infantry and artillery brigades with appropriate services.

DOMINION, a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth. **D. STATUS**, the status enjoyed by a Domi-

nion of the British Commonwealth, virtually independent except for a nominal tie with the Crown. A Dominion has the right to secede from the Empire.

DOWNING STREET, contains the official residence of the Prime Minister of Britain (No. 10), of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (No. 11), and also the Foreign Office.

DUCE, Italian for leader, title assumed by the Italian Dictator, Benito Mussolini.

DUG-OUT, a rough dwelling dug out in a trench as a shelter.

E-BOAT, a small German motor torpedo-boat.

ECONOMIC PENETRATION, the establishment by one country of a dominant position in the economy of another country with a view to subsequent political control.

EMBARGO, a ban on the export of certain classes of goods.

ERSATZ, German for substitute.

EMERGENCY POWERS, the powers which the Government or the head of the State can exercise when the country is in a state of emergency, in supercession to the legislature.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) ACT, an Act passed by Parliament empowering Government to make regulations by "Orders-in-Council", necessary for the defence of the realm or in the interests of public safety.

EMPLACEMENT, platform for stationing a gun.

ENCIRCLEMENT, a German slogan denouncing alliance between Britain, France and any Eastern European Power to stop German aggression.

ENTENTE CORDIALE, the cordial understanding reached between Great Britain and France in 1904.

EVACUATION, removing certain classes of people, usually children and old people, from a vulnerable area to a safer place.

EVACUEE, a person evacuated.

EXTRADITION, delivering up by one

Communists and also the national anthem of the U. S. S. R.

I. R. A., initials of the Irish Republican Army, a revolutionary body.

IRON GUARD, the Rumanian Nazi Party.

ISOLATIONISM, a body of political opinion in the U. S. A. favouring non-involvement in European affairs.

JEWISH AGENCY, a body instituted by the League Mandate for Palestine to represent the Jewish side in matters concerning the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

KELLOG PACT, an agreement signed in 1928 by the then U. S. Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellog, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, by which the signatory nations (almost all in the world) condemned war as an instrument of settling international disputes and undertook to settle such disputes by peaceful methods. Also known as the Kellog-Briand pact.

KREMLIN, the seat of the Soviet Government in Moscow.

KUO MIN TANG, the Chinese Nationalist party founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

LABOUR PARTY, British Socialist party (Leader Mr. C. R. Attlee), was in the opposition after 1931, accepted office in the National Government under Mr. Churchill in May 1940.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, an international body set up at Geneva in 1920 under the Covenant of the Treaty of Versailles and other peace treaties. Some of its offices have been transferred to America. Since the war started it has practically displayed no activity.

LEASE AND LEND ACT, or AID TO BRITAIN ACT, is an act recently passed by the U. S. Congress for sending war materials to Britain not on

a cash-and-carry basis but on the basis of lease or loan.

LEBENSRAUM, German for "living-space", a new slogan for German expansion.

LIBERAL PARTY, successor to the Whig Party (Leader Sir Archibald Sinclair), stands for free trade, rejects Socialism and all forms of continental dictatorship including Communism. Was in opposition but joined Mr. Churchill's National Government in May 1940.

LOCARNO, TREATY OF, concluded in 1925 between France, Britain, Germany, Italy and Belgium, by which Germany recognized the demilitarization of the Rhineland. Germany, France and Belgium undertook to maintain their present mutual frontiers and to abstain from using force against each other.

LOW COUNTRIES, collective name for Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

LUFTWAFFE, official name for the German Air Force.

MAGINOT LINE, the French system of elaborate underground fortification from the Swiss frontier to Malmedy, built 1927-35 under the direction of Maginot, then French War Minister. A lighter fortification ran from Malmedy to the sea along the Belgian frontier and it was this that was pierced through by the Germans in May 1940.

MANDATE, a system of colonial administration adopted for certain ex-Turkish and all ex-German colonies, by which the territories in question were transferred to the League of Nations, which entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers.

MARXISM, the Socialist doctrine following the theories of the German social philosopher Karl Marx (1818-89). Marxism is based on the method of dialectical materialism (*q. v.*).

MILITIA, the name sometimes given to the troops of the second line of a national army.

MINE, is a special kind of bomb used for both defence and offence. **FLOATING MINE** is a variant of the "submarine" type. **LAND-MINES** are used for protecting a land frontier and explode on the enemy appearing over the place they are situated.

MAGNETIC MINE, an electro-magnetic circuit which on being disturbed by the magnetism of an approaching vessel explodes. **SUBMARINE MINES** are sunk at suitable depths and usually explode on coming in contact with a ship. **MINE FIELD**, an area (in land or sea) sown with mines. **MINE-LAYING**, the sowing of mines done with the help of surface vessels or by means of aeroplanes. **MINISWEEPER**, a vessel specially fitted for hunting mines and rendering them harmless.

MODUS VIVENDI, informal agreement between Pope and a Government; also used for other provisional or informal agreements in political life.

MOLOTOV'S BREADBASKET, the nickname of a type of bomb first used in the Soviet-Finnish War, which on being exploded scatters a large number of smaller bombs.

MONROE DOCTRINE, a principle of American policy first enunciated by President Monroe declining any European intervention in political affairs of the Americas.

MORTAR, a type of cannon designed to throw shot or shell short distances at high angles of elevation.

MOST-FAVoured NATION CLAUSE, a frequent clause in trade treaties whereby a signatory undertakes to extend to the other signatory automatically any favour granted to a third country.

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS, agreements to which more than two countries are parties.

MUNICH AGREEMENT, the agreement signed on September 29, 1938, between Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy, providing for the cession of Sudeten-German districts of Czecho-

slovakia to Germany and the guaranteeing by each signatory to maintain the frontiers of the new Czecho-Slovak State.

NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY, an offshoot of the Labour Party formed by J. R. MacDonald in 1931 to remain in the National Government contrary to the policy of the official Labour Party.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY, a section of the Liberal Party which seceded from the party when Liberals left the National Government in 1931. **NATIONALIZATION**, change from private to State ownership of trades, industries etc.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM, the German nationalist movement under Adolf Hitler. The National Socialist Party is the only permitted political party in Germany and is based on the models of the Italian Fascist Party. Though its name is National-Socialist it is more nationalist than Socialist. The Party is intensely anti-Communist, anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic. Hitler is the supreme leader of the party, having absolute power and nominating all sub-leaders. The party has organization for controlling Germans almost everywhere in the world. The party came to power in 1933.

NATURALIZATION, admitting aliens to citizenship.

NAVAL BASE, the headquarters where warships are concentrated and from where naval operations are carried out. **NAVAL TREATY OF LONDON**, concluded March 25, 1936, between Great Britain, U. S. A. and France with a view to limiting naval armaments. Italy joined later while Japan chose not to join the treaty.

NAVICERT, a certificate, issued by a British Consul in a neutral country, signifying that a neutral ship does not carry contraband. Ships and cargoes are liable to be seized by the British Navy in the absence of navicerts.

NAZI, contraction for German National-Socialists.

NEUTRALITY ACT, the first American Neutrality Act was passed in 1935 and renewed in 1937. Arms supplies were completely forbidden and certain other supplies permitted only on the cash-and-carry basis. As amended in November 1939, the Act repealed the arms embargo and allowed the sale of arms on the cash-and-carry basis. (See also *Lease and Lend Act.*)

NEUTRALITY ZONE (AMERICAN), a zone of 800 miles and in some places up to 600 miles around the U. S. and the South American continent established by the Conference of 21 American Republics at Panama in October 1939. Warlike acts in this zone were prohibited but so far the zone has not come into practical existence.

NEW DEAL, the policy adopted in 1933 by President Roosevelt to overcome the great economic crisis which broke out in the U. S. A. in 1929. The basis of the New Deal was the National Recovery Act (N. R. A.) through which Government initiative was introduced as the leading factor in the country's economic trend.

NIHILISM, from *what*—nothing, an intellectual current in Russia in the sixties recognizing no authority, doubting every general principle and value, and standing for the freedom of the sovereign individual.

NINE-POWER AGREEMENT, a treaty regarding China concluded in 1923 between Great Britain, United States, Japan, China, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands.

NO MAN'S LAND, ground between trenches or strongholds of opposing forces; also the ground between the frontiers of two countries, e. g., the hilly tracts between N.-W. F. P. and Afghanistan.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT, an agreement between two countries to abstain from the use of force against

each other and to settle any difference by peaceful means.

NON-BELLIGERENCY, a term denoting the attitude of a country which though technically neutral openly supports one of the belligerents.

NOSE-DIVE, a sudden swift descent of an aeroplane with the forward end foremost.

NORDIC, a term denoting the Scandinavian countries and their people. According to the German racial theory the Nordic race is the highest developed human type (though scientists refuse to believe in the existence of a pure Nordic type), the Germans are primarily Nordic and it is their destiny to rule over other races.

NUNCIO, Papal envoy in foreign capitals.

O G P U, alternative for G. P. U., the Russian Secret Police.

OPEN DOOR POLICY, the policy of keeping trade open to all corners on equal terms.

OPEN CITY OR TOWN, one which contains no military objectives.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL, regulations passed under the Emergency Powers Act by the King with the advice of the Privy Council.

OSLO CONVENTION, an agreement concluded in 1937 at Oslo between Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg with a view to stressing a liberal trade policy and facilitating mutual trade of the signatories. O. POWERS, the signatories of above.

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS, the agreements concluded in Ottawa in 1932 at the Imperial Economic Conference securing mutual tariff preference to the members of the British Commonwealth.

O V R A, the Italian Secret Police.

PACIFISM, the movement for the abolition of war.

PAKISTAN, *lit.* holy land, a scheme put forward by the Moslem League to

divide India into Moslem and Hindu sovereign-States so as to end the communal trouble. The scheme has not yet taken a definite shape.

PANAMA, DECLARATION OF, established a neutrality zone round the American continent (Oct. 3, 1939).

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, the annual conference of the 21 Republics of America forming the Pan-American Union.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION, the organization of all the 21 American Republics fostering political and economic collaboration among themselves.

PAN-ARABIC MOVEMENT, the movement for an all-Arab State or a federation of Arabic countries.

PAN-ISLAMISM, a movement striving for close political co-operation between Islamic peoples with a view to ultimate setting up of an all-Islamic empire or federation.

PANZER, (German tank corps).

PARACHUTE, an umbrella-like contrivance for descending from a moving aircraft. P. FLARE, a flare attached to a parachute dropped from a bomber to illuminate the target below, used during night raids. P. TROOPS, PARACHUTISTS, soldiers who are carried by air and descend with parachutes, usually behind enemy lines to commit acts of sabotage and spread confusion, etc.

PARASHOTS, specially trained troops in England to meet the parachutists during the present war.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, an international court set up at The Hague, Holland (1921) in accordance with the League Covenant, which decides contested cases for League members and certain non-members on questions of interpretation of treaties, international law, international obligations, breaches thereof and reparations therefor. PICKETING, preventing people from entering shops, factories etc., so as to make them desist from patronizing or working in them.

PILL-BOX, a small concrete block-house usually equipped with machine-guns.

PLEBISCITE, an expression of the will of a whole nation or a people on particular points.

PLUTOCRACY, the rule of the rich.

POCKET BATTLESHIP, light armoured small-sized German battleship attaining very high speed and having six 11-inch guns.

POGROM, a Russian word meaning "destruction" used to denote anti-Jewish outrages.

POLITBUREAU, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in Russia.

POM POM, a kind of quick-firing naval gun.

POPULAR FRONT, a suggestion for political collaboration of Communists, Socialists and other democratic elements against Fascism put forward by the Communist International in 1935.

POURPARLER, an informal preliminary conference.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE (TEMPORARY MEASURES) ACT, an Act passed in July 1939 to enable the Government to deal with the activities of the I. R. A.

PRIZE COURT, a tribunal set up in war time to decide whether a captured ship and its cargo is lawful prize or not, for the crew and the naval officers and ratings.

PROFITEERING, making excessive profits by exploiting a national crisis. PROHIBITION, Government action prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

PROLETARIAT, the class of wage-earners who have no property of their own.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION, an electoral system by which each party has representation in the elective body in proportion to its strength.

PROTOCOL, the rough draft of any document, usually used in reference to diplomatic documents.

QUISLING, a traitor, or fifth columnist. From the Norwegian politician of the name.

R. A. F., initials of the Royal Air Force.

RATIONING, fixing the quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities that can be used by individuals, resorted to in a national emergency.

RECONNAISSANCE, the examination of a tract of country for military operations.

RED ARMY, the Soviet Army.

REDS, Communists (used in a derogatory sense).

REGIA AERONAUTICA, the official name of the Italian Air Force.

REICH, THE THIRD, means the present German State. Germany is also referred to simply as the Reich.

REICHSTAG, the name of the German Parliament, has practically no function now, occasionally summoned to hear a speech from the Fuehrer.

REICHSTAG FIRE, the fire of the German Parliament House on February 27, 1933 believed to have been organized by Nazis to create a pretext for crushing opponents.

REICHSWEHR, name applied to the German army as a whole.

REPARATIONS, the war indemnities to be paid by Germany under the Versailles Treaty. They were fixed at 132,000,000,000 marks in gold and modified later by the Dawes Plan (*q. v.*) and again by the Young Plan (*q. v.*). The total payment made by Germany under various plans totalled about 17,000,000,000 marks. An international conference at Lausanne in 1932 abolished the reparations altogether.

REFERENDUM, submission of legislative questions directly to the vote of the entire electorate.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, one of the two great American political parties.

RIGHT, the more orthodox and conservative party or group is referred to as the Right.

SA, contraction for *Sturm-Abteilung*, storm troop, the Nazi party army.

SAADABAD, PACT OF, an agreement concluded in 1934, between Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

SABOTAGE, malicious destruction of property, particularly public utilities.

SABOTEUR, one who commits sabotage.

SANCTIONS, measures taken under article 16 of the League Covenant to enforce the fulfilment of international treaty obligations.

SATYAGRAHA, non-violent civil resistance in India.

SATYAGRAHI, one practising *satyagraha*.

SCORCHED EARTH POLICY, the policy by which everything likely to be useful to the enemy is destroyed before the approach of an advancing enemy. 'Scorched earth' policy was first introduced by the Russians when Napoleon with his victorious army marched into Russia and had to leave the country in despair as he could not maintain his army in the face of scorched earth policy. In the present war the Russians have successfully scorched towns and villages before these have been captured by the Germans. This policy has very commonly been resorted to in many other theatres of the present World War.

SCUTTLE, destroying or sinking a ship so as to prevent the enemy capturing the same.

SELF-DETERMINATION, the principle that every distinct people or nation should have the right to determine its form of Government and political destiny.

SHELL, a strong metal case filled with explosive and discharged from a gun.

SHELL SHOCK, a nervous complaint brought about by the explosion of a shell near the subject.

SIEGFRIED LINE, the German counterpart of the Maginot Line, constructed 1938, also known as the Westwall.

SIREN, specially constructed contrivance for sounding loud warning about the approach of enemy aircraft.

ALL CLEAR, a long and continuous cry of the siren indicating that enemy planes have disappeared.

SIT DOWN STRIKE, a strike in which the workers do not leave the plant but stay there.

SLIT TRENCH, trench of different shapes and sizes dug into earth for giving temporary protection against air-raids.

SMOKE SCREEN, a screen of thick smoke put up to hide movement of troops, ships etc.

SOCIALISM, "a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration and distribution in the interests of all."- *N. E. D.*

SOKOL, Czech national gymnastic movement.

S. O. S., distress signal sent out by sinking ships.

SOVIET, Russian word meaning "council". Workers' councils or Soviets emerged first in the Russian revolution of 1905. Reappeared in 1917 and became the organs of the Communist revolution and later of the Russian Administration. The amended constitution of 1936 changed their function substantially. The term "Soviet" is loosely used for the Soviet Union also.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE, certain countries or parts of countries in which another Power desires to exert exclusive influence, without actually annexing them.

SS, initials of German 'Schutz-Staffel', protective squadron, a select branch of the Nazi party army.

STIRRUP PUMP, a kind of portable pump worked by hand and very useful in Air-Raid Precaution for putting out fires caused by bombs.

STRAFE, a military colloquialism to mean punish severely.

STRATEGY, the act of directing troops etc. in war.

STRESSA FRONT, the grouping of Powers at the Stresa Conference in 1934, called by Mussolini to discuss problem of the Danubian Basin.

SUCCESSION STATES, States set up after the Great War of 1914-18 on the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They included Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

SWASTIKA, a hooked cross, the symbol of Nazis.

SYNDICALISM, a revolutionary movement making trade unions the basis of social revolution as well as of future society.

TACTICS, the art and science of arranging and using military and naval forces in time of war.

TAIL-DIVE, a sudden descent of an aeroplane with the hinder part foremost.

TANK, a strongly armoured military motor vehicle armed with quickfiring and machine guns.

TANKER, a vessel specially made to carry oil in bulk.

TEAR GAS, a poisonous gas which produces tears.

TEAR GAS BOMB, **TEAR SHELL**, a bomb or shell which explodes with the diffusion of tear gas.

TERRITORIAL WATERS, a three-mile belt of sea contiguous to a State, on which, by international law, the State exercises sovereign rights.

TOMMY GUN, handy submachine gun which can be used even by privates. The word 'Tommy' means private.

TRENCH MORTAR, a species of small cannon with a fixed angle of elevation largely used for throwing bombs into the opposing trenches.

TORIES, old name of Conservatives. Orthodox Conservatives are even now called Tories.

TORPEDO, a self-propelled engine of war charged with high explosive,

which explodes under water with terrific force by contact, concussion etc. when brought into contact with any object. Also to hit with a torpedo. **TORPEDO-BOAT**, a small swift vessel which discharges torpedoes.

TORPEDO NET, a net work of steel links extended by booms round about a vessel to intercept torpedoes fired at it.

TORPEDO TUBE, the gun from which a torpedo is discharged.

TOTAL WAR, a term to denote the present form of war in which the distinction between combatants and non-combatants is fast disappearing.

TOTALITARIAN, denotes the single-party dictatorial form of Governments based on the theory of the "totality of the State."

TRADE UNIONS, associations of workers and other employees for common representation of their employers.

T. U. C., the initials of the Trades Union Congress, the common organization of British trade Unions.

U-BOAT, German submarine, the German for which is *unterseeboot*. **ULSTER**, often used for Northern Ireland. The old Irish province of Ulster contained nine counties, only six of which are included in Northern Ireland.

U. S. S. R., represents the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the full name of the Soviet Union.

VATICAN, the seat of the Pope, a sovereign State.

VERSAILLES, TREATY OF, the peace treaty ending the war of 1914-18, con-

cluded between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany on June 28, 1919.

VETO, the right of the executive head to refuse to approve a piece of legislation, complementary to the right of certification.

VICHY, the seat of the French Government since France's capitulation in June 1940. The present Government of Marshal Pétain is known as Vichy Government.

WAFD, the leading nationalist party of Egypt.

WALL STREET, the site of the New York Stock Exchange, hence used for denoting American banking and finance interests.

WESTMINSTER, STATUTE OF, a document regulating the relations between the members of the British Commonwealth, passed in 1931 giving formal ratification to the declarations of the Imperial Conferences in 1926 and 1930. The document established the absolute equality in all internal and external matters of the member-States.

WHIGS, old name of British Liberals. **WHIP**, a member of a legislature entrusted by his party with the organization of voting.

YOUNG PLAN, after the failure of Dawes Plan, the Young Plan fixed the German reparations at 87 milliard marks payable in 59 annual instalments.

ZIONISM, a Jewish movement to restore Jewish State in Palestine.

THE BIG FIVE OF THE WEST

CHURCHILL

CHURCHILL, Winston Leonard Spencer, born November 30, 1874, the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill and an American mother. Educated at Harrow, he passed through Sandhurst into the army. In 1895 he went to Cuba and was attached to the Spanish army during the war with the United States. There as a war correspondent, he won repute as a writer. In 1897 and in 1898 served on the Indian frontier and in the latter year was attached to the campaign that led to the fall of Khartoum. In both he combined his military duties with those of a war correspondent. In the South African War, Churchill was a war correspondent of *The Morning Post*, and was taken prisoner by the Boers but escaped.

Entered politics in 1900 as a Conservative M. P. from Oldham. Opposed Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's tariff reform policy, stood for free trade. Left his own party and joined the Liberals. Under-Secretary for Colonies in 1905 under Sir A. Campbell-Bannerman; President of the Board of Trade in 1908 in the Asquith Government and was responsible for the introduction of Labour Exchanges. Transferred to the Home Office in 1910. First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911, supported Irish Home Rule Bill in 1912. While in the Admiralty he carried out many reforms. After the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18, which he had predicted, was responsible for directing the early activities of the Navy. In 1915, after the formation of the Coalition Ministry he was relegated to a minor Cabinet post and excluded from the inner Cabinet. Churchill resigned and went to the front in France. In 1917 he again entered the Cabinet, as the Minister of Munitions. Rendered meritorious service and was transferred to be War Secretary in 1919, which position he held till 1921. As Colonial Secretary from 1921 to 1923 he supported the Irish Settlement of 1922. His views once again were unfavourable to his party and in 1922 he was rejected by His Dundee constituency. Retired from politics temporarily, wrote his great six-volume work on war and pro-war politics, *The World Crisis*. Re-entering politics in 1924, he went back to the Conservative Party and was returned to Parliament from the Epping constituency in September 1924, a seat he has held since. In the Baldwin Government he was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in November 1924.

Churchill held no office from 1930 up to the outbreak of the present war, but was a very active member of Parliament taking keen interest in foreign affairs, both in the House and outside. Up to 1933 he favoured a policy of France not disarming but urged that the grievances of Germany should be redressed. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, Churchill foresaw all it stood for and advocated a policy of quick British rearmament particularly in the air, a policy which was not heeded to. In the Spanish Civil War he advocated the policy of neutrality and supported non-intervention. Many of the coming events in Europe such as the German expansion in Central Europe and Hitler's intention of world domination were foreseen by him. Very clear in his mind about the Nazi intentions, he naturally was severely critical of the appeasement policy and urged a policy of resisting aggression along with Eden and Duff Cooper. In 1938 he rejected in severe terms the Munich Agreement, but had the satisfaction of seeing Chamberlain adopting in 1939 the

policy he (Churchill) had advocated. With the outbreak of the present war, he was taken into the War Cabinet as the First Lord of the Admiralty. On May 11, 1940 he was unanimously appointed Prime Minister of the National Government, in which the Opposition joined. On the outbreak of the War in the Far East on Dec. 7, 1941, Churchill went to U. S. A. where he held prolonged discussions with President Roosevelt and representatives of other Governments on the grand Allied strategy against the Axis powers and particularly against Japan. Returned to England in January 1942.

One of the most popular figures in British politics, his firm stand against the Nazi-Fascist menace has already marked him out as a national hero. Churchill is a powerful and masterly orator. He is one of the finest writers and wields his pen with equal power and conviction on biographical, political, historical, and military subjects. In addition to his great work *The World Crisis* already referred to, mention may be made of *The Aftermath*, *Thought and Adventures*, *Great Contemporaries* and his standard biographical works on Marlborough and Lord Randolph Churchill, his father.

MUSSOLINI

MUSSOLINI, Benito, son of a blacksmith, was born on July 29, 1884 at Predappio in the province of Forlì. Became a Socialist and went into exile in Switzerland in 1902. On his return to Italy he advocated a radical and anti-reformist programme in the Socialist Party. Entrusted in 1912 with the direction of the *Avanti*, the organ of the Socialist Party. On the outbreak of war in 1914, he turned nationalist and advocated Italian intervention in the war. Expelled from the Socialist party for this he founded his own paper *Popolo d'Italia*, in which, it is believed, he still writes occasionally. Was a leader of the interventionists and joined the Italian army as a private. Was a corporal when Italy declared war in May, 1915. Seriously wounded in 1917, he returned to his journalistic activities.

The comparatively small gains to Italy at the conclusion of the war with its consequent disappointment and the spread of left wing radicalism led him to form the first *Fascio di Combattimento* at Milan on March 23, 1919 with a nationalist and anti-Communist programme. The party, which had only 40 members at its inception and polled only 4,000 votes in 1919, grew rapidly and as the result of an agreement with Giolitti's Liberals, captured 38 seats in the Chamber but did not agree to enter the Government. The movement had by this time come to be known as Fascism.

The political condition in Italy became chaotic in 1922; radical Socialists attempted seizure of power and occupied factories. Governmental authority failed to assert itself. A Fascist Party Congress was held in Naples and 40,000 Fascists staged the famous "March on Rome". The march took place on October 28, 1922 and Mussolini, who had now become the *Duce*, or leader of the Party, demanded power, and was appointed Prime Minister by King Victor Emmanuel. The first Government of Mussolini contained a few members of other parties. Resistance offered by Socialists was broken. In 1923 Mussolini decreed that two-thirds of the seats should go to the party polling at least a quarter of the votes and the election in 1924 resulted in a large majority for the Fascists. The assassination by extreme Fascists on

June 10, 1924, of the Socialist leader Matteotti resulted in a crisis. The opposition parties in Parliament walked out of the Chamber and refused to have anything to do with the Government. A *coup d'état* in 1925 secured dictatorial powers for Mussolini. The opposition parties were suppressed the next year, the leaders persecuted and the parliamentary mandates of the parties were cancelled. The following years were devoted to setting the house in order. Internal organization of the country on Fascist lines went on including rearmament, nationalist education and some amount of economic development.

Even as late as 1934 Mussolini's foreign policy was not pro-German in spite of friendly relations between the Nazi and Fascist parties. In July 1934 when Hitler attempted to seize Austria, Mussolini mobilized the Italian army along the Austrian frontier. In 1935 Mussolini set to annex Abyssinia. The futile sanctions taken against him did not prevent him from achieving his object. On the other hand he was alienated from the Western Powers and threw himself in the outstretched arms of Hitler. Mussolini's imperial ambition was somewhat satisfied and the King was proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia. Collaboration with the Nazi *regime* increased subsequently and was particularly evident during the Spanish war.

In 1938 he acquiesced in the German *Anschluss* with Austria. Hitler and Mussolini exchanged visits. Formerly Mussolini had ridiculed Nazi racial theories and had declared anti-Semitism foreign to the Italian people but now he too adopted anti-Jewish legislation. Gave diplomatic support to Hitler during the Czech crisis and was a party to the Munich Agreement. Seized Albania in March 1939. A formal military alliance with Germany was concluded in May 1939.

With the advent of the war, Mussolini openly supported Hitler for eight months though technically a neutral. Italy remained what is now called non-belligerent. On June 10, 1940 when France was on the verge of collapse Mussolini declared war on the Allies. An ultimatum was presented to Greece on October 28, but was rejected and the Italians advanced on Greece. The failure of the Greek adventure and the Italian reverses in Africa and in naval battles in the Mediterranean have come as a great blow to the prestige of the Duce.

Officially known as the *capo del governo* (head of the Government), Mussolini in addition to his premiership holds the portfolios of Interior, War, Navy, Air and Italian East Africa.

HITLER

HITLER, Adolf, was born on April 20, 1889 at the frontier town of Braunau in Austria. Attended the lower classes of a secondary school at Linz in Austria and later went to Vienna to study painting. Failed at the entrance examination he was refused entry to the Viennese Academy of Art; worked for some time as a bricklayer and later lived on the small income from the sale of coloured post-cards. The current story that he was a paper-hanger does not seem to be based on fact.

The school days at Linz had given him a pan-Germanic bias and in Vienna, fond of talking politics, he voiced anti-Habsburg, anti-Socialist and

pan-German views. In 1911 he was in Munich and there he lived on the occasional sale of little paintings. At the outbreak of war in 1914, he joined the German army as a volunteer, served as an orderly in the Western Front all through the war but reached no rank higher than that of a lance-corporal. An injury from mustard gas towards the end of the war temporarily cost him his eyesight.

Returned to Munich after the war and was employed as a secret agent by the *Reichswehr* to supervise political meetings. Here Hitler came in contact with Drexler and his so-called German Labour Party. Hitler joined the party and agitated for its enlargement. The party grew and Drexler was ousted, Hitler becoming the leader. The name of the party was changed into the National-Socialist German Labour Party. The party made an abortive *Putsch* in 1923 and Hitler was sentenced to five years' confinement at the fortress of Landsberg. Here he wrote the first volume of *Mein Kampf*. Influential friends interceded for him and he was released only after eight months of detention. During the years 1925 to 1927 he set to reconstructing the party. The second volume of *Mein Kampf* was written during this period.

In 1928 the Nazi party obtained only 12 seats in the Reichstag but the number rose to 106 in the 1930 election with the backing of large industrialists whom Hitler had promised to protect from the gathering forces of Communism. He contested for the presidential honours on April 10, 1932 but was defeated by von Hindenburg, who refused Hitler's demand for the Chancellorship, when on July 31, the same year, Hitler was returned to the Reichstag with 18,700,000 votes. In the next election (November 6, 1932), the Nazis had a set-back and Hitler polled only 11,700,000 votes. Hitler was appointed Chancellor, with a Cabinet composed of Nazis and Nationalists on January 30, 1933. In the election that followed (March 5, 1933), Hitler's party could only secure 44% of the votes. Hitler forcibly excluded the Communists and other opposition members of the Parliament, obtained plenary powers by an Empowering Act and began to rule as a dictator with the help of the Gestapo and the Nazi party troops. Hitler next set to put the house in order. All opposition to the new *regime* was suppressed, many killed or put into concentration camps and trade unions liquidated. After a conference on June 30, 1934 the radical leaders of the Nazi party and a large number of their adherents were suddenly arrested and executed. On August 2, President Hindenburg died and Hitler now assumed the office of the President in addition to his Chancellorship.

Rearmament went on at full speed and conscription was reintroduced in March 1935, violating the Versailles Treaty. Since the inception of his party Hitler had been vehemently criticizing the Versailles Treaty and this infringement was not taken up by anybody. The Jews had been persecuted since the beginning of the Nazi rule in Germany. Anti-Jewish laws were promulgated at Nurnberg in September 1935, and the anti-Jewish drive greatly intensified.

Another treaty violation occurred on March 7, 1936, when Hitler reoccupied Rhineland, demilitarized by the Locarno Treaty. Hitler promised not to fortify the area and declared that he had "no territorial demands to make in Europe". By 1939 Hitler succeeded in solving the unemployment problem in Germany by his intensive rearmament drive and unlimited spending policy. In 1938 Hitler launched into his foreign adventures. Conservative

generals who tried to dissuade Hitler were dismissed in an army purge carried out in February 1938. The Austrian Chancellor, Kurt von Schuschnigg, was summoned to Berchtesgaden and forced to sign an agreement opening the way of Nazism in Austria. Austria was occupied and incorporated into the Reich on March 12, 1938 and Hitler declared that he had "no further territorial demands" to make in Europe. Britain was assured that he had no designs on Czechoslovakia, but immediately after the *Anschluss* a vehement Press campaign was started against the Czechs and the Sudeten-German movement was utilized to create disturbance in Czechoslovakia. In September Hitler demanded the cession of Sudetenland under threat of war. This, he said, was the "last territorial claim" he had to make in Europe. He even guaranteed the frontiers of the new Czecho-Slovak state. Sudetenland was ceded to Germany by the Munich Pact. In March 1939, however, Hitler summoned the Czecho-Slovak President, Dr. Emil Hacha, to Berlin and forced him to place the country under the "protection" of Germany. German troops started marching into Czecho-Slovakia even before Dr. Hacha had signed the instrument and the country was occupied. A few days later Memel was ceded by Lithuania to Germany. Once again Hitler gave an assurance that he had no further territorial demands to make in Europe.

Hitler had concluded a ten-year non-aggression pact with Poland in 1934 and Poland was allowed to annex the Polish districts in the first share-out of Czechoslovakia. A violent Press campaign was now started against Poland. Hitler demanded that the Danzig and the Polish corridor be ceded to Germany. Backed by Anglo-French guarantees Poland refused Hitler's demands but offered to negotiate for a peaceful settlement. In August 1939, Hitler ordered occupation of Danzig. On August 23 the German-Soviet non-aggression pact was announced. On August 29, Poland was asked to send a plenipotentiary to Berlin with power to sign any agreement. Poland refused to be hood-winked. On August 30, an ultimatum regarding the Corridor and Danzig was handed over to the Polish Ambassador but immediately afterwards, and even before the Polish Government had received the ultimatum, Hitler declared that Poland had refused it.

On September 1, 1939, Danzig was annexed and the invasion of Poland began. On September 3, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany in fulfilment of their pledges to Poland. After a fortnight's war, Poland was defeated and was shared out between Russia and Germany. In April and May 1940, Hitler invaded Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. Denmark submitted meekly to its fate, others resisted for some time. The Governments of Norway, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg fled. France capitulated and an armistice was signed on June 22, 1940. Hitler's successes have brought Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria more into the Axis orbit. They have joined the Axis pact along with Japan. Greece and Yugoslavia were invaded on April 6, 1941, and quickly conquered. On June 11, 1941, Hitler declared war on and invaded Russia on a 1500-mile front. During the first four months of the war the Germans maintained advantage. But the reverses during autumn of 1941 and winter of 1942 compelled Hitler to take up the supreme military command into his own hands from those of Field-Marshal Von Brauchitsch.

One of the most-hated and most-loved men of the present times, Hitler is a bachelor, does not smoke or drink and has no banking account.

ROOSEVELT

ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano, was born January 30, 1882 at Hyde Park, New York State. Mr. Roosevelt is descended from a Dutch family, which settled in America in 1649. Graduating at Harvard in 1904, Mr. Roosevelt passed out of the Columbia Law School and started practice as a lawyer. Elected to the New York State Senate in 1910 on the Democratic Party ticket he was a supporter of Wilson in his candidacy for the Presidentship of U. S. Appointed Assistant Secretary, Navy, in the first Wilson Administration, Mr. Roosevelt was sent out to Europe in 1918 for the inspection of the army and once again in 1919, in charge of demobilization of the U. S. armies. Contested for the Vice-Presidential election in 1920 but was defeated and resumed legal practice. Vice-President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of New York City until 1928. An attack of infantile paralysis in August 1921 left him with his legs paralysed. This misfortune, however, failed to damp his strong will power or to end his political activities. In 1928 he was elected Governor of New York States and reelected in 1930. He was elected President of the United States in 1932. Installed in his office on March 4, 1933 he started a bold policy of socio-economic reforms—the New Deal—to overcome the great crisis. Re-elected for a second term in 1936. One of the staunchest believers in democracy, he has been extremely critical of dictatorship and has been outspoken in his sympathy with the British Commonwealth, France and all countries fighting aggression. In spite of the opposition of isolationists he succeeded in amending the Neutrality Act, so as to give very valuable aid to Britain in the form of planes and other war materials, and a number of U. S. destroyers in lieu of the lease of certain naval and air bases in the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. In July 1940 he broke a long-standing American tradition by accepting the nomination for a third term, and was elected with a convincing majority in December 1940. A Bill for comprehensive aid to the British Commonwealth was passed under his presidency. Since his first election as President of U. S. A. President Roosevelt has been a dynamic personality both in and out of U. S. A. During the last two years in particular he has helped the democratic side of the present World War in various ways and he is looked upon as the most powerful upholder of democracy, though in Axis countries he is looked upon as a warmonger.

STALIN

STALIN, Josef Vissarionovitch, son of a cobbler, was born in 1897 at a village near Tiflish, Caucasus. Studied theology with a view to entering the priesthood but thought better and joined the revolutionary movement. Member of the Bolshevik Party since its inception in 1903, he discarded his patronymic Jugashvili for Stalin, man of Steel. His anti-tsaristic activities landed him into prison several times and finally he was exiled to Siberia.

Returned to Petersburg after the March Revolution of 1917. became a member of the Politbureau under Lenin, and became Commissar of Nationalities. Became General Secretary of the Central Party Committee in 1919. After the death of Lenin in January 1924 a struggle arose for supremacy between Stalin and Trotsky. Stalin in collaboration with Zinovieff and Kamenieff ousted Trotsky, who was forced to resign the position of Commissar of War in 1925 and

was finally exiled in 1927. After Trotsky had been ousted, Stalin teamed with the right wing under Rykoff and Kalinin to remove the influence of the Zinovieff group. With the exile of Trotsky in 1927, Stalin came to be in complete control of the party.

The struggle within the party between the Stalinite and Trotskyite groups, apart from personal considerations, was based on ideological difficulties. The former group advocated the "Socialism in one country" theory, the "one country" referring of course to Russia, while the latter group was in favour of immediate pursuance of world revolution. The Stalinite groups carried the day and the Five-Year Plans on the basis of State Socialism and collectivization of Industries were carried out under the guidance of Stalin.

A party purge was carried out by Stalin in 1936 and 1937. The famous Moscow trials took place during this period and many former leading Communists were executed. From 1934 to 1938 Stalin pursued an anti-Nazi policy and even sought collaboration with the Western Powers against the German Dictator. On August 23, 1939, while negotiations for an alliance were proceeding with Britain and France, Stalin astounded the world by concluding a non-aggression pact with Hitler. Hitler apparently was given a free hand in Poland and in September 1939, after a two-week war between Poland and Germany, Hitler and Stalin shared out Poland between themselves. In September and October 1939, Stalin, taking advantage of the European war, forced the Baltic States to agree to the establishment of Russian garrisons and naval and air bases in their territories. In October 1939 similar demands plus those for the cession of certain territories and some frontier adjustments were made to Finland. Finland rejected some of the terms and Russia invaded Finland on November 30, 1939. On March 11, 1940 a peace treaty was concluded between Finland and Russia when the former had to accept terms more severe than those originally made. In August 1940 all the Baltic countries were incorporated in the Soviet Union as federal republics.

Stalin's policy has been marked always by the strictest realism and his *regime* has been marked by the emergence of Soviet Russia as one of the Great Powers. Until May 1941, Stalin did not hold any Government office, though his dictatorial authority was exercised by him as the General Secretary of the Communist Party. In May 1941, Stalin became the Prime Minister of Soviet Russia on M. Molotov's resigning the post. Since the beginning of the Russo-German War Stalin, as the leader of the Russian people, has evinced a power of mass organisation and an inflexible will-power unprecedented in modern history. He has been variously described as the champion of world revolution and as the traitor of the revolution. An American writer describes his rise to power as a "triumph of mediocrity."

WHO'S WHO IN THE WORLD

ALEXANDER, Rt. Hon. ALBERT V., M. P., British Labour politician, b. 1885; Parliamentary Secy., Board of Trade 1924. First Lord of the Admiralty, May 1940.

AMANULLAH, ex-king of Afganistan. His reformist zeal lost him his throne. Went into exile in 1929. Now lives in Italy.

AMERY, Rt. Hon. Leopold Stennet, M. P., British politician, Conservative b. 1878, Gorakhpur, India; *ed*: Harrow and Oxford. After minor Cabinet posts, First Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24; Colonial Secretary 1924-29; Dominions Secretary 1925-29; India Secretary May 1940.

ATLEE, Major, The Rt. Hon. Clement Richard, British Labour leader, b. 1889, *ed*: Oxford; called to the Bar 1906. Lecturer, London School of Economics 1913. Served in the Great War. M. P. 1922; was member, Simon Commission; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1930-31; Postmaster-General 1931. Leader, Labour Party since 1935. Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, May 1940. Deputy Prime Minister, Feb. 1942.

AUCHINCLOSS, General Sir Claude, G. C. I. E., D. S. O., G. O. C.-in-chief, Middle East since July, 1941. b. 1884. s. of late Col. John Claude Auchincloss. Served in Egypt, Aden, Mesopotamia & twice in Mohmand operations. Instructor, Quetta Staff College 1930-3, and was in command of various regiments in India. Commander, Meerut Division 1938. Deputy Chief of General Staff, Indian Army 1936-8. Commander-in-Chief in India 1940-1.

AZANA, Manuel, Spanish republican politician, b. 1880; *ed*: Madrid and Paris. Was President during the Spanish civil war, fought to the end. Left Spain at the collapse of the Republic, now resident in America.

BALDWIN, Earl (formerly Mr. Stanley Baldwin), b. 1867. M. P. for Bewdley Division of Worcestershire 1908-37. Became President of the Board of Trade 1921. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1922-3 & Prime Minister 1923-4, 1924-9 & 1935-7. Retd. from Premiership and raised to peerage, May 1937.

BARTLETT, Vernon, noted journalist on foreign affairs. Served on *Daily Mail*, Reuter's Agency & *The Times*. Now connected with *News Chronicle*. Elected M. P. 1938. Author of several books on European affairs.

BEAVERBROOK, Lord, British politician, and Press magnate, b. 1879, Canada. Knighted 1911. Minister of Information 1918. Appointed Minister for Aircraft Production, May 1940. Proprietorship of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express* makes him a great influence in British journalism. Resigned ministership in Feb. 1942 and went over to America to help Anglo-American military collaboration.

BENES, Eduard, Ph. D., b. 1884, near Pilsen, Bohemia. *ed*: Paris. Professor at a commercial college, Prague 1909. Was Masaryk's right-hand man. General Secretary of the Czechoslovak National Council, afterwards Foreign Minister when Czechoslovakia became independent. Held office in all Cabinets, till 1935 when he became President. Resigned after the Munich Agreement, left the country, lectured in Chicago and later settled in England, July 1939. Became President of the Czechoslovak National Committee in London, July 1940.

BENNET, Rt. Hon'ble Viscount, K. C., Prime Minister, Minister of Finance & External Affairs, Canada 1930-5. Member of the Dominion House of Commons 1911-7, 1925-40. Raised to peerage 1941.

BEVIN, Rt. Hon. Ernest, British Labour politician, *b.* 1884; Chairman of the General Council of the T. U. C. 1937; Minister of Labour, since May 1940.

BLUM, Leon, Former Socialist Premier of France, *b.* 1872. Reported detained by the Petain Government.

BORIS III, King of Bulgaria, eldest s. of King Ferdinand (of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha) & of the late Marie Louisie. Succeeded to the throne, Oct. 3, 1918. *m.* Princess Giovanna of Savoy, *d.* of Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy on Oct. 25, 1930.

CARDENAS, Gen. Lazaro, President of Mexico, 1934-1940, responsible for expropriation of foreign oil concerns in Mexico. Gave asylum to Trotsky.

CAROL II, ex-king, Rumania, *b.* 1893. Crown Prince until 1925, forced to resign; returned to Rumania 1930, proclaimed King; abdicated in favour of his son Michael, September 6, 1940. Now reported living in Portugal.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, Chinese National leader and Generalissimo, *b.* 1888, took active part in Chinese revolutions, joined Kuo Min Tang, was a close associate of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen 1917-22. Chief of the Chinese Military Academy at Whampoo, 1924. Organized a model troop there and defeated insurgent South Chinese military leaders. Succeeded to the leadership of the Kuo Min Tang on the death of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. First co-operated with, then crushed, Communists. Set up a Government at Nanking and eventually united it with the pro-Communist Government. At present Prime Minister and virtual dictator. Has been heart and soul of the Chinese resistance to Japan. Visited India, February 1942.

CIANO, Count Galeazzo, Italian Foreign Minister, *b.* 1903, *m.* Edda, Mussolini's daughter. Regarded as an advocate of pro-German policy.

Next to Mussolini, is the most important figure in Italian politics.

CITRINE, Sir Walter McLennan, K.B. E., *b.* 1887, General Secy. of the British Trades Union Congress since 1925. Visited Finland during the Soviet-Finnish war 1940.

CRIPPS, Sir Stafford, M. P., pro-Communist British politician. *b.* 1889, appointed British Ambassador to Moscow, June 1940. Was made a Privy Counsellor in 1941. Resigned Ambassadorship in 1942. Visited India April 1942 for bringing about rapprochement between British Government and the Indian political leaders. Member of the war cabinet since February 1942.

CURTIN, John, Leader of the Labour Party in Australian Parliament. Succeeded Mr. Fadden as Prime Minister of Australia, October 1941.

DALADIER, Edouard, French statesman, *b.* 1884, Premier of France April 1938—March 1940, signatory to the Munich Agreement. Resigned March 1940 due to pressure from the Chamber, retained in the Reynaud Cabinet for some time, removed June 1940. Now reported detained by the Petain Government.

DALTON, Rt. Hon. Hugh, M. P., British Labour politician. *b.* 1887, *ed.* Eton and Cambridge, appointed Minister of Economic Warfare May 1940 and President of the Board of Trade Feb. 1942.

DARLAN, Admiral, C.-in-C. of the French Navy since the outbreak of the present War. Was Vice-Premier in Vichy cabinet. Favours the policy of collaboration with the Axis Powers.

DE GAULLE, Charles, French General, strong advocate of mechanization, *b.* 1890, served in the Great War. Condemned the surrender of France in June 1940, went to Britain, organized the Free France Movement of which he became the leader. Is now the President of the French National Committee formed in Britain.

DE VALERA, Eamon, Irish statesman and Prime Minister, *b.* 1882 in New York, U. S. A., *ed.*: Dublin. Became a teacher; took part in the Easter Week Rising in Dublin. 1916, was captured and sentenced to death, later commuted to a life sentence but released June 1917. Joined the Sinn Fein Movement, again arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Released, went to America to champion the Irish cause 1919. Came back in 1920, directed Irish Republican activities in the first civil war. Disapproved the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, directed the second civil war, arrested in 1923, released in 1924. Organized a new party in 1925 with a programme of independence as goal and co-operation in the Free State Parliament. Elected to the Dail in 1927, Prime Minister 1932. He has been responsible for gradually loosening all ties with Great Britain. Declared neutrality at the outbreak of present war.

DILL, General Sir John, Chief of the Imperial General Staff 1940-1. Fought in South African war. Became Brigadier-General, General Staff, and Director of Military operations at War Office and later G. O. C. in Palestine and Transjordan.

DORMAN-SMITH, H. E. Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald, P. C., Kt., Governor of Burma, *ed.*: Harrow and Sandhurst. Entd. Army and became a Major. Elected M. P. 1935. Minister of Agric. and Fisheries 1939-40.

DOWDING, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh, G. C. B., G. C. V. O. After training at Woolwich entd. Army and became an air-pilot in R. F. C. Commanded Fighter area, Air Defence of Great Britain and was A.O.C.-in-Chief, Fighter Command 1936-40.

DUFF COOPER, Rt. Hon. Alfred, M. P., British Conservative politician. *b.* 1890; *ed.*: Eton and Oxford; served in the Great War. Was in the Chamberlain Cabinet but resigned in protest against the appeasement policy.

Minister of Information May 1940. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1941 and Resident Minister in the Far East, 1941.

EDEN, Rt. Hon. Robert Anthony, M. P., British Conservative statesman, *b.* 1897, *ed.*: Eton and Oxford. Lord Privy Seal 1934. Minister for League Affairs, 1935, succeeded Samuel Hoare as Foreign Minister, resigned 1938. Opposed appeasement, re-entered the Cabinet after the declaration of war as Dominions Secretary. Minister for War, May 1940, Foreign Secretary 1941.

EMMANUEL III, Victor, king of Italy. *b.* Nov. 1869, *s.* of King Umberto I of Italy. Succeeded to the throne on his father's death, July 29, 1900. *m.* Oct., 1896 Princess Elena, *d.* of Nicholas, King of Montenegro. *Heir-apparent.*—Prince Umberto Nicola Tomaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont, *b.* Sept. 15, 1904, *m.* Jany. 8, 1930.

FITZROY, Rt. Hon. Edward A., M. P., Speaker, House of Commons since 1928. *s.* of Lord Southampton. *ed.*: Eton and Sandhurst. Served with the 1st. Life Guards and was wounded at Ypres. First elected M. P. 1900. Was Deputy Chairman of Comtes. for 6 yrs.

FORD, Henry, noted American industrialist and inventor of famous Ford cars and tractors. Began life as a mech. engr. and later estd. Ford Motor Co., now the biggest automobile mfg. Co. of the world. Mr. Ford is one of the richest men in the world and is a pacifist.

FRANCO, Francisco, Bahamonde, Spanish General and Dictator, *b.* 1892; Chief of Staff 1935; organized uprising in July 1936 that led to the civil war. Proclaimed himself *Caudillo* and Commander-in-Chief, October 1, 1936. Joined Axis pact 1939. Declared neutrality in the present war.

FRICK, Dr. Wilhelm, German

Minister of the Interior since 1938, one of the "Big Six" appointed to direct the present war.

GARVIN, J. L., LL. D., Editor, *Observer*; formerly editor, *The Outlook* and *Pall Mall Gazette*. Editor, *Encyclo. Brit.* (1926-9), President, Institute of Journalists 1918. Author of *The Economic Foundations of Peace* and *Biography of Joseph Chamberlain*. GEORGE VI., second s. of King George V. *b.* Dec. 14, 1895, *m.* Elizabeth, *d.* of the Earl of Strathmore 1923; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother Edward VIII, Dec. 10, 1936. Toured Canada and U. S. A. with Queen Elizabeth, May and June 1939. Has two *d.* Princess Elizabeth (*b.* April 21, 1926) and Princess Margaret Rose (*b.* Aug. 21, 1930).

GEORGIOS II, King of Greece, *b.* 1890, succeeded his father who was forced to abdicate Sept. 27, 1922. But he was forced to leave Greece, December 18, 1923, when a Republic was proclaimed. On the restoration of Monarchy by a plebiscite, King Georgios, on November 25, 1935, was proclaimed King of the Hellenes. Decided to resist Italian demands in October 1940. Left Greece on the eve of Italo-German occupation of Greece in the spring of 1941.

GOEBBELS, Dr. Joseph Paul, German Propaganda Minister, *b.* 1897, Ph. D., Heidelberg, 1920; was formerly a journalist. Joined Nazi Party 1922, is a *Reichsleiter* (National leader) and President of the *Reichskulturkammer* (State Culture Chamber).

GÖRRING, Hermann Wilhelm, *b.* 1893, German Field-Marshal, Air Chief, President of the Reichstag, economic dictator of Germany, in charge of the Four-Year Plans. Served in the Great War, was very successful as an air pilot. One of the "Big Six". Famous for his slogan "Guns before butter."

GORT, General Viscount, V. C., G. C.

B., D. S. O., Governor of Malta since May, 1942. C.-in-C., British Expeditionary Force in France 1940. Gained Victoria Cross in the war of 1914-18. Governor of Gibraltar, 1941-42.

GRAZIANI, Marshal, formerly Viceroy of Ethiopia, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Africa.

GREENWOOD, Rt. Hon. Arthur, M.P., British politician, Deputy leader of the Labour Party, was lecturer of Economics, Leeds; Minister of Health 1929-31; appointed Minister without Portfolio and Member of War Cabinet, May 1940.

GUSTAF (GUSTAV) V, King of Sweden. *b.* June 1858. Succeeded to the throne on his father's death, Dec. 1907. *m.* Sept 20, 1881 Princess Victoria, *d.* of Friedrich, Grand-Duke of Baden.

HAAKON VII, King of Norway, *b.* 1872, elected to the Norwegian throne, 1905, when Norway was separated from Sweden. Offered resistance to German invasion in April 1940. Rejected Hitler's demands to surrender, went to Britain and is helping the Allies with his Govt., which is now established in Britain.

HACHA, Emil, LL. D., succeeded Dr. Benes to the Presidency of Czechoslovakia, *b.* 1872. His attempts to maintain the independence of the dismembered State failed, was summoned to Berlin and forced to sign a document placing the country under German "protection". Now a puppet "State President" of the Protectorate.

HAILE SELASIE, Emperor of Abyssinia, since April, 1930; formerly known as Ras Tafari. *b.* 1891, lived at Bath (Eng.) after Italians annexed Abyssinia. Shortly after the present war was declared, he went to the Soudan from where he organized Abyssinian revolt. Entered Abyssinia in January 1941 to personally lead opposition to the Italians. Is now in Abyssinia.

HALIFAX, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Lord, K. G., formerly Lord Irwin, *b.* 1881; *ed.*: Eton and Oxford; entered Parliament 1910, was in the Baldwin Cabinet. Made Lord Irwin and Viceroy of India, 1925. was responsible for the Gandhi-Irwin pact. Returned England 1931, inherited the title of Lord Halifax 1932; again in the Cabinet in various capacities, Foreign Secretary in 1938; appointed Ambassador to U. S. A. 1941, retaining his seat in the War Cabinet.

HENLEIN, Konrad, Sudeten-German politician, *b.* 1898, organized Sudeten-German Party, 1933, led the action which resulted in Sudetenland being incorporated into the Reich. After the German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia, was appointed "Chief of the Civil Administration".

HERTZOG, James Barry Munik, General, former Premier of South Africa, *b.* 1866. Advocated neutrality on the present war being declared but his motion was rejected by Parliament. Has now retired from politics.

HESS, Rudolf, Hitler's deputy and Minister without Portfolio of the German Government, *b.* 1896. Has been designated by Hitler as his successor after Goering. Mysteriously flew in aeroplane to Scotland in 1941. Is now living under detention in Great Britain.

HYMMLER, Heinrich, Chief of the Gestapo, *b.* 1900, member of the "Big Six" to direct Germany's war effort.

HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan. *b.* Aug. 1901. Ascended the throne 1927. *m.* Princess Nagako 1924; *a s.* and heir was born on Dec. 23, 1938; three *d.* The Emperor is a poet and a lover of natural sciences.

HOARE, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bart., Special British envoy to Spain. *ed.*: Harrow and Oxford. First entd. Parliament 1910 as M. P. for Chelsea and has since held that position. Became Cabinet Minister in the 1st. Baldwin Ministry of 1923-4. Secy. of

State for India 1931-5. Foreign Secy. June 7—Dec. 18, 1935.

HORE-BELISHA, Rt. Hon. Leslie, M. P., Secretary of State for War, May 1937—Jan. 1940. *b.* 1893. M. P. since 1923. Minister of Transport, 1934-7. Financial Secy. to the Treasury 1932-4. Parliamentary Secy. to the Board of Trade 1931-2.

HORTHY DE NAGYBANYA, Nicholas, Hungarian Admiral and Regent, *b.* 1868, fought against the British in 1914-18, organized resistance to the Hungarian Soviet Republic 1919, defeated the Communists and assumed the title of "Administrator of the Realm" 1920. He is pro-Axis in policy but is trying to prevent Nazification of the country.

HOOVER, Herbert Clark, President, U. S. A. 1929-33, *b.* 1874, recently associated with schemes for sending food supplies to German-occupied countries.

HULL, Cordell, Secretary of State, U. S. A., *b.* 1871, strong supporter of President Roosevelt's policy and pan-Americanism.

HYDE, Douglas, LL. D., D. Litt., unanimously elected President of Eire, 1938, when the office was created, *b.* 1860, *ed.*: Trinity College, Dublin. Professor of Languages, University of New Brunswick, Canada. Returned to Ireland and worked for the preservation of the Gaelic language. Is a noted writer on and in Gaelic.

IBN SAUD, (Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdur Rahaman al-Faisal al-Saud), King of Saudi Arabia, *b.* 1880, conquered in 1901 the throne of his ancestors with only 200 men, drove out the Turks from Eastern Arabia, 1918, defeated King Hussein of Hejaz 1919. His conquests finished by 1925, was proclaimed King of Hejaz, Jan. 1926, assumed title "King of Nejd", 1929. Treaty with Britain same year. Union of Nejd and Hejaz proclaimed, 1932 under the name Saudi Arabia.

INONU, Ismet, President of Turkey, b. 1884, formerly known as Ismet Pasha, a close associate of Kamal Ataturk, succeeded him Nov. 1938.

IRONSIDE, Field-Marshal Lord Edmund, G. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., General Commander-in-Chief of Home Forces, May—July, 1940. Formerly Governor of Gibraltar and Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Entd. the Army 1899 and rose to be C.-in-C. of the Allied troops in Archangel 1918. Served in India for 3 yrs. as Quarter-master-General. Was G. O. C., the Eastern Command 1936-8. Raised to peerage Jan., 1941.

KALININ, Mikhail Ivanovich, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, b. 1815, joined revolutionary movement 1895, helped Stalin to get rid of the Zinovieff group.

KEYNES, John Maynard, C. B., M. A., F. B. A., one of the greatest living economists in the world. b. 1883. Was Bursar and Fellow, King's College, Cambridge; Editor, *Economic Journal* and author of several books on money and finance. Caused world-wide stir when he emphatically denounced the Reparation clauses in the Treaty of Versailles in his famous book *Economic Consequences of the Peace*. Became Director, Bank of England 1941. Has published a scheme of War Finance and his views on war savings were adopted by the British Govt.

KING, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, b. 1874, ed: Toronto, Chicago, Harvard. Liberal leader since 1919, Prime Minister 1921-30 and again since 1935.

KING-HALL, Commander Stephen, M. P., famous British writer and broadcaster, eldest s. of late Admiral Sir G. King-Hall. Served in the last war. Retd. 1929. Elected M. P. 1939. Co-author with Ian Hay of *The Middle Watch*, *The Midshipmaid*.

KNOX, Col. William Franklin, U. S. Navy Secretary, since June 1940. b. 1874, was previously a journalist. Is an anti-isolationist, supports aid to the Allies.

KONOYE, Prince Fumimaro, was Prime Minister of Japan up to October 1941.

KORIZIS, Alexander, Prime Minister of Greece, b. 1888, ed; Athens University, had a brilliant career in the Bank of Greece, rose to be its Deputy-Governor and afterwards Governor. Was Minister of Health under Gen. Metaxas, on whose death on January 29, 1941 succeeded him, though he had played no prominent part in politics hitherto.

LANG, Dr. Cosmo Gordon, P. C., G.C.V.O., D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, Nov. 1928-Feb. 24, 1942. b. 1864. Is the first Primate to retire voluntarily. Was Archbishop of York 1908-1928. ed: Glasgow Univ. & Oxford. Fellow, All Souls', Oxford since 1888.

LAVAL, Pierre, French politician, Head of French Government since April 1942. b. 1883, held various Cabinet posts from 1925, was Premier and Foreign Secretary, 1931-32 and 1935-36; believed connected with Fascist intrigues in France, 1937-39; partly responsible for the overthrow of the Reynaud Cabinet in June 1940. Appointed Vice-Premier and successor to Petain as Chief of State, later also Foreign Minister. Dismissed for, it is believed, conspiring to seize power, a few months later, and reported detained.

LEOPOLD III, King of the Belgians, b. 1901, succeeded February 23, 1934. Maintained neutrality in the beginning of the war, made a joint appeal for peace with Queen Wilhelmina, but when Belgium was attacked by Germany in May 1940, decided to resist and took over supreme command. He, however, decided after a week's war to surrender against the advice of

Ministers. Now practically a captive. His Government went over to England and is organizing resistance there.

LEY, Dr. Robert, head of the German Labour Front, *b.* 1890, entered Nazi party, 1925. The Labour Front is a compulsory organization of all German workers and employees and looks more to the interest of the State and employees than the workers.

LINDBERGH, Col. Charles A., American Airman who made a record trans-Atlantic flight in May, 1937 flying from New York to Paris in 33½ hrs. *b.* 1902. Began flying in 1921. Won Mr. Raymond Orteg's Prize of £ 5,000 for his record solo flight from New York to Paris. Recd from King George V the Air Force cross 1927. *m.* May 1929 Miss Morrow. In March 1932 his infant son was kidnapped & was later discovered dead. Though a noted isolationist, he approved war against Japan, as U. S. A. had been attacked by Japan.

LLOYD GEORGE, Rt. Hon. David, M. P., British Liberal statesman, *b.* 1863, M. P. for Carnarvon since 1890. President, Board of Trade, 1905-08, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1908-15, Minister of Munition 1915, Premier of National Government 1916-22, conducted the Great War with great energy. Sharply critical of Chamberlain's appeasement policy. He advocates expansion of British agriculture as prerequisite for victory.

MACARTHUR, General Douglas, was American C.-in-C. in the Philippines who heroically resisted the superior Japanese invaders for more than 8 months & then escaped heroically in a motor boat to Australia to take up the command of the South Pacific there.

MANNERHEIM, Baron Carl Gustaf Emil, Finnish Field-Marshal, *b.* 1867. Officer, Russian Army, 1889, served in Russo-Japanese and the Great Wars. After Russian Revolution of 1917 took command of Finnish White Army ;

with the aid of German force defeated Communists. Was Regent of Finland Dec. 1918-July 1919. Was responsible for the construction of the former defence system in the Karelian Isthmus known as the "Mannerheim Line". Commanded the Finnish Army in the Russo-Finnish War, 1940.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke, was Foreign Minister & Minister for Overseas Affairs in the Konoye Cabinet. Went to Russia, Germany & Italy & successfully negotiated the Russo-Japanese Non-aggression Pact.

MENZIES, Robert Gordon, Ex-Prime-Minister of Australia, *b.* 1894, *ed.* : Melbourne, Barrister-at-law, M. P. since 1928, Minister of Industry 1928-29, held various offices in Victoria, became Premier of the Commonwealth 1939.

MOLOTOV, Vyatcheslav Mikhailovitch, President of the Council of People's Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, U. S. S. R., *b.* 1890, joined the Bolshevik Party 1907, imprisoned several times and exiled twice, member of Politbureau, 1924, present position since 1930, and Foreign Affairs, since 1938. Molotov's real name is Skryabin.

MORRISON, Rt Hon. Herbert Stanley, M. P., British Labour politician & Minister for Home Security since Oct., 1940. *b.* 1888 ; errand boy, shop assistant, telephone operator, newspaper circulation manager ; joined Labour movement, Mayor of Hackney 1920-21, M. P. 1923-24, 1929-31, and since 1935. Chairman of the Labour Party, 1928-29. Minister of Transport 1929-31 Minister of Supply May 1940. MOSLEY, Sir Oswald, Bart. *b.* 1896, *s.* of late Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. Unionist M. P. 1918-24, Labour M. P. 1926-31. Left Labour Party & formed "New Party" (i. e. the British Fascist Party since abolished), Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1929-30 which post he resigned. Has been kept under detention since the outbreak of

the present war due to his pro-axis ideas.

MUFTI, Grand, of Jerusalem (Haj Emin Effendi el Husein), Arab national leader and high Moslem official, *b.* 1897, became Mufti 1921, President of the Supreme Moslem Council 1923. Supported British against Turks in the Great War but has been the leader of Arab opposition against Jewish immigration in Palestine for the last 20 years. Was sentenced to a 20-year term but released. His Palestine Arab Party is the largest party in Palestine. Became President of the Arab Higher Committee in Jerusalem, 1937, was banned from the country and is now living in Syria.

NORMAN, Rt. Hon. Montagu, D.S.O., Governor of the Bank of England since 1921. *b.* 1871. Made a Privy Councillor 1923. Won D. S. O. in South African War.

NUFFIELD, Viscount, G. B. E. (formerly Sir William Morris). *b.* 1877. Started business as a bicycle repairer. After the last war began mass production of motor cars and in Feb. 1927 purchased Wolseley Motors Ltd. Recd. a Baronetcy 1929. Raised to peerage 1934. Cr. Viscount 1938. Is the greatest living British donor; his donations during last 14 yrs. exceeded £ 15,000,000 including £ 2,000,000 to the Oxford Univ. which body conferred D. C. L. on him in 1931.

NYGAARDSVOLD, Johan, Premier of Norway, *b.* 1879, worked as lumberman, bricklayer, gardener, in U. S. A. and Norway, elected to Storting 1915 as a Socialist, President of the Storting and the Lagting several times. Premier and Labour Minister since 1935. Supported King Haakon in his policy of resisting German invasion, now in England with King and Government.

PERSHING, General John I., G. C. B., C-in-C. of the American Army in France 1917-8. Recd. G. C. B.

1917 & became a Free man of the city of London 1919.

PETAIN, Henri Philipe, Chief of the State, France, *b.* 1856. Army Officer, 1878, General 1914, famous defender of Verdun 1916, Commander-in-Chief 1917, Marshal 1918; Vice-President, Council of National Defence since 1931; War Minister, 1934, Ambassador to Spain 1939, Vice-Premier, May 1940 under Reynaud, then Premier. Surrendered to Germany, June 1940; since Chief of State, has abolished the French constitution and adopted the authoritarian system.

PIUS XII, 261st. Pope, formerly Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, *b.* 1876. Archbishop of Sardes 1917, Papal Nuncio, Munich 1917, and Berlin 1920. Concluded concordat with Germany; recalled to Rome and made Cardinal, 1929; Cardinal Secretary of State, 1930; elected Pope Mar. 2, 1939. Tried to prevent the present war, offered to mediate, strongly critical of Nazism, also tried to prevent Italy's entry into war, but was unsuccessful.

PORTAL, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles, K. C. B., D. S. O. Was Director of Organisation in the Air Ministry, & Air Member in the War Council.

POUND, Sir Dudley, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., Admiral of the Fleet, First Sea-lord & Chief of the Naval Staff since May, 1939.

QUISLING, Vidkun Abraham Lauritz, Norwegian politician, *b.* 1887. After a military and diplomatic career founded a Fascist party in Norway. Connected with German intrigues to seize Norway, was appointed head of the German-sponsored Government but had to resign for want of popular support. His name has now become a byword for treachery.

REYNAUD, Paul, French statesman, *b.* 1878, was in various Cabinet

posts after 1930, Finance Minister under Daladier April 1938—March 1940, improved country's finances. Premier, March 25, 1940, thrown out by the Petain group June 1940. Reported detained by the Petain Government.

RIBBENTROP, Joachim von, German Foreign Minister, *b.* 1899, served in Great War, sales agent in wine, joined Nazi Party 1932, advised Hitler on foreign policy, then Foreign Minister, Ambassador to Britain 1936-37, again Foreign Minister. Believed strongly anti-British, negotiated and concluded Russo-German Pact 1939.

SALAZAR, Antonio d'Oliviera, Portuguese Premier. *b.* 1888, became Professor of Economics, Coimbra University. Finance Minister for a few days after the military *coup d'état* 1926, and again in 1928. Put finances into order. Premier since 1932, and now virtually a dictator, an authoritarian and corporate constitution being accepted by a plebiscite in 1938.

SCHACHT, Dr. Hjalmar Horace Greely, German economist and politician, *b.* 1877, formerly President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics, succeeded by Dr. Funk 1928, visited India, 1939. Reported advising Hitler on economic warfare.

SIMON, Rt. Hon. Lord, formerly Sir John Simon, British lawyer and politician, *b.* 1873. *ed.*: Edinburgh and Oxford, called to the Bar 1891, Liberal M. P., 1906; Solicitor-General, 1910-13, Attorney-General 1913-16, Home Secretary 1915-16; served in France 1917-18. M. P. again 1922. Joined National Liberals 1931, was Foreign Secretary 1931-35, Home Secretary 1935-37. Was Chairman, Simon Commission 1928-30; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1937-39, wielded great influence in the Chamberlain Cabinet. Raised to the Peerage (Viscount) May 1940 and made Lord Chancellor in the Churchill Cabinet.

SINCLAIR, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald, British Liberal politician, *b.* 1890, *ed.*: Eton and Sandhurst. Joined the army 1910. Served in the War Office and Colonial Office, 1919-22. M. P. since 1922, Secretary for Scotland, 1931-32, Leader of the Liberal Party since 1935. Criticized Chamberlain's appeasement policy, supported Government after war was declared while remaining Leader of the Liberal Opposition, entered Churchill's Cabinet in May 1940 as Air Minister.

SMUTS, Lieut.-Gen. The Rt. Hon. Jan Christian, South African Premier, *b.* 1870, fought against the British in the Boer War. Boer Peace Delegate 1902, favoured reconciliation between Boers and British later, helped Botha in building up the Union as a member of the British Commonwealth. Finance Minister 1910, Commander of the British Forces in German East Africa, 1914, Imperial War Cabinet 1917. Became South African Premier, overthrown by Hertzog, compromised with Hertzog Party 1924, Deputy Premier. When present war broke out he opposed Hertzog's policy of neutrality and ousted Hertzog with the help of Parliament, became Premier.

STIMSON, Henry Lewis, U. S. War Secretary, prominent Republican, *b.* 1869. *ed.*: Harvard, lawyer; War Secretary 1911-13, Artillery Colonel in France 1918, Governor-General of the Philippines, 1927-29, delegate, London Naval Conference 1930 and Disarmament Conference 1932. Advocated U. S. support for Allies when present war broke out, taken into the Roosevelt Cabinet June 1940. Is the author of the "non-recognition" doctrine.

STRASSER, Dr. Otto, German politician, supported Hitler until 1930, but left him for his pro-capitalist inclination, founded the anti-Nazi "Black Front", an underground organization. Reported to be living in Switzerland.

THYSSEN, Fritz, German steel magnate, b. 1878, one of the first industrialists to support Hitler, for which he was later amply rewarded. Thyssen afterwards became critical of Hitler's actions and at the outbreak of present war took refuge in France. It is reported that in January 1941, he was handed over to Nazi agents by the Petain Government. All his property in Germany (he was immensely rich) has been confiscated to the Reich.

TEMASHENKO, Marshal, successor to Voroshiloff as C.-in-C. of the Soviet Army; also Commissar of Defence. Has won great repute by his recent successful counter-attack against the Nazi invaders on the Eastern Front.

TOJO, Lt. General Hideki, Prime Minister of Japan since Oct. 18, 1941. Was War Minister in the Konoze Ministry which resigned on 17-10-41.

VARGAS, Dr. Getulio, President and dictator of Brazil. Being unsuccessful in a presidential election seized power in 1930, abrogated the constitution. Quelled pro-Communist rising 1938, adopted new constitution July 1934. When the 1938 presidential election was due, the President not being eligible, Dr. Vargas carried out a *coup d'etat* and proclaimed a new constitution by which he is to remain in office for six years, then to nominate his successor. He has absolute powers. Recently he has stopped collaboration with foreign Nazi and Fascist elements.

VOROSHILOV, Kliment Yefremovitch, Russian Marshal, b. 1881, joined revolutionaries, exiled to Siberia, took part in civil war 1918-20. War Commissar, 1925-40, he was responsible for the development of the Red Army. Removed from his post in May 1940, he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissars (Vice-Premier) and Chairman of the Defence Committee.

WEYGAND, General Maxime, French General and statesman, b. 1867. Allied Commander-in-Chief in the present war after General Gamelin, was in the Petain Cabinet, now Delegate-General to North Africa. **WEIZMANN**, Chaim, celebrated biochemist and Zionist leader. b. 1874 in Russia, later naturalized in Britain; Professor, Leeds University. He was responsible for the negotiations culminating in the Balfour Declaration. President of the Zionist World Organization and Jewish Agency since 1921 with occasional breaks. He first accepted and then rejected the Palestine partition plan of 1937, the 1939 plan he has rejected completely.

WELLES, Sumner, U. S. Under-Secretary of State, b. 1892, ed: Harvard, entered diplomatic service, Assistant Secretary of State 1933, Under-Secretary 1937. Is the most important man in U. S. politics next to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State, Cordell Hull.

WILHELMINA, Queen of the Netherlands, b. August 31, 1880, succeeded 1890, came of age 1898, m. Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who died in 1934. Has one daughter Princess Juliana, heiress-presumptive. When Germans invaded her country she resisted. Is now in England with the royal family and the Government.

WILKIE, Wendell Lewis, American politician, lawyer, businessman. Formerly a Democrat and supporter of Roosevelt, he broke away over the New Deal policy and joined Republicans in 1933. Contested presidential election against Mr. Roosevelt but was defeated in November 1940. Fully supports Roosevelt's policy of aid to Britain. Visited England and Eire in January 1941 carrying a personal message to Churchill from Roosevelt.

WINDSOR, H. R. H. DUKE OF, b. June 23, 1894, eldest son of King George V; formerly Prince of Wales,

one of the most popular figures in the world and a fine orator. Succeeded to the throne as Edward VIII on Jan. 20, 1936, abdicated Dec. 10, 1936. Made Duke of Windsor after abdication. Lived abroad, *m.* Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 8, 1937. Served in the present war as Liaison Officer with the French Army. Returned to England after collapse of France. Now Governor of the Bahamas.

ZHDANOFF, Andrei Alexandrovich, Russian politician, Communist Party Secretary of Leningrad since 1934, member of the Central Committee of the party and the Polit-

bureau, Chairman of Foreign Affairs Commission. Urged annexation of the Baltic countries in 1936 and is stated to have furthered Soviet-German understanding.

ZOG, ex-king of Albania, formerly known as Ahmed Zogu, *b.* 1895, fought for the Austrians in the Great War, Minister for the Interior 1920, Premier 1922-24, when he had to resign and fly the country. Returned and overthrew his opponent, became President of the Republic 1925, proclaimed King 1929, *m.* a Hungarian Countess Geraldine Apponyi in 1938. Had to fly the country again in March 1939 when Italy invaded Albania.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire is the largest empire that the world has ever seen. It extends to all the continents of the world and comprises peoples of almost all the races of mankind. The sun, it is said, never sets on the British Empire. The following figures illustrate the vastness of the Empire :

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE AMONG THE CONTINENTS

<i>Name of the continent</i>	<i>Area in 1,000 sq. miles</i>	<i>Population in millions</i>
Europe	122	49.3
Asia*	2,126	367
Africa	3,819	60.6
America	4,008	13
Australasia	3,279	10.5
Total	13,554	500.4

The British Empire comprises 20% of world's area and contains 20% of world's population.

Political Structure

The political structure of the Empire is something novel. The political status of all parts—or rather the different countries, provinces or colonies—is not the same. But for practical purposes they may be classified as follows :

1. *The Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire.* These are practically independent States co-equal with the Mother Country (i.e. U. K.) but

* The area of British Empire in Asia has undergone slight reduction due to Malaya, British Borneo and part of Burma being occupied by the Japanese.

are within the Empire. This complete independence and autonomy was put in legal form by the Statute of Westminster which was passed by the British Parliament in 1931.

2. *India and Burma.* Though the ultimate object of Britain is to give India and Burma political status equivalent to that of the Dominions, India and Burma are still dependent empires, though they enjoy some Dominion privileges. The British Government retains direct control of the executive ; the Viceroy in India and the Governor-General in Burma have wide and plenary powers. (See Indian Constitution)

3. *Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.* Of these only Malta and Rhodesia have self-governing constitutions. In these the Crown has only a veto on legislation. Bermuda, Bahamas, etc. have representative government, but the Crown retains substantial control over legislation and administration. The Crown colonies are unmixed dependencies, where the legislature is controlled by an executive containing a majority of Crown officials.

The *Protectorates*, such as Somaliland, differ from Crown colonies in that the inhabitants are not British subjects and that the territory does not belong to the British Crown though it is under British suzerainty. The *Mandated Territories* are those which before the war of 1914-18 were German colonies or certain Turkish territories. The rights to those territories were transferred to the League of Nations, which, in its turn, entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers.

The British Empire, therefore, consists of : 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ; 2. The self-governing Dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Eire ; 3. The dependent Empire, India and Burma ; 4. The colonial empire consisting of Crown colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. These are : (a) *Colonies*—Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Nigeria, Gambia, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, Papua, Fiji etc. (b) The *Protectorates* are Perim Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Uganda, Somaliland, Bechuanaland, Gold Coast Protectorates, Sierra Leone Protectorate. (c) The *Mandated Territories* are Palestine, Cameroon, Togoland, S.-W. Africa, Territory of New Guinea, Western Samoa and Nauru. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is a *Condominium*.

ITS CHARACTER

The British Empire, strictly speaking, is neither a State nor a Federation. It has no constitution, no Government of its own, and no central executive. It has grown and has not been made and is still in the process of growth. The relationship between the different parts of the Empire is still undefined and is at the initial stage of development. Until 1926, the Mother of Parliaments was regarded as the supreme legislative authority of the Empire and the King was the Head of the Empire. But after the war of 1914-18, the Dominions wanted to be recognized as equal member-States of the Empire. The result was the Imperial Conference of 1926 which defined the Mother Country and the Dominions "as autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate, one to another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance

to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of nations." The Statute of Westminster, the result of the Imperial Conference of 1931, removed the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament. The Statute, ratified by the British Parliament, empowered Dominion Parliaments to repeal or amend any Acts of British Parliament, applying to them and provided that no Act of Parliament at Westminster was henceforth to extend to a Dominion except with the consent of that Dominion. The position to-day, as it is, is that, the Dominions are sovereign States and the British Empire so far as the United Kingdom and the Dominions are concerned is a confederation of States.

The Dominions now reserve the right to declare war or make peace and are discarding the former principle that "when the King is at war, the Empire is at war." During the present war the Dominions declared war individually after a vote of their own Parliament. Though all Dominions are now at war, Eire has declared neutrality. The new constitution of 1937, enforced on December 29, 1937, declares "the right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of Government and determine its relations with other nations" and Ireland is declared as "a sovereign, independent, democratic, Catholic State". It is significant that there is no mention of the British Crown in the Constitution. The post of the Governor-General has been abolished and an elected President is now the head of the State.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The area of the United Kingdom is 94,277 sq. mi., and the present population is 47,500,000. The following table gives the area and population of the United Kingdom in details:

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Area sq. miles</i>	<i>Males (on April 27, 1931)</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total population</i>
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	18,061,643	19,732,360	37,794,003
Wales	7,466	1,071,367	1,087,007	2,158,374
Scotland	30,405	2,325,523	2,571,457	4,842,980
Isle of Man	221	22,443	26,865	49,308
Channel Islands	75	44,099	49,106	93,205
Northern Ireland	5,200	623,154	656,591	1,279,745
<i>Totals</i>	<i>94,441</i>	<i>22,148,229</i>	<i>24,069,385</i>	<i>46,217,615</i>

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. The British constitution, mainly unwritten and therefore flexible, has grown and has not been made. There are no doubt certain constitutional laws, but they are not so large, or systematic as to be the basis of a constitution. The form of Government is constitutional monarchy, the throne is hereditary, and succession is by primogeniture. Though the Chief Executive of the State is the Crown, the British constitution is a harmonious blending of the three classes of Government enumerated by Aristotle, viz., monarchy, aristocracy and democracy. The Crown, the head of the Church and Government is the monarchical element, while the House of Lords and the House of Commons represent respectively

aristocratic and democratic elements. But in practice the democratic element as represented by the House of Commons is the supreme power of the realm. The executive power of the State is exercised in the name of the Crown by the Prime Minister and his fellow Ministers. The Cabinet, as a whole, may be made and unmade by the House of Commons and hence the House of Commons is the ruling House in the Kingdom. The Government is strictly parliamentary in that it must have the support of the majority of the House of Commons, an elected body and actually the ruling part of the legislature.

THE CROWN. The Crown, as the Head of the State, is still theoretically the only person who represents sovereignty. He is above the laws and is himself the source of all laws and religion. His prerogatives, though exercised on the advice of responsible Ministers, are wide and many. He can declare war and make peace, can call and dissolve the Parliament, can pardon offenders or grant amnesty, and can pass ordinances, even independently of the Parliament. But he cannot levy taxes.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The British Parliament, the mother of Parliaments, consists of two Houses. The House of Commons is the lower but practically the ruling house since 1911. It has 615 members elected by universal adult suffrage, England sending 492, Wales 26, Scotland 74, and Northern Ireland 18 members. Members of the English, Scottish and Roman Catholic Churches, certain Government officials, sheriffs and Government Contractors are ineligible for election. The House of Commons is elected for a maximum period of five years but can be dissolved earlier. Members of the House receive an annual salary of £600. The House is presided over by the Speaker. The powers of the House of Commons have in the present century increased to the extent of placing the Upper House in a secondary position. By the Parliament Act of 1911, the House of Commons has been made supreme in all money matters, and in the matter of other Bills, the powers of the House of Lords have been curtailed to the extent of rendering its veto ineffective in the long run, and the House of Commons supreme.

The Upper House, the House of Lords, consists of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. The two Archbishops and 24 English Bishops constitute the Lords Spiritual. The Lords Temporal consist of the Royal Dukes, the Dukes and all Lords in so far as they are peers of the United Kingdom, and their seats are hereditary. In addition, there are 28 Irish peers elected for life, 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament, and 7 Law Lords. The Lord Chancellor, who is a member of the Government, presides over the Upper House. By convention, three Cabinet Ministers are to be members of the House of Lords. The House of Lords also sits as the highest court of law in the country.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. Bills passed by the House of Commons must receive the approval of the Lords before receiving the assent of the Crown. But the House of Lords has no veto on financial Bills and on other Bills its veto is temporary. The King who possesses the prerogatives of veto and certification has not used the power since the days of Charles I, and the right has come to be obsolete for all practical purposes.

THE CABINET. The Cabinet or the Executive Committee of the Parliament and practically of the House of Commons is formed by the Prime Minister who is the leader of the majority party in the Commons. But besides the Cabinet Ministers there are also a number of Ministers who are not

in the Cabinet. At present there is an inner War Cabinet of nine Ministers who shape the military policy of the Government.

POLITICAL PARTIES. The Parliamentary system of Government has led to the development of political parties and the traditional two-party system, though it has recently changed, has for the last few years been replaced by a national or all party Government consisting of the members of all the three parties. The Liberal Party has, however, lost its importance and Labour has taken its place. The strength of the political parties in England as indicated by the last general election is given below :

	<i>No. of M. P.'s</i>	<i>Number of votes obtained</i>
Conservatives	375	10,496,000
Liberals	19	1,400,000
Labour	168	8,825,000

The total number of votes polled at the election was 22,000,000, and the total number of seats in the Commons, 615.

Royal Family

(HOUSE OF WINDSOR)

The King—His Most Excellent Majesty George VI, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. M. G. by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, born December 14, 1895, second son of late King George V, succeeded to the Throne on 11th December, 1936 on the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII on December 10, 1936 and crowned at Westminster, May 12, 1937, married April 26, 1923 the Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, born August 4, 1900.

King's children—H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary (Heiress-presumptive to the Throne), born April 21, 1926 and H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

Brothers and Sister of the King—H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor, ex-King Edward VIII, elder brother of King George VI, succeeded to the throne on January 20, 1936, abdicated in favour of his younger brother on December 10, 1936 on account of marriage question, married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 8, 1937.

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, born March 31, 1900, married November 6, 1935 Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, the Duchess of Gloucester, born December 25, 1901.

H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, born December 20, 1902, married November 29, 1934 H. R. H. the Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark.

H. R. H. The Princess Royal (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Countess of Harewood, born April 25, 1897, married February 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood and has two sons, Hon. Viscount Lascelles and Hon. Gerald David Lascelles.

British Monarchs since the Union of England and Scotland

<i>Year of accession</i>	<i>House of Stuart</i>	<i>Year of Accession</i>	<i>House of Hanover</i>
1603	James I	1714	George I
1625	Charles I	1727	George II
	<i>Commonwealth</i>	1760	George III
1649	Parliamentary	1820	George IV
	Executive	1830	William IV
1653	Protectorate	1837	Victoria
	<i>House of Stuart</i>		<i>House of Saxe-Coburg</i>
1660	Charles II		<i>and Gotha</i>
1685	James II		
	<i>House of Stuart- Orange</i>	1901	Edward VII
1689	William and Mary		<i>House of Windsor</i> ¹
1694	William III		
	<i>House of Stuart</i>	1910	George V
	Anne	1936	Edward VIII
		1936	George VI

The War Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence	Rt. Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill.
Chancellor of the Exchequer*	Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Kingsley-Wood.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*	Rt. Hon. Robert Anthony Eden.
Lord Privy Seal, (Leader of the House of Commons)*	Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps.
Minister without Portfolio*	Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood.
Minister without Portfolio and Ambassador to U. S. A.*	Rt. Hon. Lord Halifax.
Lord President of the Council*	Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson.
Minister of State*	Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttleton.
Minister of Labour and National Service*	Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin.
Minister for Aircraft Production*	Rt. Hon. Col. J. J. Llewellyn.
Secretary of State for Dominions and Deputy Prime Minister*	Rt. Hon. Clement Attlee.

Other Ministers (not in the War Cabinet)

First Lord of Admiralty*	Rt. Hon. Albert V. Alexander.
Secretary of State for War*	Rt. Hon. Sir James Grigg.
Secretary of State for Air*	Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair.
Lord Chancellor†	Rt. Hon. Lord Simon.

¹ This change of title was made in July 17, 1917, by King George V. Formerly this house was called the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

* Salary—£5,000 p. a. † Salary—£10,000 p. a.

Other Ministers (not in the War Cabinet)

Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister of Home Security*	Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley Morrison.
Secretary of State for India & Burma*	Rt. Hon. Leopold Stennet Amery.
Secretary of State for the Colonies (Leader of the House of Lords)*	Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranborne.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Rt. Hon. A. Duff Cooper.
Minister of Food	Rt. Hon. Lord Woolton.
Secretary of State for Scotland	Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. Dr. Hugh Dalton.
President of the Board of Education	Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler.
Minister of Health	Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown.
Minister of Information	Rt. Hon. Alexander Duff Cooper.
Minister of Supply	Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.
Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries	Rt. Hon. Robert S. Hudson.
Minister of Transport	Rt. Hon. Lord Leathers.
Minister of Economic Warfare	Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolmer.
Minister of Shipping	Rt. Hon. Ronald H. Cross.
Minister of Pensions	Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Womersley.
Minister of Works & Buildings & First Commissioner of Works	Rt. Hon. Lord Portal.
Attorney-General	Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Somervell, K. C.
Solicitor-General	Rt. Hon. Sir William Jowitt, K. C.
Postmaster-General	Rt. Hon. W. S. Morrison.

In addition there are a number of minor Ministers including Under-Secretaries of State and Parliamentary Secretaries.

British Prime Ministers

Sir R. Walpole	1721	Duke of Portland	1783
Earl of Wilmington	1724	William Pitt (the younger)	1783
Henry Pelham	1743	Henry Addington	1801
Duke of Newcastle	1754	William Pitt (2nd time)	1804
Duke of Devonshire	1756	Lord Grenville	1806
William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham and Duke of Newcastle)		Duke of Portland (2nd time)	1807
		Spencer Perceval	1809
	1757	Lord Liverpool	1812
Earl of Bute	1762	George Canning	1827
George Grenville	1763	Lord Goderich	1827
Marquess of Rockingham	1765	Duke of Wellington	1828
Earl of Chatham (2nd time)	1766	Earl Grey	1830
Duke of Grafton	1767	Viscount Melbourne	1834
Lord North	1776	Sir Robert Peel	1834
Marquess of Rockingham (2nd time)		Viscount Melbourne (2nd time)	1835
	1782	Sir Robert Peel (2nd time)	1841
Earl of Shelburne (afterwards Marquess of Lansdowne)		Lord John Russell	1846
	1782	Earl of Derby	1852

* Salary—£5,000 p. a.

British Prime Ministers

Earl of Aberdeen	1852	Earl of Rosebery	1894
Viscount Palmerston	1855	Marquis of Salisbury (3rd time)	1895
Earl of Derby (2nd time)	1858	Arthur James Balfour	1902
Viscount Palmerston (2nd time)	1859	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1905
Earl Russell (2nd time)	1865	Herbert Henry Asquith (L)	1908
Earl of Derby (3rd time)	1866	David Lloyd George (Coalition)	1916
Benjamin Disraeli (afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield)	1868	Andrew Bonar Law (C)	1922
William Ewart Gladstone	1868	Stanley Baldwin (C)	1923
Earl of Beaconsfield (2nd time)	1874	J. Ramsay MacDonald (Lab.)	1924
Mr. Gladstone (2nd time)	1880	Stanley Baldwin (2nd time) (C)	1924
Marquis of Salisbury	1885	J. Ramsay MacDonald (2nd time) (Nat.)	1924
Mr. Gladstone (3rd time)	1886	Stanley Baldwin (3rd time) (Nat.)	1935
Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time)	1886	N. Chamberlain (Nat.)	1937
Mr. Gladstone (4th time)	1892	W. Churchill (Nat.)	1940

Local Government

Local government is carried on through popularly elected councils. England and Wales are divided principally into 62 administrative counties, and 88 county boroughs, the respective councils being the appropriate local authorities. In London some functions are discharged by the London County Council, the rest being vested in the common council of the City of London and 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. In addition, there are 300 non-county boroughs, 581 urban and 476 rural districts. Borough councils are under Lord Mayors or Mayors, the rest have Chairmen as their heads. Some minor functions in rural districts are discharged by the Parish councils. In Scotland, the divisions are similar on the same broad lines. Each burgh of the principal classes—Royal Burghs, Parliamentary Burghs and Police Burghs—has a Town Council. The officials are Lord Provost or Provost, Bailies—corresponding to the English Lord Mayor or Mayor, Aldermen—and Councillors. The burghs numbered 201 and parishes 869 in the 1921 census. By an Act in 1929, local government machinery in Scotland was brought into line with the English model. The new units of local government in Scotland are county councils and burghs with a population of over 20,000.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue in million £ (Budget estimate)</i>	<i>Revenue account</i>
1935-36	826·2	845
1936-37	894·2	897
1937-38	923·1	948·7
1938-39	1,025·2	1,006·2
1939-40*	...	1,049
1940-41	1,338	1,409
1941-42	1,686	...
1942-43	2,400	...

(C) Conservative ; (L) Liberal ; (Lab.) Labour ; (Nat.) National.

* Ordinary revenue and expenditure.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure in million £ (Budget estimate)</i>	<i>Revenue account</i>
1935-36	824·3	841·8
1936-37	893·7	902·2
1937-38	938·1	919·9
1938-39	1,032·2	1,019
1939-40*	...	1,318
1940-41	2,667	4,069
1941-42	4,806	...
1942-43	5,286	...

UNITED KINGDOM'S NATIONAL DEBTS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Gross Debts & terminable annuities in million £</i>
1908 (end)	...
1914	798
1922-23	...
1935-36	7,860
1936-37	7,902
1938-39	7,910
1938-39	...
1939-40	8,801
	...
	9,047

VOTES OF CREDIT SANCTIONED BY PARLIAMENT
SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

	<i>Million £</i>
Sept. 1939 to Feb. 6, 1941	...
June 6, 1941	4,800
October 2, 1941	1,000
December 16, 1941	1,000
March 10, 1942	1,000
	...
Total up to March 10, 1942	8,800

PRODUCTION AND TRADE. Great Britain is mainly an industrial country, the principal industrial productions being iron and steel, cotton textile, machinery and mill-work, shipbuilding, coal mining, automobile manufacture, etc. In 1935, the total value of industrial production was estimated to be £3,464 millions. The total value of minerals produced from British mines was £215 millions in 1938. Agriculture is a minor industry and only 20% of the British population can live by the production of the British soil. The United Kingdom usually imports far in excess of what she exports. A heavy unfavourable balance of trade is a normal feature of Great Britain's foreign trade. But the deficit in trade in merchandise is made good by receipts from sources like interest and profit from investments abroad, earnings of Britishers abroad sent home, moneys spent by foreigners in England, shipping income, profits made by British banks in financing foreign trade, etc.

The United Kingdom is the largest purchaser in the world market.

* Ordinary revenue and expenditure.

The following table gives the values of exports and imports in 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 :

	<i>Total imports</i> million £	<i>Total exports</i> million £	<i>Balance of trade</i> million £*
1935	756	481	- 275
1937	1,028	597	- 431
1938	910	532	- 388
1939	886	485	- 401
1940	1,100	439	- 661

U. K.'s exports and imports for the first 9 months of 1940 are £367·4 millions and £872 millions respectively. Britain's best or largest customers are her Dominions, India and Burma, and on her part she purchases liberally and enormously from these countries.

The following table indicates the directions of U. K.'s foreign trade with the Dominions, India and Burma :

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports million £</i> 1938	<i>Exports million £</i> 1938
Canada	78·6	22·5
South Africa	14·6	39·5
Australia	72·1	38·2
New Zealand	46·8	19·2
INDIA & BURMA	56	36·4

The direction of British trade in 1938 with certain foreign countries is given below :

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports million £</i>	<i>Exports million £</i>
U. S. A.	118	20·5
Soviet Union	19·5	6·4
France	23·6	15·2
Germany	20·2	20·6
Norway	11	7·6
Sweden	24·6	11·7
Netherlands	29·3	13·1
Belgium	18·6	8·2
Portugal	3·7	3
Spain	5·7	3·4
Italy	7·2	5·7
Japan	9·2	1·8

The following table shows the percentage enjoyed in the foreign trade of United Kingdom in 1937 by Empire and non-Empire countries respectively :

	<i>% of Imports to U. K.</i>	<i>% of Exports from U. K.</i>
British Empire	39·43	48·32
Foreign Countries	60·57	51·68

* + indicates favourable balance and - indicates unfavourable balance of trade.

The following table gives the imports and exports of gold in million £ :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Imports million £</i>	<i>Exports million £</i>	<i>Net import or Export million £</i>
1934	262.5	26.7	+ 235.8
1935	244	174	+ 170
1936	314.3	86.6	+ 227.7
1937	295	215.5	+ 79.5
1938	240	302.3	- 62.3

Monetary Gold in Great Britain

The United Kingdom's gold resources in the bank of England and in the Exchange Equalisation Fund amounted together to 79,950,000 ounces, worth £671,600,000 on March 31, 1939. According to the Federal Reserve Board (U. S.) Bulletin, the above figure had fallen to £500,000,000 by the end of August 1939.

The following table shows U. K.'s gold reserves, dollar balances, readily marketable securities in U. S. A. and other investments in U. S. A. at the end of August, 1939 :

	<i>Million £</i>
1. Central Gold Reserve in England ¹	500
2. Dollar Balances	149
3. Securities readily marketable in U. S. A.	184
4. Direct and other investments	225
Total	1,058

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland has a population of 1,279,745, according to the census of 1937 and its area is 5,200 sq. miles. It comprises the six northern counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. Its capital is Belfast. During the Irish Home Rule movement Ulster was the centre of the Irish Protestant Party who opposed the freedom movement of de Valera. In popular political and diplomatic jargon, Ulster often designates Northern Ireland. It returns 13 members to the House of Commons and enjoys limited self-government. Northern Ireland has a Parliament of two houses and a separate Government. Certain fiscal and legislative powers are reserved to the British Government. Most of the inhabitants are pro-British and Protestant, though there is a small minority of pro-Irish inhabitants in Fermanagh and Tyrone.

¹ After the outbreak of the war, the gold reserves of the Bank of England were transferred to the Exchange Equalisation Fund and the total of £500 million means the total of the gold reserves in the Bank of England and in the Exchange Equalisation Fund.

Besides the above, as Mr. J. M. Keynes in his *How to Pay for the War* estimates, the annual gold production of the British Empire may be put at £187,000,000. Moreover some part of the gold reserves in the Empire can be utilized by the mother country.

Agriculture is the major industry in Northern Ireland. There are about 90,000 holdings mostly small. In recent years the production of pigs has considerably risen. Oats are extensively grown in Northern Ireland, though wheat, barley, potatoes are also farmed. The value of the annual agricultural production of the province is put at more than £15,000,000. Among mineral productions, chalk, clay, fireclay, igneous rock, limestone and sandstone are the most important. Coal is also mined. The most important industrial productions are linen and shipbuilding. Other important productions are tobacco, soaps, aerated waters, aircraft, etc.

Finance : The Imperial authorities,—i. e. the Government of the United Kingdom—impose the bulk of taxation, though they make certain deduction and remit the balance to the Northern Irish exchequer. But there is also local taxation, the local Parliament enjoying independent powers of taxation excepting in matters of custom duties, excise duties on articles, excess profits duty, corporation tax, etc. It has no power to impose or to collect income or super-tax. According to the budget estimate of 1939-40 the revenue and expenditure of Northern Ireland were respectively £13'9 million and £13'8 million.

The *Governor* is the Duke of Abercorn appointed on December 8, 1922. The appointment has been twice extended. (Salary £8,000 p. a.) The *Prime Minister* is J. M. Andrews (£3,200 p. a.)

DOMINIONS

DOMINION OF CANADA

Area and Population : The total area of the Dominion is 8,694,868 sq. miles of which 8,466,556 sq. miles are land, the rest being fresh water areas. The population according to the 1931 census was 10,376,786, an increase of 1,589,148 over the past decade.

Constitution and Government. The present constitution of the Dominion is based on the North American Act of 1867 of the Imperial Parliament, which came into force on July 1 of the same year. The legislative power was vested in a Canadian Parliament of two Houses, Senate and House of Commons and the administration, vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland is carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council. The present completely autonomous position was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The form of Government is federal and not unitary. The nine provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have separate Parliaments and Lieutenant-Governors. They have full autonomy in local matters so long as they do not encroach on Central affairs. The Yukon Territory and North-Western Territories are governed by Commissioners assisted by Councils. The Senate has 96 members nominated for life. The House of Commons has 245 elected members. The *Governor General* is Earl of Athlone and the *Prime Minister* is Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The capital is Ottawa. The official languages are French and English.

Finance : The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1940-41 were 650,000,000 and 488,000,000 dollars respectively, exclusive of war expenditure. On March 31, 1940 the net national debt was 3,271,259,647 dollars.

Trade, Commerce and Industry : In spite of the recent phenomenal expansion of manufacturing industries, Canada is largely agricultural. About 861 million acres are suitable for cultivation, of which about half is actually cultivated. Wheat is the largest field crop, next being oats. The respective estimates of these two crops in 1939 were 449 million and 378 million bushels. Dairying, fruit farming, ranching, forestry, fisheries and mining are also important. The customs tariff is protective but Imperial Preference is usual. The imports of merchandise for home consumption was 658,228,084 dollars in 1938, the exports being 969,770,151 dollars. U. S. A. absorbs the largest proportion of Canada's foreign trade; the U. K. occupies the second place. The chief imports were, in order of their values, newsprint, gold bullion, wheat and nickel.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Area and Population : The total area of the Commonwealth is 2,975,581 sq. miles. The estimated population at the end of 1938 was 6,929,691. The last census in 1933 returned a figure of 6,629,839.

Constitution and Government : The Commonwealth was proclaimed on January 1, 1901 and comprises six Original States (formerly colonies) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. The Executive power is exercised by the Governor-General in the name of the King, assisted by an Executive Council of 14 ministers. The Federal Parliament, which exercises its authority on specifically enumerated subjects, has two Houses : the Senate with 36 senators elected for six years, half the Senators retiring every three years; and the House of Representatives with about 72 elected members. The Original States have separate Parliaments which retain the residuary power over their own territories. The Governor-General is Baron Gowrie. The Prime Minister is Rt. Hon. John Curtin. The Federal capital is Canberra.

Finance : The estimated receipt and normal expenditure in 1940-41 were respectively £150,000,000 and £276,000,000 including war expenditure. The total national debt at the end of June, 1939 was £1,295,023.

Trade, Commerce and Industry : Agriculture, sheep farming, dairying are important. The chief crop is wheat, the yield in 1937-38 being over 187 million bushels. Mining, particularly of gold, is also important.

The tariff is protective with Imperial Preference. The imports and exports in 1938-39 were respectively £102,156,352 and £112,201,972. The greatest portion of Australia's foreign trade is absorbed by the Empire, the second position being occupied by the United States. The chief exports are wool, dairy produce, cold meats, wheat, and fruits and vegetables. The chief imports are machinery and iron and steel, piece-goods, petroleum and mineral oil, tea and tobacco.

NEW ZEALAND

Area and Population : The area of the Dominion is 103,772 sq. miles. The population according to the 1936 census was 1,573,810, the average increase per cent per year over the last census being 1.1 including aborigines.

Constitution and Government : The present form of Government was established in 1857. The colony was changed to a Dominion on September

26, 1907. The Government is unitary and is exercised by the Governor-General with the help of the Cabinet. The legislative power is vested in the General Assembly, a bicameral legislature of two Houses. The upper House, the Legislative Council, has 86 members who hold office for seven years : the lower House, the House of Representatives, has 80 members, elected for three years. The *Governor General* is Viscount Galway. The *Prime Minister* is Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser. The capital is Wellington.

Finance : The Budget estimates for revenue and expenditure for 1940-41 were £37,080,000 and £37,084,000 respectively. The gross public debt at the end of March, 1940 was about £322,907,586 (sterling).

Trade, Commerce and Industry : Agriculture including its branches of dairy, fruit farming, cattle and sheep breeding, is the most important industry. The chief crops in order of their importance, are wheat, oats and barley. Gold, silver and coal are mined. Exports and imports (exclusive of specie) in 1938-39 amounted respectively to £NZ 56,499,607. About 90% of trade is with the Empire, the United Kingdom taking the largest share. Dairy produce is the chief export, next in importance being meats, wool, hides and skin, and gold. The principal import is manufactured goods.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Area and Population : The area of the Union is 472,550 sq. miles. The 1936 census returned a population of 9,589,898 of which 2,003,857 were European and 7,586,041 non-Europeans.

Constitution and Government : The self-governing colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony were united as the Union of South Africa by an Act of the Imperial Parliament in 1909. This was put into effect on May 31, 1910, the colonies becoming original provinces, the Orange River colony changing its name to the Orange Free State. The executive power is exercised by the Governor General, with an Executive Council. The Parliament has two Houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The former has forty senators, eight nominated and the rest elected, all of whom must be of European descent. The House of Assembly has 150 members, who also must be Europeans. Since 1936, non-European natives are allowed to send 4 additional members to the Senate and three to the House of Assembly. The provinces have separate legislatures.

The Present *Governor General* is Sir Patrick Duncan. The *Prime Minister* is General the Right Hon. J. C. Smuts. The seat of the Union Government is Pretoria, while the seat of the Parliament is Cape Town. The official languages are English and Dutch, including Afrikaans, a local variant.

Finance : The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1940-41 were respectively £44,868,000 and £73,640,000. The gross public debt of the Union stood at £290,400,000 on March 31, 1940.

Trade, Commerce and Industry : Agriculture, fruit farming, live-stocks are important. The principal crops are mealies, wheat, barley, potatoes, sugarcane. Mining is an important industry, the principal commodities being gold, diamond and coal. The principal imports are manufactured goods. Chief exports are gold, wool, diamond, fruits and coal. The greatest trade is with the Empire, the U. K. taking the biggest share.

EIRE

Area and Population : The area of Eire is about 26,600 sq. miles or 17,024,485 statute acres excluding waterways. The population according to the census of 1936, was 2,968,420.

Constitution : Ireland was formerly a part of the United Kingdom. An uprising against British rule took place in 1916 when a Republic was declared. The uprising was put down but armed revolt recurred in 1919 and continued until 1922. In December 1918, a national Parliament, *Dail Eireann*, was elected by the people. The Dail reaffirmed the country's independence. By an Act of the British Parliament in 1920 separate Parliaments were established in Southern and Northern Ireland, the former consisting of 26 and the latter of 6 counties. Southern Ireland refused to accept it, as a Republic had previously been declared. Northern Ireland accepted it. A treaty between Great Britain and Ireland was signed on December 6, 1921 by which the rest of Ireland accepted Dominion status under the name of Irish Free State (*Saorstát Eireann*).

The trend of Irish politics since the establishment of the Free State admirably illustrates the centrifugal forces inherent in the structure of the Commonwealth. Several amendments were carried out up to the end of 1936 to the original constitution. The Parliament approved a new constitution on June 14, 1937 : a plebiscite endorsed it on July 1, 1937 by 54%, and it came into force on December 29, 1937. Under this new constitution the name of 'Eire' is restored and the country is declared to be a sovereign, independent, democratic State. The Parliament *Oireachtas* consists of two Houses, namely, the House of Representatives or *Dail Eireann* and a Senate or *Seannad Eireann*. The post of Governor-General is abolished and the head of the State is an elected President styled *Uachtaran na h Eireann*. The Crown is nowhere mentioned. The president is advised by an Executive Council. The Prime Minister is styled *Taoiseach*. The Seannad has 60 members, 11 of whom are nominated by the Prime Minister. The Dail has 138 members, and the Government is responsible to this House only. While the Statute of Westminster no doubt covers all such constitutional changes formally, there has been great speculations whether Eire can still be considered as a member of the British Commonwealth. It is noteworthy that Eire has chosen to remain neutral in the present war.

The President is Dr. Douglas Hyde. The Prime Minister is Eamon de Valera. The Capital is Dublin. English and Irish are both official languages.

Finance : The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1939-40 were respectively £82,454,000 and £84,448,000.

Trade, Commerce and Industry : Eire's economy is mainly agricultural. The chief food crop is potato. A very large area is under fodder crops in view of the great importance of livestock.

The import and export (including re-export) figures of 1938 were respectively over £41 million and £24 million. The biggest trade is with Great Britain. Chief imports are manufactured goods. The principal exports are livestock and meats, dairy produce and wines and beers.

INDIA

A PANORAMA OF INDIA

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND NATURAL BOUNDARIES

India comprises an area of 1,575,107 sq. miles, of which 1,084,774 or 68 per cent is under the British Raj, and the remainder is included in the Indian States. From north to south the extreme points are at latitudes 8° and 37°, and those from west to east are at longitudes 61°40' & 101°15'. The northern portion of this vast country is in the temperate zone, while the southern portion, which is peninsular and is bounded by the sea on east, west and south, is in the tropics. "The greatest length of the country is nearly 2,000 miles and the greatest breadth about 2,500 miles. The land frontier is nearly 6,000 miles, and the coast line measures nearly 5,000 miles." India is remarkable for her natural boundaries. The land frontiers consist of lofty mountain chains. The mountains are the highest towards the north where the *Himalayas* effectually protect India from invasion from the North. But the eastern barriers—the *Assam* and *Burmese* mountains—are not insurmountable, and the passes in the Western frontiers have been the routes of many invaders. The land frontiers are, no doubt, comparatively well protected by Nature. But "there are joints in the armour." The only route to India on the North-Western frontiers are the Khyber and Bolan passes and the only route to India on the north is the *Chumbr valley passes* which are the only access between India and Tibet. Another joint in the armour of mountain ranges is in the Nepal territories. The sea boundaries are the *Bay of Bengal* on the east and the *Arabian Sea* on the west. The chief characteristics of the coast line which extends over 5,000 miles, are that they contain a very small number of good harbours, and that there are only four openings of any importance into the land.

Geographically speaking, India consists of three well-marked natural divisions. These are I. The mountain region of North India, II. The Indo-Gangetic plain and III. The Deccan plateau; each of these divisions has its own physical and consequently economic characteristics.

I. THE MOUNTAIN REGION: The Hindukush Mountains run to the south-west, and the Sulaiman range, and the Khirthar Mountains continue the line. There are several passes across these ranges. Chief among them are the Khyber, the Gumal and the Bolan passes. These are the only passages through which India's foreign trade with Afghanistan is carried on; and as such, the economic importance of these passes is immense. But they are, on the other hand, a permanent source of expenditure to the Government, which, as has been stated, spent huge sums of money for fortification purposes, and for maintaining frontier guards who afford protection to the Mussaffirs (travellers) from and to India. To the south-east of this division are great mountain lines, the Himalayas. "Acting as a climatic barrier and being the perennial source of the great rivers which moisten the parched lands of Northern India, and endow the soil with inexhaustible fertility they have always exercised the greatest influence, not only on the physical condition of the country, but also on the moral, and economic life of the people." South

of the Himalayas is the low *Suwalik range*, which is separated from the main range by a valley known as the *Dun* in the west, and as *Mari* in Nepal. The economic wealth of this region consists, chiefly of (1) *Forests*: (2) *Water power* which can be, and is being utilized in producing cheap electricity; (3) *Agricultural products* like rice, maize, millets, wheat, barley and tea. Damp heat is very favourable to tea cultivation, and the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Assam valley are the best ones in India, and supply more than 80 per cent of the total tea output of India. Fruit is grown in the drier and sunnier parts of the regions, especially in *Kashmir* and in the *Kulu* and *Peshawar* districts of the Punjab.

II. THE INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN: This forms the major portion of the continental part of the country. It is enclosed on the west and the north by great mountain walls—the Hindukush and the Himalayas and the southern boundaries are the *Bay of Bengal* and the *Vindhya Ranges*. To the east is the hilly province of Assam. In this region the population is dense, and the soil most fertile, and consequently agriculture is carried on both extensively and intensively. The three great rivers which account for this economic importance are (1) *The Ganges*, (2) *The Brahmaputra*, and (3) *The Indus*. These are the principal drainages of the division, and have added to the wealth of India in the sense in which the Thames is said to be a permanent source of prosperity to England.

(1) *The Ganges* is the first in order of economic importance. It is the national river of India, as the Thames, the Seine, and the Rhine are the national rivers of England, France and Germany respectively. The economic importance of this great river is perhaps symbolized by the fact that the Hindus consider this river as sacred, and attach a sort of religious sanctity to the river and its water. The *Ganges valley* has been the home of a civilization, the origin whereof can be traced as far back as 4,000 B. C. A considerable portion of the river is navigable. It is fed by a number of tributaries which get their supply from the melting of snows of the Himalayas and the monsoon rainfall. The great river brings down and deposits the silt, which is responsible for the fertility of the valley.

(2) *The Brahmaputra*, of which a considerable part is in Tibet, becomes an Indian river when it enters north-eastern Assam. During the rains it floods and fertilizes hundreds of square miles of the country. In no part of its course it is more than 600 ft. above the sea level, and it therefore flows slowly and furnishes a high road for steamer traffic between Assam and Bengal.

(3) *The Indus*, flowing north-west through Tibet and Kashmir it enters the Punjab. It receives the Kabul river at Attock, and below it unites with the accumulated waters of the "five rivers" of the Punjab. The delta which the river forms at its mouth covers an area of 8,000 square miles. The river often rises to destructive floods during the months from May to August. The importance of the river is enormous for irrigation purposes, and some of the remarkable agricultural developments of Sind owe much to this river.

The alluvial plains created and maintained by the above great river system extend over the province of Bengal, Lower Assam, and the main part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and over the Punjab and Sind. The chief agricultural products of the great division are rice, wheat, jute, barley, millets, sugar-cane and oil seeds. Rice is extensively grown on the Ganges

valley where the silt deposits of annual floods fertilize the soil. Jute is a monopoly of Bengal. In the more humid and equable climate in the eastern portion of this region, opium and indigo are conveniently cultivated, and millets, sugar-cane, and oil seeds are grown all over the plain. Wheat and barley grow during the cold winter of the Punjab. The importance of the Punjab as a seed-producing, and especially as a wheat-producing country is fast increasing.

III. THE DECCAN PLATEAU : With the *Vindhya Range* as the base and the *Cape Comorin* as the apex, the Deccan or *Dakshinatyā* resembles a triangle. The Deccan consists of the whole of the peninsular India which lies within the tropics. It is bounded on three sides by mountain ranges which may be considered as the sides of the triangle. On the north stand the two parallel lines—the *Vindhya* and the *Satpura Ranges*;—and on the eastern and the western sides stand respectively, the *Eastern Ghat* and *Western Ghat* mountains, which “meet and culminate in the south in a knot of mountains—the *Nilgiri Hills*. Bounding the Deccan on the east and the west are two coast strips of flat land, that on the west being much narrower than that on the east. The western coast strip is called the *Konkan* in the north, and *Malabar* coast in the south. The eastern coast strip is known as the *Corromandel* coast, the southern part, where it is much wider than in the north, receiving the special name of the *Carnatic*.”

The Rivers. The general slope of the tableland is from west to east, and most of the great rivers, therefore, flow into the Bay of Bengal. The drainage of the *Vindhya* and *Satpura* mountains is westwards into the Arabian Sea, The *Mahanadi*, *Kistna*, *North* and *South Penner*, *Cauvery* and *Vaigri* flow into the Bay of Bengal, while the *Tapti* and the *Narbada* pour themselves into the Arabian Sea. A considerable portion of the *Mahanadi* is navigable. The *Godavari* which traverses the entire breadth of the peninsula, is the longest river in the Deccan, being 900 miles in length. It has the largest basin. The *Cauvery* encloses a series of islands in its course, and rapids formed in its descent to the coast plain are, in some places, of great value as scenery. The *Narbada* and the *Tapti* run almost parallel, and both have rapid courses through deep gorges, both enter the Gulf of Cambay by estuary and both are hardly navigable.

The principal vegetation of the Deccan consists of rich forests, *cinchona* trees and *cocoanut* palm. The most important agricultural product is *cotton*. *Rice* is grown on the Madras coast plains; *millets*, *oil-seeds*, *sugar-cane* and *tobacco* are generally distributed on the plain. *Tea* and *coffee* plants grow on the warm damp hill sides in the south, and spices flourish along the south-east coast.

Climate and Rainfall

India presents a great variety of climate and rainfall. Dryness and moisture, heat and cold,—these extremes are most typically found. In northern parts of the country summer brings extreme heat, and winter most intense cold. Northern India, lying beyond the Tropic of Cancer, presents complex variations in temperature. The peninsula which is a tropical region has almost a uniformly hot climate throughout the year. There is practically speaking no cold season there. The variations in rainfall also are equally marked. While the average rainfall in India is somewhere near 45

inches, Cherrapunji receives 160 inches in the year, and Sind gets not more than 6 inches only. In respect of the quantity of annual rainfall the first few positions of honour are occupied by Konkan, Assam, Malabar, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar respectively.

The Monsoons

The Indian rainfall is periodic, and the rainy season more or less continuous from June to September. Rainfall is largely influenced by what is known as the Trade Winds or monsoon currents. There are two such currents—the south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon. The land during the summer warms up more than the sea. But in winter the water of the sea does not part with its heat so rapidly as land. These two phenomena account for the south-west monsoon (which proceeds from sea to land) from May to September, and north-east monsoon (which blows in an opposite direction) from October to April. The simple explanation of these two opposite currents is that moist and cold air always rushes towards, and replaces, hot and dry air. The south-west monsoon carries with it particles of water which is drawn from the sea and is turned into rain cloud under variation of temperature. Towards the end of May, the burst of south-west monsoon in India takes place in a succession of tremendous thunder storms, and next follows the rainy season which continues for about three months. In October, the north-east monsoon sets in, and lasts up to the end of May. During the continuance of north-east monsoon very little rain falls in India.

The south-west monsoon contributes nearly 90 per cent of the total rainfall in India. Its direction is not everywhere the same. In the Ganges valley it blows from the south-east towards the hot plains of the Punjab and along the Chinese coast the direction is more southerly, while farther north it has a tendency to draw eastward. The south-west monsoon current is conveniently analysed into three currents : (1) The *Bombay current* or the *Arabian Sea current*, (2) The *Bengal current*, and (3) The *Burma current*, or the *Bay of Bengal current*. The Bombay current, which first passes over the Ghats and gives sound showers there, goes farther up to Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab where it contributes little rain. Consequently these provinces are rainless and dry. The Bengal current freely passes over Bengal, Assam, and Bihar, and is then obstructed by the Himalayas. The rainfall contributed by the Bengal current is almost uniformly abundant. The Burma current which passes over Burma causes heavy downpour over Lower Burma and moderate rainfall over the Upper.

The north-east monsoon contributes not more than 10 per cent of the total rainfall in India. This current is of immense importance to Madras and the Punjab. During its passage over the Bay of Bengal, the north-east monsoon carries considerable amount of moisture and pours the same over Madras and the Punjab.

The economic importance of rainfall in India is of the highest order in as much as rainfall is an imperative necessity for agriculture. A year of drought means a year of scarcity if not always of famine. Consecutive years of drought in large areas again mean widespread scarcity and famine. Scarcity of rain directly affects agriculture, and agricultural depression, directly and indirectly, affects the economic activities. Export diminishes, the market becomes dull, and consequently import is affected and signs of what is known

as trade depression manifest themselves. Moreover, in rural parts, rainfall has another importance equally indispensable. In a year of drought or insufficient rain pools and tanks dry up in many cases, and the suffering of people from want of drinking water becomes acute.

Soil

There are four important varieties of soil in India. These characteristic qualities depend on the chemical composition and the quantity of rain they normally get every year. The most important of these is the *alluvial soil*. This comprises the major portion of Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, and extensive tracts in Assam, Burma and the Godavari, the Kistna and Tanjore districts in Madras, and the coast strips extending along the eastern and western coasts of the Deccan. Alluvial soils in different parts of the country differ in physical properties. The alluvial soil in north-western part of India is porous, dry and sometimes sandy. In Bengal it is more compact, moist but less coarse. It is generally rich in phosphoric acid, potash, lime, and magnesia. In some places, however, alluvial soils are very barren, owing to the surface of the earth containing very high percentage of magnesia and soda salts.

The *trap soil* occupies the next place of honour. The whole of the Deccan and considerable parts of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Kathiawad are rich in trap soils. On uplands and hill-slopes where the soils are porous and light the chief crops are *millets* and *pulses*. But there the productivity of the soil is generally very low. In the lowlands, however, where the soils are thicker, and more fertile, *cotton*, *wheat*, *millets*, and *pulses* are abundantly grown.

Begar or the *black cotton soil* is another important variety. The name 'black cotton' is derived from the fact that the soil has a dark colour and is favourable to the growth of cotton. Its fertility is said to be of a very high order, it being highly compact, tenacious and retentive of moisture. The *rabri* crop flourishes most in this soil, but *kharif* crops also are conveniently grown in many cases. These soils are found in parts of the Deccan.

Besides these three important varieties, there is another variety known as *crystalline soils*. These comprise the rest of India. Soils are generally barren in upland tracts, but "the clayey and brownish loams of the lowlands are fertile." The better varieties of crystalline soils are favourable to a great variety of crops, principal among them being rice.

Flora and Fauna

The term *Flora* indicates the totality of plant species in a circumscribed area. The Flora of India therefore means the vegetable kingdom in India. The term *Fauna* is collectively given to the totality of animal life in a country.

The vegetable kingdom in India presents an interesting variety. "The large extent of its area," says Dr. Bannerjee, "and a great variety in physical features and climate, combined with the natural fertility of the soil, enable the country to produce almost every kind of vegetable life. In fact, the flora of India is more varied than that of any other area of the same extent in Asia, if not in the world. Here we find not only the tropical and the sub-

tropical products, but the products of the temperate zone as well". The *Tropical* products include *Rice, Jute, Millets, Sugarcane, Coffee, Cinchona, India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, Bananas, Pineapples*, etc. The principal *Sub-Tropical* produces are *cotton, Tea, Tobacco, Opium*. And chief among the products of the *Temperate Zone* are *Wheat, Barley, Maize, Potato*, and various fruits.

Animals also are equally various. The most important species, however, is the *Bullock*. The most useful Indian animals are, in their due order of importance, the cow, the buffalo, horse, donkey, sheep, goat etc. Indian forests and mountains present wonderfully large varieties of beasts, birds and reptiles. A look at any important Zoo will convince one of the vastness of the variety of animal life in India.

It is too much to mention here that, the importance of live-stocks in an almost purely agricultural country like India, is of a supreme kind. Cattle have from times immemorial been regarded in India as important domestic animals. The bulk of the population are vegetarians, and as such milk constitutes an important part in their food. In recent years, the deterioration of the bovine race in India, in number and quality, has attracted much official and non-official attention. The name of the Marwari community deserves mention as being the exponents of a movement for the preservation and betterment of cattle in India. Official activities are manifesting themselves, though not in a very satisfactory manner. The local bodies are also slowly realizing the importance of animals.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral wealth of a country is, in these days, of transcendent importance in determining the economic and political well-being of the country. The mineral resources of India are by no means small. There are immense possibilities in the latent wealth of India which only awaits the human hand to explore them. There was not many years ago the prevalent idea that the mineral wealth of India was meagre. But that opinion has, once for all, been falsified owing to the development of the mining industries in the last few decades. The principal minerals in India are coal, iron, mica, manganese, gold, silver, copper, etc.

SEASONS

Although according to indigenous conception there are six seasons in India, viz., Summer, Rainy season, Autumn (Late and Early), Winter and Spring, practically there are three distinguishable seasons in India viz., Summer, (April to June), the Rainy season (July to October), and the Cool season (November to March). But the seasonal changes in different parts of the sub-continent of India are not uniform. Seasons in different parts of the country, as also the climatic conditions of these places, offer a wonderful variety. There is a proverbial saying in this country that in India one can enjoy all the climates and all the seasons of the world.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The expansion of trade and commerce, particularly in a country of India's vast dimensions, depend largely on the facilities of communications. In addition to creating wide markets, cheap transport stimulates production. Communication is easy in the plains of northern India because of the flatness

of the country. Roads and railways are easy of construction on such a surface and naturally roads and railways cover the Indo-Gangetic plain to a greater extent than in other parts of the country. In some parts of the country, as in eastern Bengal, waterways afford greater facilities for transport and country boats and steamers carry most of the passengers and goods.

Indian transports present a complexity of conveyances, including the primitive bullock and buffalo carts, country boats, railways, motor omnibuses and lorries, and even aeroplanes. Of the means of communications in India, the principal is the railway. The first railway in India was opened early in the 19th century. A network of railways now cover the entire country and the mileage covered by railways in 1937-38 was 41,076 miles. (A fuller treatment of railways in India will be found elsewhere). Motor transport has made enormous strides during the last decade. It is now in serious competition with the railways both in coaching and goods traffic. Attempts are being made to stop the competition between them and to co-ordinate road and rail transports. The number of heavy motor vehicles such as lorries and buses must have at least quadrupled in the last ten years. The number at the end of March, 1939 in British India alone was nearly 40,000. The length of roads maintained by public authorities in British India in 1936-37 was 82,299 miles metalled and 231,882 miles unmetalled, a total of 314,181 miles. The primitive bullock and buffalo carts take an important role in the transport system of the land. In fact in many parts of the country this is the only mode of transport available or possible.

India affords several thousands of miles of waterways. The Ganges with its many branches and tributaries, the lower course of the Brahmaputra, the Indus and its tributaries and a large number of canals are the natural waterways. In some parts of the country, as in Lower Bengal, water transport is the only practicable method of transport. Steamers and a large number of country boats carry a considerable volume of traffic. India's long coast-line offers facilities for coastal traffic, a large volume of which is now in the hands of the Indians. Sea communication is practically the only method available for commerce with foreign countries.

Air transport is yet in its infancy in India. Only a small volume of inland mail and passenger traffic is carried by airways.

AREA, POPULATION, ETC.

India is a vast and populous country and can be considered as a sub-continent rather than a country. It comprises an area of 1,575,107 sq. miles, of which 1,084,774 sq. miles are included in British India and the remaining 490,333 sq. miles are included in the Indian States. The total population, according to the census of 1941 is 388,800,000 of which British Indian population is 295,827,000 and Indian States population is 92,973,000.

In population India equals Europe *minus* Russia and the density of population in India is almost equal to that in Europe *minus* Russia. Bengal is the most densely populated province. In India, the density of population is 247 per sq. mile. In Europe, Belgium and England with Wales are the most densely populated countries and their density figures are 702 and 708 respectively. The density of population in Bengal is 727 per sq. mile. Bengal, therefore, stands favourable comparison with England or Belgium in respect of density of population.

**MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE IN THE DIFFERENT METEOROLOGICAL
SUB-DIVISIONS IN INDIA (1938)**

Provinces : Sub-Divisions	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Madras :</i>												
Malabar	80.7	81.6	83.8	88.9	88.7	79.3	78.0	79.3	79.1	79.7	80.0	80.6
Madras South-East	77.7	80.4	83.8	86.0	90.1	86.0	85.2	88.7	88.4	88.0	79.3	76.8
Madras, Deccan	76.5	82.2	87.6	91.1	92.0	84.3	83.2	81.7	81.1	80.4	76.8	74.0
Madras Coast, North	75.2	78.6	83.1	86.5	90.8	85.0	84.3	84.4	83.6	82.4	76.5	72.6
<i>Bombay :</i>												
Gujarat	67.6	69.8	80.6	85.9	88.8	86.4	88.6	82.8	82.9	82.2	75.2	71.9
Konkan	76.6	75.6	80.6	84.6	85.8	80.7	79.3	79.7	78.8	78.9	78.6	78.5
Bombay, Deccan	78.8	78.6	82.6	86.4	85.8	78.2	76.6	77.6	77.1	75.7	72.1	69.5
<i>Sind :</i>	60.8	66.0	77.5	84.8	91.6	93.5	90.0	87.4	86.1	81.8	72.0	64.6
<i>Bengal :</i>	68.1	68.3	79.1	87.0	82.5	88.6	88.4	88.1	84.0	81.8	72.9	67.0
<i>U. P. :</i>												
U. P., East	62.4	64.3	79.6	88.7	91.8	87.2	84.8	84.0	84.8	81.4	69.2	62.0
U. P., West	58.0	60.4	75.1	85.0	93.1	87.4	84.5	83.8	84.2	78.8	65.8	59.5
<i>Punjab :</i>												
Punjab, East & North	53.8	56.4	69.8	81.5	93.4	88.3	90.4	88.1	86.9	77.7	63.7	56.5
Punjab, South-West	58.1	57.2	69.9	82.1	95.5	92.5	94.6	92.2	88.6	79.2	61.8	57.4
<i>Bihar :</i>												
Chota Nagpur	65.0	64.4	80.3	87.6	87.6	83.2	81.5	80.6	81.5	77.1	67.8	60.6
Bihar	64.6	65.1	79.5	87.7	85.4	84.9	84.1	83.7	85.0	81.8	70.7	68.5
<i>Orissa :</i>												
Orissa	72.8	78.4	84.3	88.8	88.0	84.5	83.2	83.8	84.0	81.0	78.5	68.6

MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE IN THE DIFFERENT METEOROLOGICAL
SUB-DIVISIONS IN INDIA (1988)

Province : Sub-Divisions	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>C. P. & Berar :</i>												
Berar	75.1	72.9	85.2	90.3	94.3	82.1	79.7	80.2	80.9	77.8	72.3	69.2
C. P. West	69.7	67.6	81.9	88.2	94.0	81.9	79.0	79.8	81.3	77.6	70.7	65.8
C. P. East	71.0	70.5	83.6	89.2	92.9	81.5	79.3	79.7	79.8	76.7	69.8	65.8
<i>Assam :</i>												
Assam	68.9	65.2	74.5	79.8	81.1	82.9	83.0	83.2	82.5	79.5	69.2	64.8
<i>N.-W. F. Province</i>												
N.-W. F. Province	50.6	58.8	64.8	76.5	92.2	92.0	93.1	91.7	86.2	76.7	62.6	55.7
<i>Baluchistan</i>												
Baluchistan	50.0	51.8	62.1	71.8	82.7	85.4	85.3	84.5	76.9	69.2	55.5	51.4
<i>Andamans</i>												
& Nicobars : Bay Islands	80.8	80.4	82.1	84.9	82.9	81.4	81.3	81.3	80.6	81.4	80.2	80.4
<i>Hyderabad :</i>												
Hyderabad, North	75.0	75.0	84.4	88.2	90.0	79.2	77.2	78.0	78.3	76.6	72.8	69.8
Hyderabad, South	76.6	79.4	86.4	90.4	92.0	81.8	79.7	80.3	79.8	78.5	74.2	71.4
<i>Mysore :</i>												
Mysore	72.4	77.6	80.9	82.6	81.8	75.2	74.3	74.2	74.2	73.4	72.1	70.9
<i>Kashmir :</i>												
Kashmir	27.4	27.3	42.8	55.9	70.0	69.6	74.7	72.8	64.4	56.8	44.1	36.8
<i>Central India :</i>												
Central India, West	65.5	64.0	79.2	85.8	90.7	81.6	78.9	78.4	80.8	77.8	67.5	65.0
Central India, East	62.3	68.6	78.4	87.2	95.2	87.0	88.1	82.4	83.9	79.0	67.4	61.0
<i>Rajputana :</i>												
Rajputana, West	61.8	64.7	80.8	90.1	95.8	98.7	90.0	88.0	89.5	86.6	71.5	65.4
Rajputana, East	59.6	62.8	78.5	86.8	95.8	88.2	86.6	84.2	86.4	82.1	68.8	63.4

Rainfall

NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL ACCORDING TO
CHIEF POLITICAL DIVISIONS

<i>Province</i>	<i>Sub-Divisions</i>	<i>Normal Rainfall Inches</i>	<i>1938 Inches</i>
Madras	{ Malabar	100·3	90·7
	{ Madras, South-east	85·6	80·0
	{ Madras, Deccan	24·9	28·2
	{ Madras coast, North	37·9	42·3
Bombay	{ Gujarat	32·5	28·4
	{ Konkan	107·4	128·9
	{ Bombay, Deccan	30·5	37·9
Sind	Sind	6·3	3·5
Bengal	Bengal	74·7	82·7
United Provinces	{ United Provinces, East	39·3	51·7
	{ United Provinces, West	37·1	32·3
Punjab	{ Punjab, East and North	23·4	16·9
	{ Punjab, South-West	10·1	6·6
Bihar	{ Chota Nagpur	52·6	46·4
	{ Bihar	48·4	56·4
Orissa	Orissa	57·6	54·4
Central Provinces & Berar	{ Berar	32·5	43·0
	{ Central Provinces, West	46·6	54·2
	{ Central Provinces, East	53·3	63·5
Assam	Assam	100·3	104·2
N.-W. F. P.	N.-W. F. P.	15·9	13·1
Baluchistan	Baluchistan	7·9	6·8
Andamans and Nicobars	Bay Islands	97·2	110·0
Hyderabad	{ Hyderabad, North	34·4	46·4
	{ Hyderabad, South	29·9	34·6
Mysore	Mysore	36·2	31·4
Kashmir	Kashmir	41·4	37·7
Central India	{ Central India, West	34·6	38·1
	{ Central India, East	42·3	43·3
Rajputana	{ Rajputana, West	12·8	8·5
	{ Rajputana, East	26·0	20·5

AREA, CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN INDIA (1988-89)

	<i>Acres</i>
Total Area surveyed	519,631,770
British India	511,791,210
Indian States	7,890,560

The net area of British India is distributed as follows :

Cultivated area	218,493,390
Current fallows	45,393,636
Cultivable waste other than fallow	91,963,759
Not available for cultivation	92,441,606
Forests	68,001,397

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

India, as has already been noticed, shelters about 389 million people, professing different languages, possessing varying racial, linguistic and social peculiarities. The numerous races and communities of India show varying degrees of civilization and culture. Some of the races and communities in India are highly cultured, polished and civilized, while semi-civilized tribes and races are not uncommon.

The Dynamics of Population

According to Census of 1941 India's Population is about 389 millions which represents an increase of about 15% over the figures of 1931 Census. In the course of the period 1921-31 India's population increased from 319 to 363 millions or roughly by 10 per cent. The increase of population during the previous census decade (i. e. 1911-21) was, however, very low, being only 1.2 per cent. During the decade 1911-21, India was visited by one of the worst epidemics,—the Influenza epidemic of 1918. The increase in population in recent years—and it must be said incidentally that since 1931 this increase of population has been on a steadier rate—has led many economists to question whether India has already reached her optimum population. That is a controversial question. The experiences of the advanced countries of the world, however, point to one lesson, viz. that it is extremely doubtful and difficult to ascertain when and where a particular country reaches the optimum level in the growth of its population. The all-round improvement in agriculture and industrial production in those countries shows that the operation of the old and since exploded Malthusian theory of population can be checked and arrested for good. In point of agricultural improvement and of the vast preponderance of poor cultivators, Tsarist Russia is an excellent analogy to Indian conditions. But in Russia agricultural production has since 1920 been more than doubled. Food famine is a rarity there. It has been said by economists and sociologists that the existing agricultural productivity of soil in the world can maintain a maximum population of six thousand to seven thousand million inhabitants and if that be the general condition for the whole world, then why any exception should be made with regard to India? What is necessary in India is not the checking of the

normal increase of population, which in tropical climate is usually high, but to improve the productive organization of the country and to ensure an increased supply of agricultural produces to that increasing population.

Birth and Death Rates

Birth rate in India is 34.1 per 1,000 per annum of the population and death rate is 24.3 per 1,000 per annum of the population. In spite of the high rate of infant mortality obtaining in India, the present annual increase of population in India is not small.

In the supplementary Statistical Tables appended hereto birth and death rates in the British provinces are given. Delhi leads the rest of the Indian provinces in birth rate which is 47.7 per 1,000 per annum of the population. The next positions are occupied by the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Bombay, the corresponding birth rates of these places being 43.8, 39.5 and 38.7 respectively. Death rate is the highest in C. P. being 37.6 per 1,000 per annum of the population.

Birth and Death rates in British India since 1931 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Death rate per annum per 1,000 of population</i>	<i>Birth rate per annum per 1,000 of population</i>
1931	24.9	34.3
1932	21.6	33.7
1933	22.4	35.5
1934	24.9	33.7
1935	23.8	35.0
1936	22.7	35.6
1937	22.4	34.5
1938	24.3	34.1

Males and Females

In India in contrast to the countries of Europe, males are more numerous than females. According to the census of 1931 there were 944 females for every 1,000 males in India. This numerical disparity as between the sexes is very prominent in the Punjab, Bombay and North-West Frontier Province. In England or in some other countries of the West, which had to pay a high toll in human lives in the last Great War (1914-18), females are noticeably more numerous than men. As for example, in England there are 1,088 females for every 1,000 males.

THE CENSUS OF 1941

A Press Note from Government of India dated 19th November 1941 states :—

"The All-India population discovered at the recent census was 388.8 millions as on 1st March, 1941. The 1931 figure for the corresponding year

was 388·1 millions, representing an increase of 15 per cent. The level of increase in British India is 15·2 per cent and in the States and Agencies 14·3 per cent. The picture is one of general increase, rather higher in British India than in the States and only in part of Baluchistan and a few minor States is a decrease recorded.

The rate of increase is particularly marked in cities, i. e., towns with not less than 100,000 inhabitants. The number of such towns has appreciably increased from 1931, while the individual increase rates vary from just below 11 per cent to almost a 100 in the case of Cawnpore, which has nearly doubled itself in the decade.

The population figures in this table in most cases represent the final determination but in a few areas sorting is still to be completed. There will, however, be no appreciable difference.

The literacy figures for 1941 are in all cases those taken out provisionally from the enumerators' books.

In view of the restricted tabulation necessitated by war conditions literacy tables will not be prepared in British India. In the larger States, however, such tables will be prepared and published in due course.

Tables for the various provinces, covering the range of tabulation sanctioned for British India, will appear shortly, as they emerge from the press. Those for one State which is carrying out restricted tabulation have already appeared. The tables for States which are doing full tabulation will take longer but are also in course of preparation and will appear as soon as ready."

India's population on 1st March, 1941, was 388·8 millions, of whom 47, 322,000 were literate persons, according to census figures published to-day.

The total population increased by 15 per cent, over the last census figure of 338·1 millions. The rate of increase is particularly marked in towns with inhabitants of 100,000 and above. The number of such towns has appreciably increased from 1931.

North West Frontier Province among the major provinces records the largest increase of population, namely, 25 per cent, while Bengal, which has next largest increase, namely, 20 per cent, also has the largest number of literates, namely, 9,720,000. Madras has the next largest number of literates, namely, 6,420,000. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the smallest number of literates, namely 6,000.

Delhi, India's capital and a Chief Commissioner's province, registers an increase of population of 44 per cent.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

In population India equals Europe *minus* Russia and the density of population in India is almost equal to that in Europe *minus* Russia. Bengal, where the density of population is 727 per sq. mile is the most densely populated province in India and is as densely populated as Belgium or England and Wales, the two most densely populated countries in Europe. The average density of population in India, according to the population figures of 1941 census, may be worked out at 247 per sq. mile, that of British India being 282 and Indian States 188.

The density of population in British Provinces are given below .

<i>Province</i>	<i>Density per sq. mile.</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>Density per sq. mile.</i>
Delhi	1,753	Punjab	270
Bengal	727	Ajmer-Merwara	215
Bihar	524	Assam	185
U. P.	490	Sind	97
Madras	997	N.-W. Frontier Province	83
Orissa	267	Baluchistan	9
Bombay	270		

The distribution of population throughout the country is not even. Rain-fall, climate, fertility of the soil, means of communication and transport, location of industry and trade—these are the principal factors, which determine the density of population. India is mainly an agricultural country and has been so for centuries past with the result that the population is the densest in those parts in which there is an abundant supply of water, or in other words, where agriculture may be carried on with ease. But this is a general rule, there are exceptions to it. The Ganges has for centuries past been a source of fertility and a high-road for transport; and hence, the Gangetic plains have for centuries past been and still are the most densely populated areas in the whole of India.

Races

Aryans, Austrics, Dravidians and Mongolians are the main four racial types represented in the present population of India. The Austrics are the earliest known inhabitants of India; they were followed by the Dravidians, who are to be found in Madras, Hyderabad, Central Provinces and in most parts of Central India and Chota Nagpur. The Aryans, though not the oldest inhabitants of India, are an ancient race. Pure Aryan blood is commonly to be found in every part of India and particularly among the higher castes of the Hindus. The Austrics are represented by Kols, Bhils and other primitive tribes. The Mongolians are to be found in the regions in the vicinity of the Himalayas, such as Nepal, Assam, Burma and certain mountainous areas in U. P. These three main divisions can further be classified into: 1. Dravidians. 2. Turko-Iranians. 3. Indo-Aryans. 4. Scytho-Dravidians. 5. Aryo-Dravidians. 6. Mongolo-Dravidians. 7. the Mongoloids.

LANGUAGES

The languages of India besides those spoken by foreigners fall into four linguistic families, viz., Indo-European, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Chinese. The Indo-European family is represented by the Indo-Aryan group which includes the major vernaculars of India such as Bengali, Hindustani (including Western Hindi and Urdu), Gujarati, Rajasthani, Marathi, Eastern and Western Punjabi, Sindhi, Pahari, Eastern Hindi, Bhojpuriya, Maithili, Oriya, Assamese, etc. The Iranian group is represented by a few languages and dialects spoken in the north-western corner of India, of which the most important is Kashmiri.

The Dravidian family is mainly represented by the South Indian languages—Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese and Tulu. The Oraon language in Chota Nagpur and Brahui in Baluchistan also belong to this family. The Asiatic languages are represented by Santali, Khasia, Bhil, etc., spoken in different localities of Northern India, and are entirely uncultivated. The Tibeto-Chinese family includes languages and dialects spoken in Eastern Himalayan regions and in the Indo-Burma frontiers. The most important of this group is the language of Bhutan. From the above it can be said that India presents a wonderful diversity of races, climates, seasons, languages and dialects. In view of these diversities political uniformity or uniform sovereignty over all parts of the sub-continent of India—an ideal which had in the past been unsuccessfully attempted at—has become a problem of great complexities. And the framers of the constitution of 1935, particularly, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, perhaps had in his mind this heterogeneous character of the Indian people as a whole, when he strove after the ideal of federation. India, with her natural, political, social and economic environments is a country ripe for the growth of federational ideas and ideals in the domain of politics. If India is to be a sovereign State or at least to have a political status equivalent to that enjoyed by the great Dominions of the Empire, then federation is the only political ideal which can fit in with Indian conditions.

RELIGIONS

India is the land of many religions, principal among which are Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, Animism. The Hindus and the Moslems form the major communities in India though the former are the most numerous constituting about 70% of the total population in British India. Next in numerical strength are the Mahomedans, the Buddhists, the Sikhs and the Christians. The number of aborigines is also very high. In most of the provinces the Hindus are in the majority, and it is only in Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier Province that the Moslems form clear majority. The following figures give the respective strength of the two major communities in different provinces in India :

HINDU MAJORITY IN PROVINCES

<i>Province</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Mahomedan</i>
Bihar & Orissa	31,010,660*	4,264,776
Assam	4,931,760	2,755,914
Bombay	16,619,866*	4,457,188
C. P.	13,460,105	682,854
Delhi	399,868	206,960
Madras	40,392,900	8,316,088
U. P.	40,906,532	7,181,927

* Since 1937 Bombay has been divided into two provinces—Bombay and Sind. In the former the Hindus are still in the majority while in Sind the Moslems are in the majority. Bihar and Orissa though reconstituted as two separate provinces retain their overwhelming Hindu majority.

MOSLEM MAJORITY IN PROVINCES

<i>Province</i>	<i>Mahommedan</i>	<i>Hindu</i>
Beluchistan	405,809	41,482
Bengal	27,580,821	21,587,921
N. W. F. P.	2,227,808	142,977
Punjab	13,832,460	6,328,538
Sind	2,881,000	1,015,000

The Hindu and Moslem majorities in British provinces have not been disturbed by the results of the 1941 census so far available. Fuller details of the actual numbers in all the provinces will be available in the final census report which is expected to be out in 1943.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

The majority of the Indian people live in villages ; only about 10 per cent live in towns with a population of 5,000 and over. The percentage of urban population to the total is highest in Bombay Presidency and lowest in Assam. It should be noted in this connexion that from the middle of the last century to the census of 1931 there had been a progressive rise in the number of persons living in villages. This sounds rather paradoxical because during the last 50 years India has witnessed the growth and development of her industrial system, modern communications and transport, building up of new factories and mines and quarries and the setting up of new industrial and commercial towns. The truth is that with the development of modern transport facilities, or particularly, with the construction of a network of railway lines all over the country, cheap foreign goods have offered fatal competition to the small indigenous industries with the result that a large number of artisans and their descendants have had to find themselves compelled to fall back on agriculture, thus intensifying the pressure of population on soil. The growth of industrial system has no doubt made rapid strides during the last 25 years or so ; but it cannot be said that there has been an industrial revolution in this country. What has actually taken place, is a serious economic revolution in the course of which there has been a dislocation of the old industrial system. But side by side with this there has not been any compensating development of large-scale industries. In India agriculture is even now the mainstay of the majority of people and it might be characterized as the national industry of this country. About 67 per cent of the people has to depend on the growth of the soil for their livelihood and the number of persons who are wage-earners in large-scale industries, as enumerated by the Statistical Department of the Government of India, is only 1,675,869. Assuming that every industrial worker represents a family of three, we can safely say that only 2 per cent of the Indian population get their sustenance from industries. It is therefore no wonder that the majority of the people of India are still rural and there is every reason to believe that they will continue to be so, so long as there is not a real industrial revolution in this country like the one which completely metamorphosed the productive and social structures of the West during the 19th century.

Occupations of the Population in British India (1931)

Agriculture is the means of livelihood to 67% of the population in British India ; the next important means of livelihood is industries—big and small, which is the occupation of about 10% of the population. Trade and domestic services give livelihood to 5·2% and 7% respectively of the population.

Though industries in general are the occupation of 10% of the population, many of the persons engaged in cottage industries and employed as domestic servants work as agricultural workers now and then. As has already been pointed out large industries support only a minute fraction of the Indian population—a meagre 2 per cent.

MARRIAGES

Marriage is more universal in India than in the west with the result that birth rate is high. But early marriage is very common with the result that infant mortality is high and death due to child-birth among young mothers is very common. Moreover, children born of ill-developed and under-aged parents inherit bad physique and low vitality. The death rate among children below 5 years is very high as is explained by the following figures :

<i>Ages</i>		<i>Death rate per 1000 of population per year in 1937</i>
For all ages	...	22·4
Males	...	22·7
Females	...	22·1
Children under 1 year (Males)	...	169·5
Children under 1 year (Females)	...	153·3
Children aged over 1 year		
but below 5 years (Males)	...	36·6
Do. Do. (Females)	...	34·0

In 1931, there were 84,200,000 married females and 83,600,000 married males in India. This disparity between the two numbers is explained by the fact that bigamy and even polygamy are not unknown in India. But the spread of education, modern outlook on life and the pressure of economic forces have in recent years discouraged such practices.

The Caste System

One of the peculiar features of the social structure in India is the caste system prevalent among the Hindus. Though originally meant to be a kind of economic or professional guild, the caste system has now come to be regarded as a social order sanctioned by religious considerations as it were. It is probable that originally the caste system was instituted in India with the object of effecting what is known now-a-days as division of labour and for ensuring the efficiency and specialization in all spheres of human activities. But during the past centuries the caste system has come to be an outworn order, of which, as is usual with such orders, the evils are dominating over the merits. The caste system has absolutely lost its economic significance and has become a social and economic nuisance, which is retarding the political and economic progress of the country.

It should be noted in this connection that the original propounders of the caste system had also eugenic principles in view. Among the Mahomedans, however, there are no caste distinctions. Mahomedanism inculcates the equality among all followers of the religion but even among them social distinctions are often noticeable, and numerous sects of Moslems are found in this country, the two principal sects being the Shias and the Sunnis. One of the redeeming features of modern times is the part which leading Indian social and political reformers are taking in removing caste barriers and untouchability among the Hindus. The most successful in this line of work has been Mahatma Gandhi, whose crusade against untouchability will in the future history of India be looked upon perhaps as his greatest contribution to the cause of India.

LITERACY

According to the Census of 1931, only 8% of the population of India was literate and 92% illiterate. The percentage of literate persons according to the previous Census was 7. This shows that during the ten years between 1921 and 1931, the annual increase of literate persons has been only 1% or 1 in 1,000 of the population. In most of the progressive countries of the world more than 75% of the people are literate. Even in Soviet Russia which some 25 years ago was the most backward country in the West, 48% of the people were literate even in 1920. The present literacy percentage is 87. The number of boys and girls of school-going age in British India (i. e., between the ages 5-15), according to Census of 1931, is 66·5 millions, and the total number of scholars in primary and secondary schools in 1937-38 was about 14 millions. This shows that roughly speaking about 20% of the boys and girls of school-going age get schooling in this country.

The number of literates in India, as indicated by 1941 census, shows rather a rapid increase—the increase during the decade 1931-41 being quicker than during any previous decade. The total number of literate persons in India is 47,322,700 or about 11·13% of the population.

STATISTICAL TABLES

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN INDIA

(INCLUDING INDIAN STATES)

<i>Census</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Increase per cent since previous census</i>
1881	253,896,330	23·2
1891	287,314,671	13·2
1901	294,361,056	2·5
1911	315,156,396	7·1
1921	318,942,480	1·2
1931*	352,687,778	10·6
1941	388,600,000	15

* In 1931 census the population of Burma was included.

AREA OF BRITISH PROVINCES
(COMPILED FROM THE CENSUS REPORT OF 1931)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Area in sq. m.</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>Area in sq. m.</i>
Madras	142,277	Assam	55,014
Bombay	123,679	N.-W. F. P.	13,518
Bengal	77,521	Baluchistan	54,928
U. P.	106,248	Ajmer-Merwara	2,711
Punjab	99,200	Coorg	1,593
Bihar & Orissa	83,054	Delhi	573
C. P. & Berar	99,920	Andamans & Nicobars	3,143

AREA OF INDIAN STATES

<i>State</i>	<i>Area in sq. m.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Area in sq. m.</i>
Assam States	12,320	Jammu and Kashmir State	84,516
Baluchistan States	80,410	Madras States	10,698
Baroda State	8,164	Mysore State	29,326
Bengal States	5,434	N. W. F. P.	22,838
Bihar & Orissa States	23,648	Punjab States	5,820
Bombay States	27,994	Punjab States Agency	31,241
Central India States	51,537	Rajputana States	129,059
Central Provinces		Sikkim State	2,818
States	81,175	United Provinces States	5,943
Gwalior State	26,367	Western India States	
Hyderabad State	82,698	Agency	35,442

India's Population according to the Census of 1941 is given below :—

(All Figures in Thousands)

POPULATION

	<i>Persons 1941</i>	<i>Persons 1931</i>	<i>Increase or decrease per cent</i>	<i>Literate persons, 1941</i>
INDIA	338,800	338,119	Plus 15.0	47,322.7
Provinces	295,827	256,755	„ 15.2	37,016.2
1. Madras	49,342	44,205	„ 11.6	6,420.9
2. Bombay	20,858	17,992	„ 15.9	4,067.8
3. Bengal	60,314	50,116	„ 20.3	9,720.4
4. United Provinces	55,021	48,409	„ 13.6	4,668.8
(a) Agra	40,906	35,614	„ 15.1	3,781.8
(b) Oudh	14,114	12,795	„ 10.4	921.5
5. Punjab	28,419	23,581	„ 20.4	3,665.7
6. Bihar	36,340	32,371	„ 12.3	3,389.7
(a) Bihar	28,824	25,729	„ 12.0	2,685.8
(b) Chota Nagpur	7,516	6,642	„ 13.1	663.9
7. Central Provinces and Berar	16,822	15,823	„ 9.8	1,909.7
(a) Central Provinces	13,220	11,881	„ 11.3	1,352.8
(b) Berar	3,602	3,442	„ 4.6	556.9

	<i>Persons 1941</i>	<i>Persons 1931</i>	<i>Increase or decrease per cent</i>	<i>Literate persons, 1941</i>
8. Assam	10,205	8,628	„ 18'2	1,174'3
9. North-West Frontier Province	3,088	2,425	„ 25'2	238'9
10. Orissa	8,729	8,026	„ 8'2	948'2
11. Sind	4,537	3,887	„ 16'7	478'8
12. Ajmer-Merwara	584	507	„ 15'1	79'0
13. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	29	„ 15'5	6'9
(a) Andaman Islands	21	19	„ 11'8	...
(b) Nicobar Islands	13	10	„ 22'5	...
14. Baluchistan	502	464	„ 8'2	52'3
15. Coorg	169	163	„ 3'8	34'6
16. Delhi	917	686	„ 44'1	235'7
STATES AND AGENCIES	92,973	81,367	„ 14'3	10,306'5
17. Assam States	725	626	„ 15'9	57'4
18. Baluchistan States	356	405	Minus 12'1	8'1
19. Baroda State	2,855	2,448	Plus 16'6	656'8
20. Bengal States	2,142	1,863	„ 14'9	127'5
21. Central India Agency	7,502	6,648	„ 12'8	525'4
22. Chattisgarh States	4,054	3,548	„ 14'2	157'6
23. Cochin State	1,423	1,205	„ 18'1	504'1
24. Deccan (and Kolhapur States)	2,786	2,458	„ 13'4	364'5
25. Gujarat States	1,457	1,265	„ 15'2	119'2
26. Gwalior State	3,992	3,523	„ 13'3	296'8
27. Hyderabad State	16,184	14,436	„ 12'1	1,111'2
28. Kashmir State (including Feudatories)	4,021	3,646	„ 10'8	264'2
(a) Kashmir	3,945	3,582	„ 10'1	263'0
(b) Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	76	64	„ 18'2	1'2
29. Madras States—Pudukota, Banganapalle & Sandur	499	453	„ 10'0	66'1
30. Mysore State	7,329	6,557	„ 11'8	896'4
31. North-West Frontier Provinces (Agencies and Tribal areas)	2,378	2,259	„ 5'3	19'2
32. Orissa States	3,025	2,683	„ 12'7	268'9
33. Punjab States	5,459	4,497	„ 21'4	334'8
34. Punjab Hill States	1,094	990	„ 10'5	80'8
35. Rajputana Agency	18,670	11,571	„ 18'1	772'5
36. Sikkim State	122	110	„ 10'9	5'9
37. Travancore State	6,070	5,096	„ 19'1	2,894'4
38. United Provinces States (Rampur and Benares)	928	856	„ 8'3	57'6
39. Western India States Agency	4,901	4,222	„ 16'1	717'2

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN BRITISH INDIA

<i>Province</i>	<i>Birth rate 1938*</i>	<i>Death rate 1938*</i>
Delhi	47·7	23·4
Bengal	28·9	25
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh	33·6	23·6
Punjab	43·8	23·4
Central Provinces and Berar	39·5	37·6
Assam	27·9	20·9
Bihar	31·8	21·8
Orissa	32·9	28·8
Madras	35·7	21·6
Bombay	38·7	27·9
Sind	18·1	11·8
N. W. Front. Prov.	28·3	21·3
Coorg	23·1	24·3
Ajmer-Merwara	34·7	25·1
BRITISH INDIA	34·1	24·3

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1911 (BRITISH INDIA)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>Variation</i>	
			<i>Increase + or Decrease -</i>	<i>1911 to 1921</i>
			<i>1921 to 1931</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Madras	46,740,107	42,318,985	+10·4	+ 2·2
Bombay	17,992,053	16,012,342	+12·4	- '8
Sind	3,887,070	3,279,377	+18·5	- 6·7
Bengal	50,114,002	46,702,307	+ 7·3	+ 2·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	48,408,763	45,375,069	+ 6·7	- 3·1
Punjab	23,580,852	20,685,478	+14·0	+ 5·7
Burma†	11,667,146	13,212,192	+11·0	+ 9·1
Bihar	32,371,434	29,026,545	+11·0	...
Orissa‡	5,306,142	4,968,873	+ 6·8	- 3·2
Central Provinces and Berar	15,507,723	13,912,760	+11·5	...
Assam	8,622,251	7,459,128	+15·6	+13·4
N. W. F. Province	2,425,076	2,251,340	+ 7·7	+ 2·5
Baluchistan	463,508	420,648	+10·2	+ 1·5
Ajmer-Merwara	560,292	495,271	+13·1	- 1·2
Coorg	163,327	163,888	- 0·3	- 6·4
Delhi	636,246	488,452	+30·3	+18·1
Aldamans & Nicobars	29,463	27,086	+ 8·8	+ 2·4
<i>Total, British Territory</i>	<i>271,526,933</i>	<i>246,856,191</i>	<i>+10·0</i>	<i>+ 1·8</i>

* Per 1,000 of estimated population on June 30, 1938.

† Separated from British India since 1937.

‡ The population of the new province of Orissa is greater than the figures given here.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA

<i>Population in which births and deaths were registered</i>	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>	275,753,570	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>	265,550,429	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>	269,058,009	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>	272,406,486	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>	275,540,818
<i>Number of Births :</i>										
Male	4,827,879		4,888,058		4,978,905		4,880,571		4,888,719	
Female	4,461,518		4,460,963		4,592,474		4,507,886		4,514,292	
Total	9,288,897		9,299,021		9,566,879		9,388,457		9,398,011	
<i>Ratio of births per mile Ratio per cent of male to female births</i>	88.7		85.0		85.6		84.5		84.1	
<i>Number of Deaths :</i>	108		108		108		108		108	
Male	8,570,548		8,812,851		8,198,828		8,188,686		8,480,496	
Female	8,285,701		8,028,725		2,918,080		2,928,689		8,194,624	
Total	6,856,244		6,881,576		6,111,968		6,112,375		6,685,120	
<i>Ratio of deaths per mile</i>	25.1		24.1		23.1		22.7		24.6	
Male	24.6		23.5		22.8		22.1		23.9	
Female	24.9		23.8		22.7		22.4		24.8	
<i>Ratio of deaths per mile :</i>										
(a) in towns	24.4		23.9		22.5		24.7		26.3	
(b) in rural districts	24.9		23.4		25.1		22.2		24	
(c) according to causes :										
Cholera	0.7		0.8		0.6		0.4		0.9	
Smallpox	0.3		0.3		0.4		0.2		0.1	
Plague	0.8		0.1		0.04		0.1		0.06	
Fevers	14.0		19.8		18.0		18.1		14.1	
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.1	
Respiratory diseases	1.8		1.8		1.8		1.8		1.9	

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1911 (INDIAN STATES)

State	1931	1921	Variation	
			Increase + or Decrease—	
			1921 to 1931 per cent	1911 to 1921 per cent
Assam States	625,606	531,118	+ 17·8	+ 10·2
Baluchistan States	405,109	378,977	+ 6·9	— 9·8
Baroda State	2,443,007	2,126,522	+ 14·9	+ 4·6
Bengal States	979,336	896,926	+ 8·5	+ 9·0
Bihar & Orissa States	4,652,007	3,959,669	+ 17·5	+ 4
Bombay States	4,468,396	3,867,819	+ 15·5	+ 1
Central India States	6,632,790	6,002,551	+ 10·5	— 2·1
Central Provinces States	2,483,214	2,066,900	+ 20·1	— 2·4
Gwalior State	3,523,070	3,193,176	+ 10·3	— 1·3
Hyderabad State	14,436,148	12,471,770	+ 15·8	— 6·8
Jammu & Kashmir State	3,646,243	3,320,518	+ 9·8	+ 5·1
Madras States	6,754,484	5,460,312	+ 23·7	+ 18·5
Cochin State	1,205,016	979,080	+ 23·1	+ 6·6
Travancore State	5,095,973	4,006,062	+ 27·2	+ 16·8
Other Madras States	453,495	475,170	— 4·5	+ 2·2
Mysore State	6,557,302	5,978,892	+ 9·7	+ 3·0
N.-W. F. P.				
(Agencies & Tribal areas)	2,259,238	2,825,136	— 20·0	+ 74·2
Punjab States	437,787	408,019	+ 7·3	— 1·0
Punjab States Agency	4,472,218	4,008,017	+ 11·6	+ 5·5
Rajputana States	11,225,712	9,831,755	+ 14·2	— 6·5
Sikkim State	109,808	81,721	+ 34·4	— 7·1
United Provinces States	1,206,070	1,184,881	+ 6·3	— 4·6
Western India				
States Agency	3,999,250	3,541,610	+ 12·9	+ 0·5
<i>Total, Indian States</i>	<i>81,310,845</i>	<i>72,086,289</i>	<i>+ 12·8</i>	<i>+ 1·0</i>
<i>Grand Total, India</i>	<i>352,837,778</i>	<i>318,942,480</i>	<i>+ 10·6</i>	<i>+ 1·2</i>

THE LANGUAGES OF THE INDIAN POPULATION,
ACCORDING TO FAMILY GROUP

Vernaculars of India	No. of languages spoken	Population (000's omitted)
A. Austro-Nesian	2	6·5
B. Austro-Asiatic	16	5,836
(1) Mon-Khmer	9	726·6
(2) Munda	7	4,609·6
C. Tibeto-Chinese	122	14,010
(1) Tibeto-Burman	112	12,988
(2) Tai-Chinese	10	1,027·7
D. Dravidian	15	71,644·8
(1) Dravida	7	41,454·6
(2) Intermediate Languages	6	3,609
(3) Andhra	1	26,878·7
(4) North-Western language	1	207

<i>Vernaculars of India</i>	<i>No. of languages spoken</i>	<i>Population (000's omitted)</i>
E. Karen	14	1,341
F. Man	2	947
G. Indo-European (Aryan)	30	257,492·8
H. Unclassified	2	52·5
I. Language not returned	...	1·9
<i>Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa</i>		
J. Indo-European	3	39·2
K. Semitic	3	60
L. Hamitic	2	5
M. Tibeto-Chinese	4	186
N. Mongolian	3	12
O. Malayo-Polynesian	2	34
<i>European Languages</i>		
P. Indo-European	17	339·7
Q. Mongolian	3	·018
R. Languages not returned	...	·033

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE PROVINCES AND THE NUMBER OF SPEAKERS OF THOSE LANGUAGES*

(FIGURES IN 1,000's)

Madras—Tamil 18,560. Telugu 17,788. Malayalam 3,727. Oriya 1,847. Kanarese 1,715. W. Hindi 1,237.

Bombay—Marathi 9,396. Gujarati 3,426. Sindhi 3,145. Kanarese 2,598. W. Hindi 1,399.

Bengal—Bengali 46,394. Eastern Hindi—1,612.

U. P.—W. Hindi 48,251.

Punjab—Punjabi 12,154. W. Punjabi 6,528. W. Hindi 3,431.

Burma—Burmese 8,841. Shangale 914. (There are 16 other minor languages, the speakers each of which number more than a lakh.)

Bihar & Orissa—Bihari 27,731. Oriya 5,136. Kher Wari 2,165. Bengali 1,652.

C. P.—Marathi 5,432. W. Hindi 4,825. E. Hindi 3,239. Gondi 950. Assam—Bengali 3,961. Assamese 1,993. E. Hindi 587.

N.-W. F. P.—Pashto 1,279. W. Punjabi 1,035. Punjabi 68.

Baluchistan—Pashto 206. Balochi 97.

Ajmer-Merwara—Rajasthani 428. W. Hindi 123.

Coorg—Kanarese 65. Kodagu or Coorgi 45.

Delhi—W. Hindi 587.

Andamans & Nicobars—Nicobarese 10. W. Hindi 7.

* Due to territorial readjustments effected on April 1, 1937, the number of speakers of provinces like Bombay, Bihar and Orissa has undergone changes.

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN INDIA

Directions : The letter within the brackets indicates the family of languages as referred to in the table on pp. 119-20 and the number against the name of the language indicates the number of speakers, who use the language. The names of the areas where the language is distributed then follow.

Western Hindi—(G) 71,547,971—U. P., Central India, Punjab, Hyderabad, Bombay, Madras, Gwalior, Rajputana, Mysore, C. P. & Berar, Bengal, Burma, Baroda, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, N.-W. F. P., Baluchistan, Western India States Agency, etc.

Bengali—(G) 58,468,469—Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa, Burma, U. P., etc.

Telugu or Andhra—(D) 26,873,727—Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, C. P. & Berar, Burma, Bombay, Assam, Bihar & Orissa, Bengal, etc.

Bihari—(G) 27,926,559—Bihar & Orissa, etc.

Marathi—(G) 20,889,658—Bombay, C. P. & Berar, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore, Central India, Baroda, etc.

Tamil—(D) 20,411,652—Madras, Mysore, Burma, Hyderabad, Bombay, etc.

Punjabi—(G) 15,839,254—Punjab, Delhi, N.-W. F. Province, Jammu & Kashmir, Bombay, Rajputana, Baluchistan, United Provinces, Burma, Bengal, etc.

Rajasthani—(G) 13,897,896—Rajputana, Central India, Punjab, Gwalior, Ajmer-Merwara, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Bombay, C. P. & Berar, Mysore, Madras, Western India States Agency, Bihar & Orissa, Bengal, etc.

Kanarese—(D) 11,206,980—Mysore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Coorg, etc.

Oriya—(G) 11,194,265—Bihar & Orissa, Madras, C. P. & Berar, Bengal, Assam, Burma, etc.

Gujarati—(G) 10,849,984—Bombay, Western India States Agency, Baroda, Rajputana, Central India, Madras, C. P. & Berar, Hyderabad, Gwalior, etc.

Malayalam—(D) 9,187,615—Madras, Coorg, etc.

Burmese—(C) 8,853,538—Burma, etc.

Western Punjabi—(G) 8,566,051—Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras, Baluchistan, N.-W. F. P., etc.

Eastern Hindi—(G) 7,867,103—Central India, C. P. & Berar, Bengal, Assam, etc.

Kher Wari—(B) 4,081,970—Bihar & Orissa, Bengal, etc.

Sindhi—(G) 4,006,147—Bombay, Western India States Agency, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Punjab, Baroda, Gwalior, etc.

Western Pakhri—(G) 2,325,916—Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, etc.

Bhili—(G) 2,189,531—Bombay, Baroda, Central India, Rajputana, Gwalior, etc.

Assamese—(G) 1,999,057—Assam, etc.

Gondi—(D) 1,864,878—C. P. & Berar, Central India, Hyderabad, Madras, Assam, etc.

Pashto—(G) 1,636,490—N.-W. F. P., Baluchistan, Punjab, Bombay, etc.

Kashmiri—(G) 1,438,021—Jammu & Kashmir, etc.

Karukh or Oraon—(D) 1,037,142—Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, C. P. (States), Assam, etc.

Besides the above there are more than 125 minor languages which are used in different parts of India. The numerical strength of the speakers is below 1,000,000.

POPULATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES*

Class	India		Provinces		States	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Under 500 inhabitants	509,786	97,514,496	351,920	69,650,018	157,866	27,864,488
500— 1,000 "	118,541	79,189,977	87,632	61,370,895	25,909	17,818,982
1,000— 2,000 "	58,908	78,707,758	48,442	59,479,012	10,466	14,228,746
2,000— 5,000 "	18,886	58,556,566	15,452	48,915,597	8,384	9,640,969
5,000— 10,000 "	2,980	15,412,217	1,848	12,147,276	487	8,264,941
10,000— 20,000 "	682	8,597,719	471	6,409,946	161	2,127,778
20,000— 50,000 "	269	7,940,572	216	6,879,864	58	1,561,208
50,000—100,000 "	66	4,566,885	52	3,595,787	14	1,081,148
100,000 and over "	38	9,640,182	29	8,218,675	9	1,426,457
Encampments, boat and railway population unclassified	...	498,119	...	406,269	...	86,853
Area in which village statistics were not recorded	...	2,278,987	...	19,649	...	2,259,288
Total	699,406	852,897,778	501,057	271,526,988	198,349	81,810,846

* Statistical Abstract for British India—1937-38.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

<i>Cities</i>	<i>Population 1931</i>	<i>Density per sq. m.</i>	<i>No. of Females per 1,000 males in 1931</i>		<i>Literates per 1,000 Males Females</i>	
Calcutta with Howrah	1,485,582	24,354	489	430	269	
Bombay	1,161,883	48,000	554	291	153	
Madras	647,230	22,249	897	433	170	
Agra	229,764	12,449	813	214	52	
Ahmedabad	313,789	...	553	...	...
Allahabad	183,914	12,118	776	347	193	
Amritsar	264,840	21,844	666	205	69	
Bangalore Civil & Military station	306,470	11,799	902	405	163	
Benares	205,315	25,945	802	300	83	
Hyderabad & Secunderabad	466,894	8,809	889	449	118	
Karachi	263,565	6,720	688	286	114	
Lahore	429,747	10,913	565	297	124	
Lucknow	274,659	13,272	745	253	43	
Madura	182,018	22,555	985	444	94	
Nagpur	215,165	10,578	848	308	95	
Patna	159,690	10,646	731	305	86	
Peshawar	121,866	13,801	607	235	67	
Poona*	250,187	6,400	811	408	149	
Rangoon	400,415	16,146	477	512	379	
Srinagar	173,573	15,779	831	174	14	

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO SPEAK ENGLISH IN INDIA

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>Number</i>
Madras	89,233	Bihar & Orissa	12,688
Bombay	53,429	C. P.	11,141
Bengal	48,923	<i>Indian States</i>	
U. P.	34,405	Mysore	13,325
Punjab	25,713	Hyderabad	13,819
Burma	26,866	C. I. Agency	3,258

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION (1931)
INDIA

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Number in 1,000's</i>	<i>Religion</i>	<i>Number in 1,000's</i>
Hindus	238,600	Mahommedans	76,344
Sikhs	4,324	Christians	5,964
Jains	1,251	Tribals	7,612
Buddhists	436	Others	445
Zoroastrians	109	Total	335,085

* Includes Kirkee.

The population of some of the big Indian cities according to the census of 1941 is given below :—

Calcutta	2,120,000	Benares	259,000
Bombay city	1,490,000	Allahabad	258,000
Madras city	777,000	Poona	238,000
Hyderabad (Deccan)	728,119	Sholapur	204,000
Lahore	682,000	Indore city	200,000
Ahmedabad	592,000	Jubbulpore	184,000
Cawnpur	437,000	Patna	179,000
Lucknow	382,000	Jaipur city	175,666
Karachi	359,497	Peshawar	174,000
Nagpur	303,483	Baroda city	153,000
Agra	284,000		

OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS OF INDIA (1931)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Figures in millions</i>	
	<i>Total following occupations</i>	<i>Number of actual workers</i>
Cultivation	108.4	97
<i>Non-cultivating proprietors</i>	4.2	3.26
<i>Agricultural labourers</i>	38.5	31.5
<i>Stock-raising</i>	8.9	8.5
Exploitation of minerals	.4	.85
Industry (big & small)	17.5	15.4
Transport	2.8	2.84
Trade	9.3	7.9
Army, Navy, Air Force, Police	.91	.84
Public Administration	1.2	1
Professions and Liberal Arts	2.7	2.8
Domestic service	12.7	10.9
Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	1.5	1.4

LITERACY STATISTICS OF INDIA (1931)

FIGURES IN 1000's

<i>Total population</i>	<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Literate</i>	<i>Literate in English</i>	<i>Census of 1941 Literate</i>
Br. India				
Males 139,932	120,408	19,481	2,789	
Females 131,595	128,290	3,249	340	
(1) Total 271,527	248,698	22,730	3,129	37,016
Indian States				
Males 41,897	36,236	4,489	465	
Females 39,413	37,443	920	58	
(2) Total 81,310	73,679	5,409	523	10,307
Grand Total, India, total of (1) & (2)	322,377	28,139	3,652	47,323

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION AND LITERACY

	Males			Females				
	Total Population	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total Population	Illiterate	Literate in English		
Hindu	122,181,055	107,185,705	15,045,950	2,137,036	116,433,213	114,374,571	2,058,642	152,878
Sikh	2,424,064	2,185,162	288,902	52,808	1,900,151	1,853,779	46,372	8,274
Jain	644,611	318,722	325,889	81,970	600,739	551,787	54,952	1,064
Buddhist	224,292	195,122	29,110	8,927	211,625	207,580	4,095	461
Zoroastrian	56,866	12,702	49,604	33,033	52,963	17,454	35,479	17,969
Mahommedan	40,494,470	36,856,927	3,642,143	554,596	30,537,423	30,129,040	438,886	33,201
Christian	3,054,583	2,150,076	904,507	302,041	2,903,419	2,417,595	491,824	157,475
Tribal	3,788,282	3,748,634	99,648	2,190	3,823,521	3,818,818	4,708	140
Minor and Unspecified	242,577	231,644	10,933	4,515	202,959	198,379	3,980	1,721
Totals	178,133,125	152,799,164	20,833,961	3,122,491	162,736,464	159,577,657	3,158,807	967,169
Total Male and Female English 8,489,660.	Total Male and Female population 385,869,559 ; illiterate 312,976,821 ; literate 28,452,768 ; literate in English 8,489,660.							

INDIA

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION

THE CROWN

The apex of the Government of India is in England and the Government vests in the British Crown whose direction and control are exercised over the Governor General-in-Council or the Provincial Governors, by the Secretary of State for India who is a member of the Parliament and a Cabinet Minister. With the enforcement of the Act of 1935, as from April 1, 1937, the Council of India or the Council of the Secretary of State has been abolished and the Secretary of State has now a body of advisers who are to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he might seek their advice.

IN INDIA

In India the Executive Head is the Governor-General who is assisted by an Executive Council whose members are appointed by the Crown. They act as heads of the various Government Departments. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, who is in charge of Defence, is also a member of the Executive Council. The Governor-General is in charge of external relations (including Indian States) and matters ecclesiastical.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA : THE FEDERATION

The constitution of India, as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, provides for the establishment of a Federation consisting of British Governors' Provinces and British Chief Commissioners' Provinces and the Indian States who accede to the Federation. The enforcement of the Federation is conditional upon (i) the presenting to the King of an address by each House of Parliament, for that object, and (ii) the accession by the Rulers of Indian States representing at least 50% of the population of Indian States in British India and entitled to not less than half the seats in the Federal Upper Chamber.

Part III of the Act which has already been given effect to as from April 1, 1937, provides for Provincial Autonomy in the Governors' Provinces. The Executive authority of the Crown in the Province is exercised, on His Majesty's behalf, by the Provincial Governor acting on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The Governor has special responsibilities, but is himself subject to the provisions of the Act, under the general control of and directions from the Governor-General in his discretion. The Ministers are chosen from members of the Provincial Legislature. The Provincial Legislature consists of His Majesty as represented by the Governor, and two Legislative Houses in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U. P., Bihar and Assam and only one Legislative Chamber in the Punjab, C. P. & Berar, N.-W. F. Province, Orissa and Sind.

The Provincial Ministers are now in charge of the Provincial administration and the Provincial Governors, though the Executive Heads of Provincial

Governments, usually act in a constitutional spirit subject to their special responsibilities as referred to above. The Ministers are responsible to the Provincial Legislatures. (For fuller details see *Government of India Act* which is dealt with at some length elsewhere in this Year-Book.)

THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

Pending the establishment of Federation, the executive authority of the Central Government—the Government of India proper—is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council as prescribed in Part XIII of the Act and the Ninth Schedule of the Act. The bi-cameral Central Legislature of the 1919 Constitution is therefore still in existence and the Government at the Centre is still bureaucratic.

THE INDIAN STATES

The control which the British Crown exercises over Indian States is now exercised—as from April 1, 1937—not by the Governor-General-in-Council, but by His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in relation to the States. The designation is in practice shortened to "Crown Representative". The offices of the Governor-General and the Crown Representative are held by the same person. The Rulers of the States are practically supreme in the internal administration of the States, but they have no power to make war or peace or establish diplomatic relations with external States. Some of the States make annual payments to His Majesty known as tributes.

FINANCE

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

The total revenue and expenditure of the Central Government, according to the Revised Estimates of 1940-41, were Rs 108·71 crores and Rs 112·18 crores respectively. At present the principal sources of revenue of the Central Government are Customs, Income Tax and Corporation Tax, Central Excise, Excess profits tax, Railways, Salt, Coinage and Currency, etc., etc. The principal heads of Expenditure are Defence, General Administration, Debt Services, Payments to Provinces, etc., etc. According to Budget estimates of 1941-42, there was an anticipated deficit of Rs. 20·46 crores of which Rs. 6·61 crores was expected to be met by increased taxation and Rs. 13·85 crores was to be met by borrowing. The 1942-43 budget figures for Revenue and expenditure are Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 187 crores and the anticipated deficit is Rs. 47 crores. Of this, Rs. 12 crores is to be met by fresh taxation and Rs. 35 crores is to be accounted for by resort to borrowing.

Since the outbreak of the present War new and higher taxes have been imposed with a view to meeting the increasing defence expenditure. Noteworthy among such new or increased taxes are Excess profits tax and Income and Super taxes.

* See Railway Finance under *Railways*.

India's Defence Expenditure, which had been progressively reduced up to 1937-38, has increased since 1938-39. Figures of Defence Expenditure as given in 1941-42 and 1942-43 Budgets are given below :—

		<i>Defence Expenditure</i> 1941-42	<i>(In lakhs of Rs.)</i> 1942-43
(1) Basic normal budget	...	36,77	36,77
(2) Effect of rise in prices on (1)	...	4,24	6,52
(3) India's War measures	...	53,03	81,80
(4) Non-effective charges	...	8,41	8,41
Total		1,02,45	1,33,00

The above figures are the highest so far budgeted for Defence purposes in India though according to Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, Government of India, the latter figure (viz. Rs. 133 crores) represents only a fraction of the total sum now being spent in India on the War.

DETAILS OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURE 1938-39, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
(compiled from *Finance & Revenue Account*).

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	<i>Rs. 1000</i>	<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	<i>Rs. 1000</i>
Customs	40,50,53	Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,23,50
Central Excise Duties	8,65,73	Capital outlay on Salt works within revenue account	14
Corporation Tax	2,03,72	Railways	29,92,77
Income Tax	13,74,43	Irrigation	10,22
Salt	8,12,04	Posts & Telegraphs	75,55
Opium	50,80	Debt Service (nett)	14,99,95
Land Revenue	18,46	Civil Administration	10,48,68
Provincial Excise	25,77	Currency & Mint	37,30
Stamps	34,74	Civil Works	2,50,24
Forest	19,91	Miscellaneous	3,91,01
Registration	92	Contribution to Provinces & adjustment between Central & Provincial Governments	3, 15,90
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	3,41	Extra-ordinary charges	3,82
<i>Other Taxes & Duties</i>		Defence	52,60,00
Railways	31,30,09		
Irrigation	87		
Posts & Telegraphs	92,43		
Interest	73,75		
Civic Administration	1,05,02		
Currency & Mint	58,16		
Civil works etc.	32,23		
Miscellaneous	1,58,33		
Defence Receipts	5,88,90		
Extraordinary Receipts	3,00,55		
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund	1,05,80		
	1,21,06,59		1,23,03,58

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

In Crores of Rupees.

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1934-35	122	121·7	1939-40	121·8	121·8
1935-36	121	121	1940-41	139	147·7
1936-37	117·8	119·6	1941-42*	145	158·9
1937-38	122·5	122·5	1942-43*	140	187
1938-39	121	121·7			

Recent Increases in Taxation

1941-42 BUDGET

1. Increase in Excess Profits Tax from 50% to 66⅓%.
2. Increase in surcharge on Income and Super-Tax from 25% to 33⅓%.
3. 100% increase in Excise Duty on Matches.
4. Increase in the alternative specific duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 3 annas to 5 annas per lb.
5. Levy of 10% *ad valorem* duty on pneumatic tubes & tyres.

1942-43 BUDGET

1. The lowering of the minimum level of taxable income from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,500.
2. Increase in surcharge on income tax on a graduated scale.
3. Raising of surcharge on super tax from 33⅓% to 50%.
4. Raising of the surcharge on Corporation Tax to 1½ annas in the rupee.
5. Raising of the price of ordinary envelopes from 1½ annas to 1¾ annas. Increase in the minimum rates for telegrams from 10 annas to 12 annas for ordinary, and from R. 1.4 as. to R. 1.8 as. for Express, telegrams and increase in surcharge on Trunk calls from 10% to 20%.
6. Tax on petrol increased from 12 as. to 15 annas per gallon and excise duty on kerosene has been increased to the rate of the increased import duty on kerosene.

Increasing Contribution from Railways

It should be noted in this connection that contributions from State Railways have substantially improved in recent years. According to the 1939-40 Accounts, the contribution was Rs. 4·33 crores, while the revised estimates for 1940-41 put the figure at Rs. 9·96 crores and according to the Budget Estimate for 1941-42 the contribution was Rs. 10·18 crores including Rs. 1·82 crores as advance payment against contribution for 1942-43; and the Railway Budget for 1942-43 provides for a contribution of Rs. 19·12 crores to the General Revenue.

Public Debts

The total Funded Debts of the Central Government stood at Rs. 5,76·76 crores (in India) and £199·87 millions (in England) on 31st March, 1941. The total of unfunded debts was Rs. 3·77 crores on 31st December, 1939.

Budget Estimates.

INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

History of Indian Constitution

The grant of the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by the Moghul emperor Shah Alam in 1765 to the East India Company may be said to be the starting point of the East India Company's sovereignty in India, though the British had obtained their first foothold in India during the early years of the 17th century. After the grant of the Dewani, the need of an effective system of parliamentary control and supervision over the Company's administration and policy in India was felt in England. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first of a series of parliamentary enactments for achieving for the Parliament greater control over the British Indian administration. The Regulating Act might be said to be the first experiment at the establishment of the British Raj in India. By this Act, a Governor-General and four Councillors were appointed for the Bengal Presidency and the Government at Fort William, Bengal, was made the central authority in India, whereof the administrative supremacy over all British Indian possessions was made unquestionable. Under this Act, Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General. The establishment of the Board of Control in 1784 rendered the East India Company directly subordinate to the British Government. The Board consisted of Privy Councillors not exceeding six in number and its members were termed as Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1812 a searching inquiry was instituted into Indian affairs by a House of Commons Committee which resulted in the passing of the Charter Act of 1813 by which the Company's control of its territory and revenues was renewed for 20 years without prejudice to the undoubted sovereignty of the British Crown over possessions in India. Trade monopoly was practically abolished. The Charter Act of 1833 effected vital changes in the constitution of the East India Company. The trade privileges were taken away and the East India Company lost its character of a commercial body. But it retained administrative and political powers for another 20 years.

The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 brought home to the British Government the necessity of closer and more direct control over Indian affairs. The result was the Government of India Act of 1858 which declared that India was to be governed directly by and in the name of the Crown and that the powers of supervision and control of the Crown should be exercised through the Secretary of State for India, who was empowered to exercise all powers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The property of the Company was transferred to the Crown.

The Indian Council Act of 1861, which for the first time threw open to Indians scope for taking part in making laws for their own land, remodelled the Indian legislatures and sought to introduce some popular elements into the legislature at the centre and in the provinces as well. The Minto-Morley Act of 1909 further widened the scope for the participation by Indians in the legislatures at the centre and in the provinces as well. But the Act of 1909 did not provide for direct election.

The Government of India Act of 1919—popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford reforms—might be considered as the first step towards the evolution of Provincial Autonomy and self-government in India. In the

Preamble to the Act of 1919 the aims of the British Raj in India were clearly and unmistakably declared, as "the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The main features of the constitution of the 1919 Act are given below :

1. It provided for Dyarchy in the provinces and bureaucracy at the centre.
2. The Government of India or the Central Government had a bicameral legislature consisting of the Legislature Assembly and the Council of State.
3. But the Central Legislature was in practice not more than a consulting body, because its votes might be over-ridden by the Governor-General-in-Council and secondly, the resolutions and the Bills passed by the Legislature were not in any way binding on the Central Executive.
4. In the provinces the Government was divided in two distinct spheres of responsibilities :
 - (a) The Governor with Executive Councillors acting on his responsibility to the British Crown was in charge of what were known as the Reserved Subjects ;
 - (b) The Ministers, directly elected representatives of the people—i. e., elected members of the provincial legislature—were placed at the head of certain subjects known as the Transferred Subjects, i.e., subjects which had been transferred to the control of popular Ministers.
5. The Governor in his capacity as the head of the provincial administration was expected to regulate and harmonize these two elements, viz., popular and bureaucratic, and both the elements were left to the final control of the Governor who was to be the supreme head of the province except in certain matters.
6. The provincial legislatures were all unicameral.
7. Elections both in the provinces and at the centre were, as they still are, based on communal basis of representation.
8. At the apex of the Indian administration was the Secretary of State-in-Council, himself a member of the British Cabinet, and sole organ of the British administration in India in the Parliament and the sole medium through whom the authority of the Crown and the Parliament was to be exercised over all details of British Indian administration.

It was provided in the Act of 1919 that ten years after the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the constitution of the land would be revised once more with the object of further advancing the aims and objects set forth in the Preamble to the Act of 1919. But as there were political unrest and upheaval in India, and as the leaders of the nation could neither put their heads together, nor could see eye to eye with the constitutional outlook of the British Government, further revision of the constitution was delayed till 1935 when the Constitution Act of India came into its present form.

The Government of India Act of 1935 is the product of seven years' labour on the part of British and British Indian politicians, administrators and leaders. The Statutory Reforms Commission—the Simon Commission, as it is commonly known—was appointed in November, 1927, under the Chairmanship of Sir John (now Viscount) Simon. The Commission travelled extensively in India during two visits, the first lasting for two months in 1928 and the second lasting for about 6 months from 11th October, 1928 to 18th April, 1929. The Congress, however, boycotted the Commission as Indians had no representation on it. The Report of the Commission was presented to Parliament in May, 1930. It recommended the introduction of a federal structure of Government for the whole of British India and expressed the hope that an All-India Federation consisting of British and Indian India would follow.

The Report of the Simon Commission was followed by three sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in London. At the first Conference, the representatives of British India and Indian States readily accepted the principle of Federation. The second session, held in September, 1931, was attended by Mahatma Gandhi who was there as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress. The representatives of British India failed to reach an agreement on the question of allocation of seats in provincial legislatures to the different communities. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, as Prime Minister, had therefore to make his Communal Award. In 1933 was issued the famous White Paper setting forth the British proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms. A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament then considered these proposals in consultation with Indian representatives. The Committee's Report was presented in October, 1934, and the Government of India Bill was based on this report. The Bill was passed into the present Government of India Act of 1935, with slight modifications of, and additions to, the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee.

Part III of the Act was enforced in India with effect from April 1, 1937, under an Order-in-Council made on 3rd July, 1936.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1935

The principal changes brought about by the act of 1935 are the following :

1. At the centre, bureaucracy has been sought to be replaced by dyarchy.
2. In the provinces, dyarchy has given place to provincial autonomy.
3. The unitary structure of the government is to give place to a federal structure.
4. The India Council has been abolished.
5. Burma has been separated from India.
6. Aden, formerly a part of the Presidency of Bombay, has been converted into a Crown Colony.
7. Sind and Orissa have been constituted as separate provinces.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

There is no mention in the Constitution Act of 1935 of Dominion Status, though the famous Preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 has been retained in Section 321 (a) of the Government of India Act of 1935. The Preamble outlines the policy of Parliament with respect to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India, and is in the following terms—

“Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire :

“And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken :

“And whereas the time and manner of each advance can only be determined by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples :

"And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility :

"And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities."

The Act of 1919 provided that "for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith" and to report "as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government, then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable," a Statutory Commission would be appointed at the expiry of ten years after the passing of the Act of 1919.

The Crown

The Crown, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of 1935, still enjoys right to certain prerogatives with regard to India, the most important of which are given below .

(1) All land in British India is vested in the Crown who is the ultimate owner. (2) Gold and silver mines belong to the Crown. (3) The Crown has still right to exercise the prerogative of mercy and pardon. (4) The Crown can grant honours of Imperial Status and be alone can settle the order of precedence in India.

Apart from the above prerogatives, it must always be borne in mind that the Government of India vests in the British Crown and the executive authorities in India either in the Central Government or in the Provincial spheres are delegated authority of the British Crown. That is the theoretical position though in practice the executive in British India derives their power and prerogatives from the Government of India Act of 1935 and from the British Parliament and ultimately from the British electors. This fact makes it clear that the sovereignty of British India rests with the British electors who are the ultimate authority for making and unmaking the Indian Constitution.

The British Crown even under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 has been recognized as the chief executive, if there be one such person for the whole of British India. The laws passed by the Central, the Federal, or the Provincial legislatures can be unmade by the British Crown : the British Crown still exercises the power of appointing the Governor-General, the Crown Representative, the Commander-in Chief of the Indian Army, the Provincial Governors, and other important administrative and judicial dignitaries in India.

The Crown and the Indian States : The Indian States are subject to the paramountcy of the Crown, and though the Indian States possess some degrees of liberty in matters of internal administration, in external

matters, and in matters concerning the relation between one Indian State and another, they are subordinate to the Paramount Power. The freedom to rule their own territories independently of external interference depends on treaties with, or sanads from, the British Crown. It was settled for good by Lord Reading that the Indian Princes cannot claim a status of equality with the Paramount Power, and that if they owe any allegiance to any external authority it is to the British Crown.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Formerly the Secretary of State was characterized as the real Governor of India, if any one single person in the British Empire could be so designated. Though with the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 powers of supervision and control exercised by the Secretary of State over the Provincial Executive have been relaxed, yet he retains his character of being the only channel through which the power and control of the British Parliament and of the Crown as well are exercised over India. The Executives in India have often to look upon the Secretary of State as their mouthpiece in Parliament and the Secretary of State, as a member of the British Cabinet, is directly, if not individually, responsible to the Parliament for Indian affairs.

It is provided by Section 14 of the Act of 1935 that the Governor-General shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given to him by, the Secretary of State, but that the validity of anything done by the Governor-General shall not be called in question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the section. It is moreover provided in sub-section (2) of the same that the Secretary of State shall satisfy himself that nothing in his directions is contrary to any Instrument of Instructions issued to the Governor-General.

Apart from those general powers the Secretary of State for India has special powers with regard to the recruitment to certain civil services in India and exercises control with respect to conditions of service of His Majesty's forces in India.

The All-India Federation

The Act of 1935 provides for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of British India, i. e. the Governors' Provinces and Chief Commissioners' Provinces, and the Indian States which accede to the Federation. The Federation is to be established by Royal Proclamation subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions : (1) an address is to be presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor by the Houses of Parliament for that object ; and (2) Indian States representing at least half the population of Indian States, and at least half the number of seats allocated to Indian States under the Constitution of 1935 accede to the Federation.

The Federation will have executive authority in all matters with respect to which it has legislative powers—to make laws for raising in British India, on behalf of the Crown, naval, military and air forces, for the administration of His Majesty's forces placed on the Indian establishment, and for the exercise of such rights, authority, jurisdiction, which are exercisable by the Crown by treaty, usage, grant, in and in relation to the tribal areas.

The Federal executive authority does not, however, extend to any matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature has power to make laws, and secondly, with regard to any constituent State, the executive authority of the Federation extends only to such matters as the Ruler of the State concerned agrees to place under the jurisdiction of the Federation.

DYARCHY AT THE CENTRE

The Federal Government is to be dyarchical. The Governor-General acting in his discretion in relation to the reserved subjects and to the subjects of his special responsibilities will be one part of the Government, while the popular Ministers at the heads of the departments but acting under the control and supervision of the Governor-General will constitute the other part of the Government. In financial matters and in those affecting the Reserve Bank of India, the previous sanction of the Governor-General will be necessary for any important measures that the Ministers may think fit to take. (*Sections 108 and 109 of the Act*).

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

The Governor-General

The Governor-General is to be the head of the Federal Government, and he will be at the supreme command of naval, military, and air forces in India subject to the condition that, His Majesty will have power to appoint a Commander-in-Chief and will also have power to assign functions to him. All executive actions of the Federal Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor-General.

The phrases 'acting in discretion' and 'acting in individual judgment' are frequently used throughout the Government of India Act in connection with the powers and functions of the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors. Whenever the Governor-General or a Governor is to act in his discretion, he need not consult his Ministers. But in the case of individual judgment the Governor-General or Governor may consult responsible Ministers but may or may not accept their views.

The Governor-General and the Crown Representative.—The Governor-General is appointed by His Majesty on the advice of the Prime Minister by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual. The functions of the Crown in relation to the Indian States are to be performed by the Crown Representative. It is, however, provided in the Act that one and the same person may combine the functions of the Governor-General and the Crown representative. With effect from 1st April, 1937, the designation *Viceroy* was changed into *Crown Representative*.

Reserved Subjects and Special Responsibilities of the Governor-General.—Defence, ecclesiastical affairs, foreign relations and tribal areas etc.—these are to be the reserved subjects for the Governor-General, and in regard to these the Governor-General will act in his discretion. The Governor-General may appoint counsellors, not exceeding three in number, for assisting him in the exercise of his functions with regard to the reserved subjects. These counsellors will be responsible to the Governor-General alone. Besides these reserved powers, the Governor-General has been armed with certain special responsibilities under section 12 of the Act. These are: 1. The prevention

of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of India or any part thereof; 2. Maintaining the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government; 3. Safeguarding the legitimate interests of the minorities; 4. Safeguarding the interests of members of the public services and of their dependants; 5. Due discharge of the functions of the Crown in relation to the Indian States; 6. Prevention of discriminatory actions against goods of the United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India; 7. The protection of the rights of Indian States and rights and dignity of the Rulers thereof. There are also minor items of special responsibilities.

INSTRUMENTS OF INSTRUCTIONS

The Act provides that the Secretary of State shall lay before the Parliament the draft of any Instrument of Instructions for His Majesty to issue to the Governor-General and that no further proceedings shall be taken in relation to such Instrument of Instructions except in pursuance of an address by both the Houses of Parliament. It is, moreover, provided in section 18 (2) of the Act that, the validity of anything done by the Governor-General shall not be questioned on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the Instrument of Instructions. The Instrument of Instructions prescribes how the Governor-General should act in relation to his Ministers and to the component parts of the Federation—the Provinces and the Indian States.

COUNCIL OF FEDERAL MINISTERS

There shall be a Council of Ministers not exceeding ten to aid the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions, and the Governor-General in his discretion may preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. The Ministers shall be chosen by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure. But a Minister, who for a period of six consecutive months is not a member of either Houses of the Federal Legislature, shall, at the expiry of that period, cease to be a Minister. The Governor-General will act in his discretion with regard to the functions in relation to the appointment and dismissal of the Ministers. But they are to be responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADVISERS

The Governor-General may appoint counsellors not exceeding three in number, for assisting him in the exercise of his functions in relation to the reserved subjects. Moreover, in order to assist him for discharge of his special responsibilities in regard to financial stability and the credit of the Federal Government, the Governor-General may appoint a financial adviser who is to hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure.

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

The Federal Legislature shall consist of his Majesty, represented by the Governor-General, and two Chambers to be known respectively as the Council of State and the House of Assembly or the Federal Assembly. The Council of State, the Upper House, shall consist of 156 representatives of British India and not more than 104 representatives of Indian States. The Federal Assembly shall consist of 250 representatives of British India and not more than 125 representatives of Indian States.

THE POWERS AND JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Both the Houses have equal powers and votable grants of expenditure in whole or in part will have to receive the sanction of both the Houses. This is a peculiar feature. In most of the democratic countries of the world usually the Lower House has the final say in money Bills or in budgetary matters. The Act of 1935 in this respect is, therefore, a retrograde step.

The sphere of legislation of the Federal Legislature has been clearly defined in the Act of 1935 and in the 7th Schedule of the Act subjects which fall under the purview of Federal Legislature have been given in a list of 59 items. Principal among these items are—

1. Naval, military and air forces of the Federation but not the forces raised for employments in Indian States or the army or military police for Provincial Governments ;
2. External affairs ;
3. Ecclesiastical affairs ;
4. Coinage, currency and legal tender ;
5. Posts and telegraphs including telephone, wireless, broadcasting, and post-office savings bank ;
6. Public debt of the Federation ;
7. Federal public services and Federal Public Service Commission ; Federal Pensions ;
8. Export and import ;
9. Customs ;
10. Major ports ;
11. Maritime shipping and navigation ;
12. Federal railways, copyright, inventions, designs, etc. ;
13. Arms, fire-arms, ammunition, explosives ;
14. Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments ;
15. Corporations ;
16. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil-fields ;
17. Regulations of mines and mineral developments ;
18. Banking and insurance ;
19. Corporation tax, salt, opium, State lotteries, etc. (*See Federal Legislative List.*)

In initiating any Bill or introducing any motion affecting the financial stability of the Federation, the minorities, the Reserve Bank of India, matters of a Province or a State, the previous sanction of the Governor-General is necessary.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

A Bill may originate in either Chamber of the Federal Legislature and a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Chambers unless it has been agreed to by both the Chambers.

If a Bill passed by one Chamber is rejected by the other Chamber, and if more than 6 months elapse from the date of the rejection of the Bill by the other Chamber without the Bill being presented to the Governor-General for his assent, then he may, unless the Lower House has been dissolved in the meantime, notify to the Chambers, his intention to summon a joint sitting of the two Chambers for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill. If at the joint sitting, the Bill with amendments, if any, be passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the Chambers present and voting, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Chambers.

A Bill after being passed individually or jointly by both the Chambers of the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor-General for his assent. The Governor-General, however, may withhold his assent to the Bill or may reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's Government. [See 82 (1)]. The Governor-General may, moreover, return the Bill to the

Chambers requesting that they will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof, and in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments, as he may recommend.

THE BUDGET

The Governor-General shall cause to be laid before both the Chambers of the Federal Legislature an annual financial statement showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation for the year. The estimates of expenditure are to be of two classes :—1. Votable estimates, i.e., sums required to meet the expenditure on items votable by the Legislature. 2. Non-votable estimates, i.e., sums required to meet the expenditure charged upon the Government of the Federation. This latter class includes such items as salary and allowance of the Governor-General, debt charges of the Federation, allowances of Federal Ministers, Governor-General's Advisers, of Judges of the Federal Court, Defence expenditure and expenditure in connection with other reserved subjects of the Governor-General. It is also provided that any Bill or measure for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating borrowing of money should not be moved except on the recommendations of the Governor-General.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Section 42 of the Act empowers the Governor-General to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the legislature and section 43 empowers him to promulgate ordinances at any time (even when the legislature is in session). The conditions which can justify the promulgation of such ordinances is that, the Governor-General is to be satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action. An ordinance promulgated under section 42 or section 43 shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Federal Legislature duly assented to by the Governor-General.

Ordinances promulgated under section 42 are to be laid before the Federal Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature, or earlier on the passing of resolutions by the Legislature disapproving the ordinances. An ordinance under Section 43 shall continue in operation for not more than 6 months and shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament.

The power of the Governor-General to promulgate ordinances under section 42 or section 43 is limited to the legislative sphere of the Federal Legislature and is subject to the provisions of the Act relating to the power of His Majesty to disallow any Acts of the Federal Legislature.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ACT

The Governor-General, if at any time it appears to him that, it is essential that provisions should be made by legislation for enacting forthwith a particular law, may send a message containing such provision and he may attach to his message a draft of the Bill the passing whereof he considers necessary. The Governor-General may, at any time after the expiration of one month from the sending of the message or the Bill to the legislature, enact the Bill as a Governor-General's Act. A Governor-General's Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Indian Federation and every Governor-General's Act shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of

State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament. The functions of the Governor-General under sections 42, 43 and 44—i.e., powers for enacting ordinances and Governor-General's Acts,—shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

BREAKDOWN OF THE CONSTITUTION

If at any time, the Governor-General is satisfied that circumstances have arisen which make it impossible to carry on the Government of the Federation in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may, by proclamation, assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any Federal Body or Authority except the functions and the powers exercisable by the Federal Court. This in effect means the suspension of the Federal Council of Ministry and the Federal constitution and taking over of the administrative power by the Governor-General himself. The Governor-General's proclamation about the assumption of powers shall be forthwith communicated to the Secretary of State, who shall place it before each House of Parliament. (Section 45).

The Governor-General may, also by proclamation, assume to himself, under section 45 (5) the power of the Federal Legislature to make laws, and any laws made by him under this section will have effect for two years, from the date of the proclamation. Such laws, however, may be re-enacted or repealed by appropriate legislature.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE

Section 200 of the Government of India Act provides for the establishment and the constitution of a Federal Court. The Federal Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of India, and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. Ordinarily puisne judges are not to exceed six in number. The Federal Court will be located at Delhi and at any such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the Governor-General, from time to time appoint. The Federal Court will have both original and appellate jurisdiction. According to the provisions of section 204, the Federal Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties: the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, if and so far as the dispute involves any question on which existence or extent of a legal right depends. The Federal Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction shall not pronounce any judgment other than a declaratory judgment.

In its appellate jurisdiction the Federal Court shall entertain appeals from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India, or a High Court in a Federated State, if the High Court certify that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Act of 1935 or an Order-in-Council made thereunder. Section 204 of the Act provides for right to appeal to His Majesty-in-Council from the decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction. But in any other case of appeal the leave of the Federal Court is necessary.

Section 213 of the Act empowers the Governor-General to consult the Federal Court, if at any time it appears to him that a question of law has arisen or is likely to arise on which it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Court and the Court may, after such hearing as they think fit, report to the Governor-General thereon.

It is provided in section 206 of the Act that the Federal Legislature may by Act enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to enable the Federal Court to entertain appeals in civil suits from decrees or final orders of a High Court in British India.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation, construction, maintenance and operations of railways shall be exercised by the Federal Railway Authority, which extends to the carrying on, in connection with any Federal railways, of such undertakings as, in the opinion of the Authority, it is expedient to be carried. At least three-sevenths of the members of the Authority shall be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion and remaining members shall be appointed by the Governor-General acting with the Ministers. The Governor-General shall in his discretion appoint a member of the Authority to be the President. In the discharge of their functions, the Federal Railway Authority shall be guided by such instructions on question of policy as may be given to them by the Federal Government, but in case of any dispute with the Federal Government, the decision of the Governor-General in his discretion shall be final. The Authority in discharging their functions shall act on business principles, due regard being had to the interests of agricultural, industrial, commercial and general public interests and shall in particular make proper provisions for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account expenditure to which such receipts are applicable under the provision of the Act. The Act further provides for the appointment of a Chief Railway Commissioner who is to be at the head of the executive staff of the Authority. The Act also provides for the formation of Railway Tribunal and Railway Rates Committee.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

The Act provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of a High Commissioner, who is to assist the Federation in business matters in the United Kingdom. The High Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor-General, undertake, if necessary, to perform, on behalf of a Province or a Federated State or on behalf of Burma, functions similar to those he performs on behalf of the Federation.

Governors' Provinces

Section 46 of the Act provides that the following shall be Governor's Provinces : Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W. F. Province, Orissa, Sind and such other Governors' Provinces as may be created under the Act. The section also provides that Burma shall cease to be a part of India. With regard to Berar, section 47 of the Act provides that Berar and Central Provinces shall, notwithstanding the continuance of His Exalted Highness' sovereignty over Berar, be one Governor's Province by the name of Central Provinces and Berar.

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

The executive authority of a Province shall be exercised on behalf of his Majesty by the Governor. And the executive authority of the Governor shall be limited to the extent of the legislative scope of the Province concerned.

Section 54 of the Act provides that the Governor of a Province shall be under the superintendence of the Governor-General.

Sections 50-52 provide for the establishment of Provincial Autonomy in the Provinces. The Council of Ministers is to be in charge of the Provincial administration. The Ministers are to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions as required by the Act though the Governor has full authority to use his own judgment. The validity of anything done by the Governor should not be called in question on the ground that he ought to or ought not to have acted in his discretion or ought to or ought not to have exercised his individual judgment. The Provincial Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure. But no person shall continue to be a Minister, if he is not a member of the provincial legislature for six consecutive months. [Sec. 51 (2) of the Act].

The salary of Ministers will be fixed by an Act of the provincial legislature for their term of office. Salary of a particular individual acting as Minister is not to be submitted annually to the legislature for sanction. The only method of removing Ministers from office is for the legislature to move a vote of non-confidence.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNOR

The Governor has, among others, the following special responsibilities :—

1. The prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of the province or any part thereof ; 2. The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities ; 3. Safeguarding the rights and interests of members of the Public Services and their dependants ; 4. The partially excluded areas ; 5. Protection of the rights of an Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof ; 6. The execution of orders and directions lawfully issued to him by the Governor-General under Part IV of the Act.

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR

1. Section 57 of the Act provides that if it appears to the Governor of a Province that the peace and tranquillity of the province is in danger by the operations of any person which are intended to overthrow the lawfully established Government, the Governor may direct that his functions shall, to such extent as may be specified in the direction, be exercised by him in his discretion.

2. The Governor has power in his discretion to make rules for securing that no records or information relating to the Intelligence Service dealing with terrorism are to be disclosed to any person other than such persons within the Provincial police forces as the Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police may direct or such other Public Officers outside the forces as the Governor may direct. The Governor has power to promulgate ordinances, he has power to assume to himself by proclamation, all or any of the powers, vested in or exercisable by, any or all the Ministers, if at any time he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The concurrence of the Governor-General must be obtained before such a proclamation is issued by a Governor.

GOVERNORS' ORDINANCES

Sections 88 and 89 of the Act enable the Governor to promulgate ordinances during recess of the Provincial Legislature and at all times respectively. Ordinances promulgated under section 88 shall be placed before the Provincial Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature, or earlier, if a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly and agreed to by the Legislative Council. An ordinance promulgated under section 89 shall continue in operation for a period not exceeding 6 months as may be specified thereon. Such an ordinance may be extended for a further period not exceeding 6 months by a subsequent ordinance. The Governor will have to obtain the concurrence of the Governor-General in the exercise of his power of promulgating ordinances under section 89.

GOVERNORS' ACTS

Under section 90 of the Act, the Governor has power to enact Governor's Acts. Such enactments are made by sending a message to the Chamber or Chambers of Legislature explaining the circumstances which render particular legislation essential, and if the Legislature fails to enact laws similar to that indicated in the Governor's message to the Legislature, the Governor may, at any time after the expiration of one month, enact as a Governor's Act the Bill proposed by him to the Legislature. Every Governor's Act will have to be communicated, through the Governor-General, to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament, and such enactments are to be made by the Governor with the concurrence of the Governor-General.

FAILURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

Section 98 of the Act provides that if it appears to the Governor of a province that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any provincial body or authority. But the powers under this section are exclusive of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court. A proclamation of the assumption of powers by the Governor should be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State and shall be laid by him before each House of Parliament. Ordinarily such a proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 months. No proclamation shall be made by a Governor under section 98 except with the concurrence of the Governor-General in his discretion. The Governor may assume under this section, by proclamation, any power of the Provincial Legislature to make laws. Such laws will continue to have effect until 2 years have elapsed from the date on which the proclamation ceases to have effect. Such acts can, however, be re-enacted or repealed by an appropriate Legislature.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

There shall be for every province a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor, and (a) in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam, two Chambers, (b) in other provinces one Chamber. Where there are two Chambers, the Upper

House will be known as the Legislative Council and the Lower House as the Legislative Assembly. In other provinces, the name of the Legislature shall be the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly of every province shall continue for 5 years, unless sooner dissolved. The Legislative Council shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but one-third of the members thereof shall retire in rotation every third year. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President and the Deputy President of the Legislative Council are to be elected by the respective members of these Houses.

The composition of both the Upper and Lower Houses in different British Provinces is given in the appended table. Representation in the Legislative Assemblies is mainly based on allocation of seats to various communities and to certain interests. Besides General electorates there are separate electorates for Mahomedans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and European communities. A number of seats out of the seats classified as General seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes among the Hindus. These reserved seats are, however, filled by double election.

The Provincial Legislative List contains 54 items, the principal among which are given below :

1. Public order and the administration of justice including all courts except the Federal Court ;
2. Police including railway and village police ;
3. Education ;
4. Prisons, reformatories, etc. ;
5. Public debt of the Province ;
6. Provincial Public Service and Provincial Public Service Commission, Provincial pensions ;
7. Works, land and buildings belonging to the Province ;
8. Election to Provincial Legislature, salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and of the President and Deputy President of the Legislative Council, if any, the privileges and remuneration of the members of the Provincial Legislature ;
9. Local self-government and public health and sanitation ;
10. Registration of births and deaths ;
11. Provincial communication including roads, bridges, ferries, and local railways ;
12. Water supply, irrigation and canals etc. ;
13. Agriculture ;
14. Rights in or over land, land-tenures, courts of wards ;
15. Forests and fisheries ;
16. Industries, their development and encouragement ;
17. Land Revenue ;
18. Excise duties ;
19. Taxes on agricultural income, on lands and buildings ; duties in respect of succession of agricultural land, taxes on profession, trades, on animals and boats, on sale of goods, on luxuries and entertainments, etc. (See *Provincial Legislative List*.)

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

A Bill that has been passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly, or by both the Chambers of the Provincial Legislature, is to be presented to the Governor for his assent to it in His Majesty's name. The Governor may withhold his assent or may reserve the Bill for consideration of the Governor-General. When such reservation is made, the Governor-General may either assent to the Bill in His Majesty's name, or withhold assent or in his turn reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty. Section 77 of the Act, however, provides that even when an Act of the Provincial Legislature has received the assent of the Governor or the Governor-General, it may be disallowed by His Majesty within 12 months of the date of such assent.

In a bicameral province a Bill may originate in any of the two Houses. A Bill passed by one House must be sent to the other House for its approval before the Bill can be sent to the Governor for his assent. If the two Houses in a bicameral province fail to come to an agreement with regard to any particular Bill or any part thereof, the Governor shall call a joint meeting of the two Houses for deliberation and discussion on the Bill with amendments, if any. And if the Bill be passed by a majority of votes in the joint meeting, the Bill will be, as usual, sent to the Governor for his assent.

ESTIMATES OF PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE

The provincial annual financial statements are to show separately: (1) the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Provinces—non-votable expenditure; (2) the sums required to meet other expenditures proposed to be met from the revenues of the province. These are votable expenditures. A list of votable and non-votable expenditures is given elsewhere.

No demand for grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor, and demands for grants of votable expenditure shall be made to the Legislative Assembly, which body shall have power to assent or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to reduction.

It is clear from the above that though equal in status with regard to other Bills, in Money Bills, the Lower Houses have been given special powers.

A financial Bill or amendment making provision for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee, shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor. There are, moreover, certain special provisions for expenditure on the education of Anglo-Indian or European communities in India.

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

English is to be ordinarily used in the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature and members of the Legislature are guaranteed immunity from legal proceedings against what they say on the floor of the Chambers of the Legislature. But no discussion shall take place in a Provincial Legislature with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Federal Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Part IV of the Act (Sections 94-98) provides that British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and such other areas as may be created under the Act, will be known as Chief Commissioners' Provinces. A Chief Commissioner's province is to be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion. There are special provisions for the administration of British Baluchistan, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

THE INDIAN STATES

The Indian States are subject to the paramountcy of the Crown, and are bound to the Crown by treaties, engagements, sanads and usage. The Paramount Power has powers in relation to the States as enable it to act in

the interest of India as a whole and in the interests of the States. It has ordinarily no control over State courts, police, or coinage. Control of military force of the States is shared by the Paramount Power with the States. The Paramount Power, however, recognizes the responsibility of helping Indian States whenever there is dangerous internal trouble in the States. Section 286 provides for military assistance to Indian States, if and when necessary, while section 285 states that nothing in the Act affects the rights and obligations of the Crown in relation to any Indian State.

Under section 5 of the Act, Rulers of Indian States may accede to All-India Federation. Indian States, if and when they accede to the Federation, assign functions of the States to the control of the Federation and its Legislature. But the extent of such subjects assigned and of such control is to be limited to the Princes' willing co-operation.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DURING TRANSITION

Part XIII of the Act consisting of sections 812-819 contain provisions dealing with the Central Government during the transitional period, i.e., during the period intervening between the introduction of Provincial Autonomy as provided in part III of the Act, and the establishment of the Federation as provided in part II of the Act. The Central Government during the transitional period is, in effect, a continuation of the Central Government under the Government of India Act of 1919. The Executive Council of the Governor-General consisting of members appointed by the Crown, the bicameral Legislature at the Centre with their old composition, the sole responsibility of the Governor-General-in-Council as the Executive Head of the British Indian Administration—all these features of the constitution of 1919 have been retained with certain modifications and additions in part XII of the Act.

The sphere of legislation of the Federal Government, as provided in Part II of the Act, has been incorporated in the legislative scope of the Central Government during the transition period. The control of the Secretary of State has been retained; and it is the Governor-General-in-Council and not the Governor-General in his discretion or in his individual judgment, who is to be, except in exceptional circumstances, the executive authority in India during the transitional period.

As before, the Central Legislature will consist of two Chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, the Upper and Lower Houses respectively. The Upper House will have 60 members, of whom at least 40 are to be non-official elected or nominated and not more than 20 are to be nominated officials. The Lower House has 140 members, of whom not more than 105 are elected and the rest are nominated by the Governor-General. The term of the Council of State, unless dissolved earlier, is 5 years and that of the Assembly only 3 years.

The present Government of India and its chief executive, the Governor-General-in-Council have been empowered to perform certain functions assigned to the Federal Executive and the present Indian Legislature is to exercise jurisdiction over subjects of the Federal Legislative list.

The 9th Schedule of Government of India Act, 1935, contains provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919, which have been continued in force with

amendments until the establishment of the Federation. As during the previous regime—namely, under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms—the Central Government is bureaucratic and the Central Legislature is of the nature of an advisory council which can only make recommendations. Notwithstanding the fact that the All-India Federation has not yet come into force, it is provided that the Federal Court of India, the Federal Railway Authority and the Federal Public Service Commission will come into being under Orders-in-Council of the British Crown. These bodies except the Federal Railway Authority have already been constituted and are functioning under the provisions of the Act.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ACT

Section 308 of the Act provides for the amendment of the Act or Orders-in-Council made under it in certain specified respects. The subject matters amendable under this section are—

1. The size or composition of the Chambers of Federal Legislature or the procedure of choosing legislators and the qualifications of the members of the legislature.

2. Similar changes with respect to Provincial Legislatures. The general principle or procedure to be followed in effecting such amendment shall be that the legislature concerned, Federal or provincial, shall pass resolutions recommending such amendment, and the Secretary of State shall, within six months after the resolution shall have been communicated to him, cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a statement of any action which may be proposed to take thereon.

It must be noted here that section 308 which on a *prima facie* view appears to lend an element of flexibility to Indian Constitution is, in fact, a stringent provision. As for example, if the composition of the legislature or the qualification of members or voters are to be modified, Parliament cannot take any initiative but the initiative should come from the legislature concerned.

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION

Though the Federal Legislature will be enabled to enjoy fiscal freedom, the Act prohibits the imposition of any discriminatory taxes on imports from the United Kingdom and Burma. Moreover, there is provision in section 111 of the Act which prohibits the imposition of any restriction by the Indian or Provincial Legislature on the right of entry into British India of a British subject domiciled in the United Kingdom and also prohibits the imposition of any restriction regarding possession of properties or travel or residence in British India of such above-mentioned British subjects. Section 112 of the Act prohibits the imposition of any tax as may discriminate against British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or Burma or companies incorporated in the United Kingdom or in Burma.

FRANCHISE

Franchise is limited in India. Educational and property qualifications, residence, majority, sanity, etc., are the principal qualifications of voters

for both Provincial and Federal Legislatures. The number of voters to the Provincial Assemblies, according to the registers of 1937 elections, was 80,187,919 and that to Provincial Legislative Councils was 89,371. The number of women voters in each province is given in the relevant table.

THE SERVICES OF THE CROWN

The Act of 1935 makes elaborate provisions for the safeguarding of the interests of the members of public services in India and of their dependants and particularly for safeguarding the interests of those members who are appointed by the Secretary of State for India. Public servants hold office during pleasure of His Majesty, and it is provided that no person may be dismissed or reduced in rank unless he be given an opportunity of showing the cause against the action proposed and unless he has been convicted of a criminal offence. Moreover, it is the appointing authority that can dismiss a public servant. The Act specifically provides for compensation in case of premature retrenchment or abolition of the office.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The Defence services are reserved subjects for the Governor-General under the Federal constitution. The Governor-General is the Head of the Army, Navy and Air Force in India subject to the condition that His Majesty may appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army and assign functions to him and also subject to the general control of the Secretary of State. The Governor-General is, however, directed by the Act to consult Federal Ministers on matters connected with Defence.

Defence estimates are non-votable.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

The Act provides for the formation and constitution of Public Service Commissions both for the Federation and the provinces. These Commissions shall conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the Federation or the provinces as the case may be.

THE HIGH COURTS

According to section 219 of the Act, the following shall be High Courts—High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Patna and Chief Court of Oudh, Judicial Commissioner's Courts in C. P. and Berar, Sind and N.-W. F. Province and any other Court in British India, which His Majesty-in-Council may declare to be a High Court.

Every High Court shall be a Court of record and shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other judges as His Majesty may appoint. The Judges of a High Court are appointed by the Crown and they hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. Separation of the judiciary is ensured by the Act of 1935.

TABLE OF SEATS

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH INDIA

Province or community	Total seats	General seats	Seats for Scheduled Castes	Sikh seats	Muhammadan seats	Women's seats
Madras	20	14	1	...	4	1
Bombay	16	10	1	...	4	1
Bengal	20	8	1	...	10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1	...	7	1
Punjab	16	9	...	4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1	...	4	1
Central Province and Berar	8	6	1	...	1	..
Assam	5	9	...	...	2	...
North-West Frontier Province	5	1	...	...	4	...
Orissa	5	4	...	...	1	...
Sind	5	2	...	...	8	...
British Baluchistan	1	...	...	..	1	...
Delhi	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1	1	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indians	1	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	7	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Christians	2	...	...	...	...	...
	160	75	6	4	49	6

TABLE OF SEATS

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF STATE

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS FOR PURPOSES OF TRIENNIAL ELECTION

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF STATE : TABLE OF SEATS

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Province	Number of seats to be filled originally for three years only					Number of seats to be filled originally for six years only					Number of seats to be filled originally for nine years				
	General	Scheduled Castes	Sikh	Muham- madan	Women	General	Scheduled Castes	Sikh	Muham- madan	Women	General	Scheduled Castes	Sikh	Muham- madan	Women
Madras	9	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	1	7	1	...	2	...
Bombay	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	2	1
Bengal	5	1	...	3	1	6	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	5	...
U Provinces	2	...	2	4	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
O.P. & Berar	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Orissa	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aj-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	22	2	2	18	2	28	2	2	15	2	25	2	...	16	2

TABLE OF SEATS
THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY
 REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH INDIA

Province	Total seats	General seats		Sikh	Muhammadan	Anglo-Indian	European	Indian Christian	Commerce & Industry	Landholders	Labour	Women
		Total	Reserved for Scheduled Castes									
Madras	87	19	4	..	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	80	13	2	..	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
Bengal	87	10	8	..	17	1	1	1	8	1	2	1
United Provinces	87	19	3	..	12	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Punjab	80	6	1	6	14	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Bihar	80	16	2	..	9	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
C. P. & Berar	15	9	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
N.-W. F. Province	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	5	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
British Baluchistan	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Provincial seats	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Total	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

TABLE OF SEATS

THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

<i>States and Groups of States</i>	<i>Number of seats in the Council of State</i>	<i>Number of seats in the Federal Assembly</i>	<i>Population</i>
Hyderabad	5	16	14,436,148
Mysore	3	7	6,557,302
Kashmir	3	4	3,646,243
Gwalior	3	4	3,523,070
Baroda	3	3	2,443,007
Kalat	2	1	342,101
Travancore	2	5	5,095,973
Cochin	2	1	1,205,016
Udaipur	2	2	1,566,910
Jaipur	2	3	2,631,775
Jodhpur	2	2	2,125,982
Bikaner	2	1	936,218
Indore	2	2	1,325,089
Bhopal	2	1	729,955
Rewa	2	2	1,587,445
Kolhapur	2	1	957,137
Patiala	2	2	1,625,520
Bahawalpur	2	1	984,612
Other States	61	66	...

TABLE OF SEATS

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Province	Total seats	General seats		Backward areas and tribes	Sikh	Muhammadan	Anglo-Indian	European	Indian Christian	Commerce, Industry, Mining & Planting	Landholders	University	Labour	Women
		Total	Reserved for Scheduled Castes											
Madras	215	146	80	1	...	28	2	3	8	6	6	1	9	8
Bombay*	175	114	15	1	...	29	3	9	9	7	3	1	7	6
Bengal	250	78	80	...	...	117	8	11	2	19	3	2	8	6
United Provinces	228	140	20	...	...	64	1	2	2	9	6	1	3	6
Punjab†	175	42	8	...	81	84	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	4
Bihar	153	86	15	7	...	39	1	2	2	4	4	1	3	4
C. P. & Berar	113	84	20	1	...	14	1	1	...	3	3	1	3	3
Assam‡	108	47	7	9	...	84	...	1	1	11	...	...	4	1
N.-W. Frontier Province	50	9	...	...	8	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Orissa‡	60	44	6	5	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2
Sind	60	18	...	...	...	88	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	2

* In Bombay seven of the general seats shall be reserved for Marathas.

† In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats shall be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.

‡ In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women shall be non-communal seats.

TABLE OF SEATS

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

<i>Province</i>	<i>Total of seats</i>	<i>General seats</i>	<i>Muham- madan</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Indian Christian</i>	<i>Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly</i>	<i>Seats to be filled by Governor</i>
Madras	Not less than 64 Not more than 66	85	7	1	8	...	Not less than 8 Not more than 10
Bombay	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	20	5	1	...	...	Not less than 8 Not more than 4
Bengal	Not less than 63 Not more than 65	10	17	3	...	27	Not less than 6 Not more than 8
United Provinces	Not less than 58 Not more than 60	84	17	1	...	...	Not less than 6 Not more than 8
Bihar	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	9	4	1	...	12	Not less than 8 Not more than 4
Assam	Not less than 21 Not more than 22	10	6	2	...	...	Not less than 8 Not more than 4

NON-VOTABLE EXPENDITURES IN THE FEDERATION

Sec. 33(3), Government of India Act, 1935

(a) The salary and allowances of the Governor-General and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order-in-Council ;

(b) Debt charges for which the Federation is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt ;

(c) The salaries and allowances of Ministers, of Counsellors, of the Financial Adviser, of the Advocate-General, of Chief Commissioners, and of the staff of the Financial Adviser ;

(d) Salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of judges of the Federal Court, and the pensions payable to or in respect of judges of any High Court ;

(e) Expenditure for the purpose of the discharge by the Governor-General of his functions with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs, his functions with respect to external affairs in so far as he is by or under this Act required in the exercise thereof to act in his discretion, his functions in or in relation to tribal areas, and his functions in relation to the administration of any territory in the direction and control of which he is under this Act required to act in his discretion, provided that the sum so charged in any year in respect of expenditure on ecclesiastical affairs shall not exceed forty-two lakhs of rupees, exclusive of pension charges ;

(f) The sums payable to His Majesty under this Act out of the revenues of the Federation in respect of the expenses incurred in discharging the function of the Crown in its relations with Indian States ;

(g) Any grants for purposes connected with the administration of any areas in a Province which are for the time being excluded areas ;

(h) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal ;

(i) Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Federal Legislature to be so charged.

NON-VOTABLE EXPENDITURES IN THE PROVINCES

Sec. 78(3), Government of India Act, 1935

(a) The salary and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by Order-in-Council ;

(b) Debt charges for which the Province is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt ;

(c) The salaries and allowances of Ministers and of the Advocate-General ;

(d) Expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of judges of any High Court ;

(e) Expenditure connected with the administration of any areas which are for the time being excluded areas ;

(f) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal ;

(g) Any other expenditure declared by this Act or any Act of the Provincial Legislature to be so charged.

Government of India Act, 1935

THIRD SCHEDULE

PROVISIONS AS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

1. There shall be paid to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the Provinces the following annual salaries, that is to say :—

The Governor-General	250,800 rupees.
The Governor of Madras	} 120,000 rupees.
The Governor of Bombay	
The Governor of Bengal	
The Governor of the United Provinces	
The Governor of the Punjab	} 100,000 rupees.
The Governor of Bihar	
The Governor of C. P. & Berar	72,000 rupees.
The Governor of Assam	} 66,000 rupees.
The Governor of the N.-W. F. Province	
The Governor of Orissa	
The Governor of Sind	

2. There shall be paid to the Governor-General and to the Governors such allowances for expenses in respect of equipment and travelling upon appointment and such allowances during their terms of office as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty-in-Council, and such provision shall be made for enabling the Governor-General and the Governors to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of their offices as may be determined by His Majesty-in-Council.

3. While the Governor-General or a Governor is absent on leave, he shall in lieu of his salary be entitled to such leave allowance as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council.

4. There shall be granted to and in respect of the Governor-General and the Governor of every Province such customs privileges as may be specified by Order-in-Council.

5. While any person appointed by His Majesty to act as Governor-General or as a Governor is so acting, he shall be entitled to the same salary and, save as may be otherwise provided by His Majesty in Council, the same allowances and privileges as the Governor-General or that Governor.

6. Any sums required to give effect to the provisions of this Schedule shall, in the case of the Governor-General or a person acting as such, be paid out of and charged on the revenues of the Federation and, in the case of a Governor or a person acting as such, be paid out of and charged on the revenues of the Province.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—LEGISLATIVE LISTS

LIST I—*Federal Legislative List*

1. His Majesty's naval, military and air forces borne on the Indian establishment and any other armed force raised in India by the Crown, not being forces raised for employment in Indian States or military or armed police maintained by Provincial Governments; any armed forces which are not forces of His Majesty, but attached to or operating with any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces borne on the Indian establishment; central intelligence bureau; preventive detention in British India for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs, or the discharge of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

2. Naval, military and air force works; local self-government in cantonment areas (not being cantonment areas of Indian State troops), the regulation of house accommodation in such areas, and, within British India, the delimitation of such areas.

3. External affairs; the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries; extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's dominions outside India.

4. Ecclesiastical affairs, including European cemeteries.

5. Currency, coinage and legal tender.

6. Public debt of the Federation.

7. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication; Post Office Savings Bank.

8. Federal Public Services and Federal Public Service Commission.

9. Federal pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Federation or out of Federal revenues.

10. Works, lands and buildings vested in, or in the possession of, His Majesty for the purposes of the Federation (not being naval, military or

air force works), but, as regards property situate in a Province, subject always to Provincial legislation, save in so far as Federal law otherwise provides, and, as regards property in a Federal State held by virtue of any lease or agreement with that State, subject to the terms of that lease or agreement.

11. The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial, and any similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation.

12. Federal agencies and institutes for the following purposes, that is to say, for research, for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies.

13. The Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University.

14. The Survey of India, the Geological, Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India; Federal meteorological organisations.

15. Ancient and historical monuments; archaeological sites & remains.

16. Census.

17. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom; pilgrimages to places beyond India.

18. Port quarantine; seamen's and marine hospitals, and hospitals connected with port quarantine.

19. Import and export across customs frontiers as defined by the Federal Government.

20. Federal railways; the regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the respon-

sibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers ; the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administrations of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.

21. Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters ; Admiralty jurisdiction.

22. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of Port authorities therein.

23. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

24. Aircraft and air navigation ; the provision of aerodromes ; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

25. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provision for the safety of shipping and aircraft.

26. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

27. Copyright, inventions, designs, trademarks and merchandise marks.

28. Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.

29. Arms ; firearms ; ammunition.

30. Explosives.

31. Opium, so far as regards cultivation and manufacture, or sale for export.

32. Petroleum and other liquids and substances declared by Federal law to be dangerously inflammable, so far as regards possession, storage and transport.

33. Corporations, that is to say, the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporation, but not including corporations owned or controlled by a Federated State and carrying on business only within that State or co-operative societies, and of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one unit.

34. Development of industries,

where development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest.

35. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.

36. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest.

37. The law of insurance, except as respects insurance undertaken by a Federated State, and the regulation of the conduct of insurance business, except as respects business undertaken by a Federated State ; Government insurance, except so far as undertaken by a Federated State, or, by virtue of any entry in the Provincial Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List, by a Province.

38. Banking, that is to say, the conduct of banking business by corporations other than corporations owned or controlled by a Federated State and carrying on business only within that State.

39. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any part of British India to any area in another Governor's Province or Chief Commissioner's Province, but not so as to enable the police of one part to exercise powers and jurisdiction elsewhere without the consent of the Government of the Province or the Chief Commissioner, as the case may be ; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any unit to railway areas outside that unit.

40. Elections to the Federal Legislature, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

41. The salaries of the Federal Ministers, of the President and Vice-President of the Council of State and of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Federal Assembly ; the salaries,

allowances and privileges of the members of the Federal Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part II of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Legislature.

42. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list. 43. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in this list. 44. Duties of customs, including export duties.

45. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except—(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption; (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs; (c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, or any substance included in subparagraph (b) of this entry.

46. Corporation tax. 47. Salt. 48. State lotteries. 49. Naturalisation.

50. Migration within India from or into a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province.

51. Establishment of standards

of weight. 52. Ranchi European Mental Hospital.

53. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Federal Court with respect to any of the matters in this list and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part IX of this Act, the enlargement of the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and the conferring thereon of supplemental powers.

54. Taxes on income other than agricultural income. 55. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies. 56. Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land. 57. The rates of stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts. 58. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway or air; taxes on railway fares and freights. 59. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

LIST II—PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE LIST

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention.

2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained

therein; arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Public debt of the Province.

6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commissions.

7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.

8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.

9. Compulsory acquisition of land.

10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

11. Election to the Provincial Legislature, subject to the provisions

of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature.

13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.

15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.

16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communication not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways; ports subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases;

veterinary training and practice; pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province; market and fairs, money lending and money lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and, as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of corporations other than corporations specified in List I; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

84. Charities and charitable institutions ; charitable and religious endowments.

85. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.

86. Betting and gambling.

87. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list.

88. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

89. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and counter-levying duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India—

(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption ; (b) opium, Indian hemp and all other drugs and narcotics ; non-narcotic drugs ; (c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing

alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capitation taxes.

46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments. 47. Taxes on animals and boats. 48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements. 49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

50. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

51. The rates on stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways. 53. Tolls.

54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

LIST III—CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

PART I

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in aid of the civil power.

2. Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act. 3. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.

4. Civil Procedure, including the

law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act ; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.

5. Evidence and oaths ; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

6. Marriage and divorce ; infants and minors ; adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succes-

sion, save as regards agricultural land.

8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

9. Trusts and Trustees.

10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration. 12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list. 16. Legal, medical and other professions. 17. Newspapers, books and printing presses. 18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficient.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles. 21. Boilers. 22. Prevention of cruelty to animals. 23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for

the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity. 32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways; carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

Summary of Results of Elections in 1937 in each Province of British India

(Compiled from the returns showing the results of elections in India, 1937)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Total electorate</i>	<i>Total number of voters in contested constituencies</i>	<i>Number of votes polled</i>	<i>% of column 4 to column 2</i>
<i>Legislative Councils</i>				
Madras	24,979	21,219	17,142	80.08
Bombay	14,769	13,616	10,539	77.4
Bengal	19,610	12,005	5,593	46.6
United Provinces	17,212	13,939	9,795	70.2
Bihar	7,678	6,672	4,318	66.21
Assam	5,128	2,789	2,623	94.04
Total	89,371	70,240	50,010	71.20

<i>Province</i>	<i>Total electorate</i>	<i>Total number of voters in contested constituencies</i>	<i>Number of votes polled</i>	<i>% of column 4 to column 3</i>
<i>Legislative Assemblies</i>				
Madras	6,486,760	6,145,450	3,171,168	51·6
Bombay	2,609,457	2,385,699	1,209,298	51·7
Bengal	6,695,483	6,299,429	2,586,404	40·5
United Provinces	5,335,809	5,137,093	3,362,736	58·3
Punjab	2,686,094	2,401,637	1,529,890	63·7
Bihar	2,412,229	2,308,597	1,367,184	59·22
C. P. and Berar	1,741,364	1,713,166	955,869	54·8
Assam	815,341	731,898	522,273	71·35
N.-W. F. Province	246,609	246,609	179,529	72·8
Orissa	520,225	490,022	288,514	58·87
Sind	639,043	614,942	333,589	54·2
Total	30,137,914	28,424,342	15,506,454	54·55

**NUMBER OF WOMEN VOTERS IN ELECTIONS TO BOTH
RESERVED AND UNRESERVED SEATS**

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number enrolled</i>	<i>No. enrolled in contested constituencies</i>	<i>No. who voted</i>	<i>% of column 4 to column 3</i>
<i>Legislative Councils</i>				
Madras	2,796	2,578	1,420	55·1
Bombay	1,755	1,636	923	56·4
Bengal	3,673	2,136	437	20·5
United Provinces	2,262	1,684	598	35·5
Bihar	1,060	882	594	67·34
Assam	1,127	559	512	91·57
<i>Legislative Assemblies</i>				
Madras	1,584,784	1,523,248	479,278	31·5
Bombay	835,890	805,750	129,535	42·4
Bengal	970,033	896,588	46,758	5·2
United Provinces	520,380	494,752	95,553	19·3
Punjab	189,105	173,459	58,216	33·56
Bihar	229,044	215,490	17,037	7·9
C. P. & Berar	263,331	259,750	63,744	24·5
Assam	45,366	29,680	8,678	29·23
N.-W. F. Province	4,895	4,895	3,498	71·4
Orissa	79,208	70,526	4,670	6·62
Sind	32,668	27,940	9,705	34·7

DIRECTORY of the Government of India will be found elsewhere in this Year-Book.

THE PROVINCES

British India, as at present constituted, has an area of 862,679 sq. miles and a total population of about 257 millions according to the Census Report of 1931. The areas and population of the different provinces and Chief Commissioners' provinces have been given in the Tables on pp 115-6 of this Year-Book. As has already been noted, British India has been divided into eleven Governors' provinces, *viz.*, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Orissa, Sind, and N.-W. F. Province, and five Chief Commissioners' provinces, *viz.*, Delhi, Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and Andamans and Nicobars.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION

With the enforcement of Part III of the Constitution Act of 1935, the provincial spheres of administration have been more clearly defined and the eleven Governors' provinces now practically enjoy provincial autonomy in local Government (see pp 140-1 of this Year-Book). The process of decentralization which had been much advanced under the constitution of 1919 has reached almost the final stage in its growth.

The spheres of taxation, administration and legislation, as between the Central or the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments, have now been clearly demarcated. The control of the Governor-General or the Secretary of State for India over provincial administration has been greatly relaxed so as to enable provincial Governors to act, as far as possible, as constitutional Governors.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Land revenue, Excise, Stamps, Payments from Central Government, Irrigation,—these are the principal heads of revenue of Indian provinces, while General Administration, Police, Education, Administration of Justice, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Industries are the principal heads of expenditure. According to the Finance and Revenue Accounts 1939-40, the Provinces had a total Revenue of Rs. 90.83 crores and total Expenditure of Rs. 89.22 crores and total surplus of Rs. 2.02 crores. The Revised Estimates for 1940-41 showed small surpluses for most of the provinces and a deficit of a little over a crore of rupees in Bengal, the total net deficit for all the provinces being Rs. 25 lakhs. The combined figures for all the provinces are given below :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1939-40 <i>Accounts</i>	1940-41 <i>Revised Estimates</i>	1941-42 <i>Budget Estimates</i>
Revenue	90.88	95.89	95.80
Expenditure	89.22	95.64	96.17
Net Surplus or Deficit	+1.61	-25	-87

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC DEBTS

The consolidated debts of the Provinces were Rs. 170 31 crores (gross) and Rs. 138'84 crores (net) on 31st of March, 1941. The year 1940-41 saw an increase of Rs. 8'78 crores in the permanent debts of the Provinces owing mainly to flotation of loans aggregating Rs. 8'95 crores by Madras, the Punjab and Assam.

Provincial Government Revenue & Expenditure, 1939-40

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Province	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus + Deficit—
Madras	16,66	16,87	+ 29
Bombay	13,14	12,83	+ 31
Bengal	14,32	13,71	+ 61
United Provinces	13,52	13,45	+ 7
Punjab	11,69	12,06	- 37
Bihar	5,48	5,36	+ 12
Central Provinces	5,09	4,76	+ 33
Assam	2,98	2,92	+ 1
North West Frontier Province	1,83	1,87	- 4
Orissa	1,88	1,54	+ 4
Sind	4,29	4,05	+ 24
Total	90,83	89,22	+ 1,61

Provincial Government Budgets

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Revised Estimates 1940-41			Budget Estimates 1941-42		
	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Surplus + Deficit—	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Surplus + Deficit—
Madras	18,04	18,00	+ 4	18,21	18,09	+ 12
Bombay	18,81	13,78	+ 3	18,57	13,66	+ 1
Bengal	13,82	14,85	- 1,03	14,03	16,37	- 1,34
United Provinces	14,13	14,04	+ 9	14,34	14,29	+ 5
Punjab	12,68	12,39	+ 24	12,61	12,56	+ 5
Bihar	6,16	6,10	+ 6	6,11	5,80	+ 31
C. Provinces	5,09	4,88	+ 21	5,11	5,09	+ 2
Assam	3,15	3,18	- 3	3,13	3,25	- 12
N.-W. F. P.	1,94	1,85	+ 9	1,91	1,91	...
Orissa	2,02	2,00	+ 2	1,98	1,91	+ 2
Sind	4,60	4,57	+ 3	4,35	4,34	+ 1
Total	95,89	95,64	- 25	95,80	96,17	- 37

Subventions and other Payments made by the Centre to the Provinces under the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order as amended in February, 1940.

	<i>(In lakhs of Rupees)</i>					
	<i>Income Tax</i>	<i>Income Tax</i>	<i>Trade Duty</i>	<i>Trade Duty</i>	<i>Subventions</i>	<i>Subventions</i>
	<i>1940-41</i>	<i>1941-42</i>	<i>1940-41</i>	<i>1941-42</i>	<i>1940-41</i>	<i>1941-42</i>
Bengal	88'20	89'20	173'76	190'86	...	...
Bombay	83'20	89'20	...	...	...	...
Madras	62'40	66'90	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	62'40	66'90	...	...	25'00	25'00
Punjab	33'28	35'68	...	...	...	...
C. P. & Berar	20'80	22'30	...	...	...	...
Bihar	41'60	44'60	15'78	18'61	...	...
Assam	8'32	8'92	11'51	14'38	30'00	30'00
Orissa	8'32	8'92	95	1'15	48'00	48'00
N.-W. F. P.	4'16	4'46	...	...	100'00	100'00
Sind	8'32	8'92	...	...	105'00	105'00
Total	416'00	446'00	202'00	225'00	303'00	303'00

CONSOLIDATED DEBT POSITION OF PROVINCES

	<i>(In lakhs of Rupees)</i>		
	<i>At the end of</i>		
	<i>1938-39</i>	<i>1939-40</i>	<i>1940-41</i>
<i>I. Public Debt</i>			
(a) Permanent Debt	15,07	19,60	23,38
(b) Floating Debt	1,50	1,80	50
(c) Loans from Central Govt.	1,23,24	1,21,77	1,21,09
<i>II. Unfunded Debt</i>	23,39	24,44	25,39
<i>III. Gross Total Rupee Debt</i>	1,63,20	1,67,61	1,70,31
<i>IV. Net Debt (Deduct outstanding loans and advances made by Provincial Government)</i>	1,02,48	1,35,65	1,38,84
<i>V. Provision for the reduction of Debt during the year</i>	1,06	1,51	2,17
<i>VI. Closing Cash Balance</i>	7,34	9,59	11,34

MADRAS

Madras is the southernmost Presidency in India, covering an area of 124,363 sq. miles and containing a population of about 49·3 millions according to 1941 census, chiefly of Dravidian origin. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada are the principal languages of the province.

The entire Presidency lies to the south of the river Kistna and the Tungavadra. It is traversed on the east by a mountain range of the Eastern Ghats, which divides this province into a coastal plain extending from Ganjam to the Cape. The Western Ghats descend along the western coast

right down to Cape Comorin, reaching a maximum height of 8,640 ft. at the Dodabetta peak of the Nilgiri Hills. The western coast is called the Malabar coast and the break in the continuity of the Western Ghats, called the Palghat gap, forms the means of communication between Malabar and the Karnatic. The chief rivers are the Kistna, the Godavari, the North Pennar, the Palar, the South Pennar and the Cauveri.

Climate and Production : The climate is free from extremes. Rice, millets, *ragi*, and pulses are the principal crops of this province. Cotton is grown in Tinnevely, Coimbatore, and Bellary. Tobacco is grown in Madura and Coimbatore. Coffee is also largely grown in this province and also in the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. Rubber is grown principally in Travancore, and Cochin. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood of the province. Irrigation has been successfully and profitably carried on in the province, the area under irrigation in 1937-38 being about 2.5 million acres, interest earning from productive irrigation works being 6.36% of the capital at charge. There were 1,786 factories employing 186,680 hands in 1937-38 and 54 cotton and hosiery mills.

Communications : In 1938-39 there were 88,818 miles of roads, of which 24,554 were metalled. There were about 5,100 miles of railway lines. The principal ports of the province are Madras and Cochin, both major ports.

The People : The population is mainly rural and the principal cities of the province are Madras (p. 777,000), Madura, and Trichinopoly. Hindus form about 90% of the population of the province. There are large numbers of Indian Christians in the Presidency and they constitute nearly 60% of the total native Christians in India. There are three Universities in the Presidency : Madras, Andhra, and Annamalai. There were in 1938-39 78 colleges and 39,000 schools for boys, both elementary and secondary, and 4,866 schools for girls. The number of college students was 17,018 and the number of scholars in schools was about 3,205,519.

Finance : In 1939-40 the Government of Madras had a revenue of Rs. 16.66 crores and expenditure of Rs. 16.37 crores ; the revenue and expenditure according to revised estimates for 1940-41 being Rs. 18.04 crores and Rs. 18.00 crores respectively. The budget estimates for 1941-42 were, revenue, Rs. 18.21 crores and expenditure, Rs. 18.09 crores.

Government : Under the Government of India Act of 1935, Madras is a Governor's Province with a bicameral Legislature. Provincial Autonomy was introduced with effect from April 1, 1937. The Congress members of the Madras Legislature took office as Ministers, but at the outbreak of the war, the Indian National Congress decided that Congress members should not continue in office as Ministers so long as the British Government did not clearly and satisfactorily set down their war aims, and the Congress Ministry resigned. At present the Governor of Madras is administering the province with the help of three Advisers.

The Legislature : The Upper House of the Madras Legislature consists of *not less than 54 and not more than 56* members, of whom 85 are from General constituencies, 7 from Muhammadans, 1 from Europeans, 8 from Indian Christians, and *not less than 8 and not more than 10* seats are to be filled by nomination by the Governor. The Lower House consists of 215 members, of whom 146 belong to General constituencies including 80 for Scheduled Castes, 1 to Backward Tribes, 28 to Muhammadans, 2 to Anglo-

Indians, 8 to Europeans, 8 to Indian Christians, 6 to representatives of Commerce, Industry, etc., 6 to Landholders, 1 to University representative, 6 to Labour, and 8 to Women.

Madras Government Directory

Governor : Hope, H. E. Captain the Hon. Sir Arthur, G. C. I. B., M. C.,
(Rs. 120,000 p. a.)

Private Secretary : Bryant, W. T., I. C. S.

Advisers to the Governor :

Boag, Sir George, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Hood, H. M., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Rutherford, T. G., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Austin, T., I. C. S.

MADRAS HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir Lionel Leach (Rs. 5,000 p. m.)

Puisne Judges : (Rs. 4,000 p. m.) :

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. Burn

The Hon. Mr. Justice V. Mockett

The Hon. Mr. Justice V. P. Row

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. J. King

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. Wadsworth

The Hon. Mr. Justice P. V. Rao Nayudu

The Hon. Mr. Justice K. P. L. Rao

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. M. Kupuswami

The Hon. Mr. Justice Abdar Rahman

The Hon. Mr. Justice K. S. K. Ayyangar

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Somayya

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. P. Sastri

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. C. Horwell

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Byers, I. C. S.

Advocate-General : Sir A. K. Iyer

BOMBAY

Bombay, the smallest of Indian Presidencies, stretches along the western coast of India. It has an area of 77,221 sq. miles and a population of about 21 millions, according to the census of 1941. Bombay is the chief port and the principal trade and industrial centre of India. The principal Indian States in the Presidency are Baroda, Kutch, Palanpur, Rewa, the Kathiawad States, and Kolhapur. The Vindhya and the Western Ghats are the chief mountain ranges. The north-west part, *viz.*, Gujarat and Cutch, is flat. The Tapti and the Narmada are the chief rivers of the northern part, and the Kistna and the Godavari belong to the southern part of the province.

Climate and Production : The climate of the province is free from extremes and rainfall throughout the province is not uniform. The average annual rainfall in Gujarat is 32.5 inches, in Konkan 107.4 inches and in Bombay Deccan 80.4 inches. Agriculture is the means of livelihood for more than

60% of the population. Cotton is the principal crop and is the source of agricultural prosperity of the province. Of the total cultivated area of about 29 million acres nearly a million acres were irrigated in 1937-38. The net interest earning of the Government of Bombay from irrigation was 9'43% of the capital at charge invested in productive works. In 1937-38 there were 1,796 factories in the province employing 435,207 hands, permanent and seasonal. The number of cotton mills and looms was 185 and 128,680 respectively in 1937-38. The construction of the famous Tata Hydro-Electric plant has made cheap electricity available in the industrial areas of the province.

Communications : There were in 1938-39, 20,435 miles of roads, of which about 10,128 miles were metalled. The total length of the railways of the province was 2,390 miles. Bombay is the largest port in India, the value of the total sea-borne trade being Rs. 150 crores in 1937-38. The Province also enjoys a large volume of coastal trade, the average annual coastal trade being about 40 crores of rupees.

People : Majority of the people of the province are Hindus, being about 80 per cent of total population. The Parsis, who form a very minute fraction of the population, are an important community and the City of Bombay contains nearly 50 per cent of the total Parsi population in India. Of all British provinces, Bombay has the highest percentage of urban population. The principal cities of the province are Bombay (pop. 1,490,000), Ahmedabad (692,000), Poona (298,000). There is only one University in the province, besides the Thackersey University for women—an unrecognized University—which is the only institution of its kind in India. There is a School of Economics and Sociology attached to the University and there are 17 arts colleges, and 12 professional colleges. In 1937-38 there were 15,320 college students. There were 28,699 schools, primary and secondary; the total number of scholars being 1,551,121. The principal languages spoken in the province are Gujarati, Marathi, and Kanarese.

Finance : In 1939-40, the revenue and expenditure of the Government of Bombay were Rs. 18'14 crores and Rs. 12'83 crores respectively. The 1940-41 revised estimates were, revenue, Rs. 13'81 crores and expenditure, Rs. 13'78 crores, while the estimates for 1941-42 were Rs. 13'57 crores and Rs. 13'66 crores respectively.

Government : Under the Constitution Act of 1935, Sind has been separated from Bombay and made a separate province, and Aden has been made a Crown Colony. The province is now a Governor's province with a bicameral Legislature and a Council of Ministers. On the outbreak of the war, the Bombay Ministry along with other provincial Congress Ministries resigned and the Governor of Bombay is now carrying on the administration of the province with the help of Advisers.

Legislature : The Bombay Legislature consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House). The Upper House has *not more* than 80 seats and *not less* than 29 seats. Of the members not more than 4 and not less than 8 are nominated by the Governor and remaining members are elected. The Lower House consists of 175 members, of which 114 are general seats (including 15 for Scheduled Castes), 29 seats for Muhammadans, 2 for Anglo-Indians, 3 for Europeans, 3 for Indian Christians, 7 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 2 for Landholders, 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 1 for University, 7 for Labour, and 6 for Women.

Bombay Government Directory

Governor : Lumley, H. E. Sir Roger, K. C. I. E., T. D. (*Rs. 125,000 p. a.*)

Secretary : Irwin, J. B., D. S. O., M. C., I. C. S., J. P.

Advisers to the Governor :

Bristow, C. H., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Madan, J. A., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Knight, H. F., C. I. E., I. C. S.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir John Beaumont (*Rs. 5,000 p. m.*)

Puisne Judges (*Rs. 4,000 p. m.*)

The Hon. Sir C. P. Blackwell.

The Hon. Sir R. S. Broomfield.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Kania.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. R. Macklin.

The Hon. Mr. Justice K. B. Wasudev.

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. Somjee.

The Hon. Mr. Justice K. C. Sen.

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. K. Chagla.

Advocate-General : Mr. M. C. Setalvad.

BENGAL

Bengal, one of the chief provinces of British India, is bounded on the north by Bhutan and Sikkim, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, and on the east by Assam and Burma. There are five divisions in Bengal, *viz.*, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Presidency, Dacca and Chittagong, which are subdivided into twenty-eight districts. Cooch Behar and Tripura are the two Indian States in Bengal. The province has an area of 77,521 sq. miles and a population of about 60·3 millions, according to the census of 1941.

It is a low-lying flat country, watered by two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, the holy rivers of the Hindus. The soil is rich in alluvial mud and highly fertile. The numerous branches of the great rivers intersecting each other and ultimately draining into the Bay of Bengal form a delta, the lower part of which is called the Sunderbans, the home of the famous Royal Bengal Tigers. Erosion of river banks is a perplexing problem in Bengal.

Climate and Production : Bengal's climate is tropical. The summer monsoon gives it plenty of rain, the normal annual rainfall being 74·8 inches. About 75 per cent of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The total number of factories in 1937-38 was 1,694 and the number of factory

labourers 566,458, including seasonal workers. In 1937-38 there were 96 jute mills, 25 cotton mills, 157 engineering companies, and 4 paper mills.

Bengal produces about 85% of world's jute, 50% of India's tea, and contributes a large percentage of the total rice production in India. Fishery is a very common calling all over the province, as nearly 90% of the population is fish-eating. The total forest area is about 12,000 sq. miles and timber is an important industry.

Communications : There were in 1937-38 about 95,000 miles of roads, of which about 6,000 miles were metalled. The length of railways open to traffic in 1937-38 was about 3,500 miles. The existence of a number of wide and navigable rivers has made river transport in Bengal easy and cheap. In many parts of Bengal, particularly in east and southern Bengal, steamers and country boats are the only means of transport. The two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, with their tributaries offer high roads to steamers and millions of boats from one end of the province to the other. There are more than 3,000 miles of navigable rivers in Bengal.

The People : Of the 60·8 million inhabitants, about 33 millions are Muhammadans and about 26·5 millions are Hindus according to census of 1941, and the rest belong to Buddhism, Christianity, and other religions. More than 90% of the population speak Bengali. The proportion of rural population is very high. Compared to Bengal's position as the premier province in India, the number of big towns is very small. There are only two big cities, Calcutta (population 2,120,000) and Dacca. Calcutta is the greatest centre of learning and culture in India and one of the most important educational centres in the East. Besides the University of Calcutta, the biggest University in the East, there are the two residential Universities at Dacca and Bolpur—the latter, the Visvabharati, being an unrecognized body. In 1938-39 there were 51 arts and science colleges and 18 professional colleges in Bengal, the number of scholars being 33,623 and 6,211 respectively. There were moreover 3,481 secondary schools and 55,852 primary schools, the number of scholars being 575,293 and 2,627,333 respectively. The number of scholars in technical and professional schools was 1,58,145.

Finance : According to the revenue accounts of 1939-40, Bengal had a revenue of Rs. 14·32 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 13·71 crores. The revenue and expenditure in the revised estimates of 1940-41 were Rs. 13·82 crores and Rs. 14·85 crores respectively, while the budget estimates for 1941-42 were Rs. 14·03 crores, revenue, and Rs. 15·37 crores, expenditure.

Government : Under the Constitution Act of 1935, Bengal is a Governor's province with a bicameral Legislature and a Council of Ministers. At present the Coalition Party consisting of the members of the Praja Party, Hindu Mahasabha, the Congress Party and other minor parties is in power.

Legislature : Of the two Houses of Legislature, the Upper House, the Legislative Council, has *not more than 65 and not less than 63* members. Of these 57 are elected and not more than 8 and not less than 6 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, the Legislative Assembly, has 250 members, all elected. The composition of the Lower House is : 117 seats for Muhammadans, 78 General seats (including 30 for Scheduled Castes), 3 for Anglo-Indians, 11 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 19 for Commerce, Industry, mining, etc., 5 for Landholders, 2 for Universities, 8 for Labour, and 5 for Women.

Bengal Government Directory

Governor : H. E. Sir John Arthur Herbert, G. C. I. E. (Assumed charge Nov. 18, 1939). (Rs. 10,000).

Council of Ministers (Coalition Party)

Hon. Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq, *Chief Minister (Home and Publicity).*

Hon. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (*Finance*).

Hon. Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur of Dacca (*Agriculture and Industries*)

Hon. Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu (*Public Health, Local Self-Government, and Civil Defence*).

Hon. Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Karim (*Education, Commerce and Labour*).

Hon. Mr. Pramathanath Banerjee (*Revenue, Judicial and Legislative Departments*).

Hon. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Hashem Ali Khan (*Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness*).

Hon. Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed (*Communications and Works*).

Hon. Mr. Upendra Nath Burman (*Forests and Pzcase*).

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir Harold Derbyshire (Rs. 6,000 p. m.)

Permanent Judges (Rs. 4,000 p. m.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gentle

The Hon. Sir H. R. Panckridge

The Hon. Mr. Justice T. Amir Ali

The Hon. Mr. Justice G. Bartley

The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. McNair

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. Nasim Ali

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. R.

Henderson

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. C. Mitter

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. A. Khundkar

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. N. Rau

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. A. Edgley

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. K. Mukherjee

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. F. Lodge

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. N. Sen

The Hon. Mr. Justice T. J. Y.

Roxburgh

Acting Judges

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. M. Akram The Hon. Mr. Justice R. B. Pal

Advocate General : Sir A. K. Roy

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

This province is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the west by the Punjab and Rajputana, on the south by Central India and on the east by Bihar. It has an area of 106,248 sq. miles and a population of 55,021,000, according to 1941 census.

Climate and Production : The climate is dry and one of extreme heat and cold. Rainfall is moderate. Irrigation, canals are numerous and a wide area is under cultivation. Among agricultural production, millets, and sugar-cane come first in importance. Wheat, barley, and pulses are also grown. It is the only opium-producing province in India. The total irrigated area of the province is about 5.2 million acres. The capital at charge on productive irrigation works stood at Rs. 25.7 crores on 31st of March, 1938,

and the net interest earned by the Government was 5.32% of the capital at charge. The success of the Government's irrigation policy in this province is reflected in the increase of the agricultural production.

There were 514 factories in the province in 1937-38, employing, in all, 153,484 hands including seasonal workers. There were 83 sugar mills, 3 woollen mills and 25 cotton mills. The growth of the sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal.

Communications : There were in 1937-38, 30,770 miles of roads of which 8,106 miles were metalled. The province possesses the longest railway route mileage of any province in British India.

The People : Over-whelming majorities of the people are Hindus. More than 75% of the people get livelihood from agriculture. The people are mainly rural, but of all provinces in India, the number of towns of moderate size is the largest in U. P. The principal towns are : Lucknow (pop. 382,000), Cawnpore (487,000), Agra (284,000), Benares (259,000), Allahabad (258,000). The province possesses as many as five Universities : Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Benares and Aligarh. There were in 1937-38 60 arts and science colleges with 16,464 scholars ; 8 professional colleges with 5,227 scholars ; 1,520 secondary schools with 268,225 scholars ; and 20,009 primary schools with 1,802,189 scholars.

Finance : According to the revenue accounts of 1939-40 U. P. had a revenue of Rs. 18.52 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 18.45 crores. The corresponding figures in the revised estimates for 1940-41 are Rs. 14.18 crores and Rs. 14.04 crores respectively. The 1941-42 budget put the revenue and expenditure at Rs. 14.34 crores and Rs. 14.29 crores respectively.

Government : U. P. is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers and a bicameral Legislature. After the declaration of war by the British Government, the Congress Ministry in U. P. resigned. The Governor of U. P. now carries on the administration with the help of Advisers.

Legislature : Of the two Houses of Legislature, the Upper House, the Legislative Council has *not more than* 60 members and *not less than* 58 members of whom 52 are elected and not more than 8 and not less than 6 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, the Legislative Assembly, has 228 seats composed as follows : General 140 (including 20 for Scheduled Castes), 64 for Muhammadans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 2 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 3 for Commerce, Industries, &c., 6 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour, and 6 for Women.

U. P. Government Directory

Governor : Hallett, H. E. Sir Maurice Garnier, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.
(Rs. 120,000 p. a.)

Advisers to the Governor :

Marsh, P. W., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S. (Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture, Forests, Communications and Irrigation).

Panna Lal, Dr., C. I. E., I. C. S. (Education, Industries, Local Self-Government and Public Health).

Sloan, T., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S. (Home Affairs, Finance, Justice and Jails).

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon. Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad (Rs. 5,000 p. m.)

Puisne Judges . (Rs. 4,000 p. m.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. L.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Ganga Nath
Yorke, I. C. S.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Md. Ismail
The Hon. Mr. Justice Ganga Nath	The Hon. Mr. Justice K. Verma
The Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Collister	The Hon. Mr. Justice H. B. L. Braund
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. W. Allsop	The Hon. Mr. Justice Shiam Kissen
The Hon. Mr. Justice U. S. Bajpai	Das

Advocate-General : Mr. N. P. Asthana

OUDH CHIEF COURT (LUCKNOW)

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir G. H. Thomas (Rs. 4,000 p. m.)

Judges : (Rs. 3,000 p. m.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. Hasan
 The Hon. Mr. Justice W. Y. Medeley, I. C. S.
 The Hon. Mr. Justice R. K. Srivastava
 The Hon. Mr. Justice P. C. Agarwal, *Additional Judge*

Govt. Advocate : Mr. H. S. Gupta

BIHAR

Bihar includes Chota Nagpur and has an area of about 69,000 sq. miles and a population of about 35,340,000, comprising a variety of races speaking various tongues, chief among which is Western Hindi.

Bihar is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the west by the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, on the south by Orissa, and on the east by Bengal. The rainfall is scanty and it experiences extremes of temperature during the year.

Until 1912 Bihar had been a part of Bengal, but became a separate province under a Lieutenant-Governor after the removal of the partition of Bengal in 1912. In 1921, it became a Governor's province and by the Government of India Act of 1935, it became a self-governing province with two houses of Legislature and a Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers. There are twenty-six Feudatory States in Bihar.

Climate and Production : The climate is more or less dry, and has extremes of temperature, the maximum being 87°, and the minimum being 60°. The normal annual rainfall is registered as 48'4" for Bihar and 52'6" for Chota Nagpur. Agriculture is the major industry in the province, though coal-mining and other kinds of mining are common. Bihar supplies the major portion of coal in India and the Jharia coal mines are said to be the best in India. The success of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., at Jamshedpur has thrown employments open to Indians and has contributed to add to the economic strength of the country as a whole.

Rice is the principal crop of Bihar. Maize, sugar-cane, tea, indigo, oil-seeds and tobacco are its other crops. There is a large cigarette factory at Monghyr. Most of India's coal and mica are to be found in Bihar. In fact Chota Nagpur, one of the richest in minerals in the world, holds the monopoly

of the world's mica. Iron is another important mineral wealth of Bihar and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur is the world's second largest steel factory. Giridih, Dhanbad, and Jharia are noted for collieries. Besides, manganese, gold, silver, chromite, nickel, copper, lead and saltpetre are also included in the mineral wealth of Bihar and are chiefly mined in Chota-Nagpur.

In 1937-38 there were 295 factories with 90,469 hands including seasonal workers. The growth of sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal. In 1937-38 there were as many as 41 sugar mills in the province.

Communications: In 1937-38 there were 28,000 miles of roads in the province including 3,386 miles of metalled roads. The roads in the district of Hazaribagh are said to be the best motor roads in India. Railway mileage is very considerable in the province.

The People: The people are mostly Hindus. Of the total population of 36 millions nearly 90% are Hindus, the remaining belonging to other religions. The people are mainly rural. The number of big towns is very small. The principal towns are Patna (179,000), Gaya, Jamshedpur. Ranchi is the summer capital of the province. In 1937-38 there were 9 arts and science colleges with 4,120 scholars; 5 professional colleges with 1,154 scholars; 1,050 secondary schools with 177,472 scholars; 20,803 primary schools with 802,264 scholars; and 485 professional and technical schools with 20,195 scholars.

Finance: According to the revenue accounts of 1939-40 Bihar had a revenue of Rs. 5'48 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 5'86 crores. The revised estimate for 1940-41 put the figures at Rs. 6'16 crores, revenue, and Rs. 6'10 crores, expenditure. According to the budget estimate of 1941-42, the corresponding figures are Rs. 6'11 and Rs. 5'80 respectively. (See Budgets, 1941-42).

Government: Bihar is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the present war the Congress Ministry resigned and the administration of the province is now vested in the Governor, who is assisted by official Advisers.

Legislature: The province has a bicameral Legislature, the two Houses being the Bihar Legislative Council and the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council (the Upper House) has *not more than* 80 members and *not less than* 29 members and is composed of the following: General seats 9, Muhammadan seats 4, European seat 1, seats to be filled in by the Legislative Assembly 12, seats to be filled in by the Governor by nomination, *not more than* 4 and *not less than* 3. The Lower House consists of 152 seats, of which 86 are General including 15 for Scheduled Castes, 7 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 39 for Muhammadans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 2 for Europeans, 1 for Indian Christians, 4 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 4 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour, and 4 for Women.

Bihar Government Directory

Governor: Stewart, H. E. Sir Thomas Alexander, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., I. C. S. (Rs. 100,000 p. a.)

Advisers to the Governor:

Cousins, E. R. J. R., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Russell, R. E., C. I. E., I. C. S.

PATNA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir A. T. Harries. (Rs. 5,000 p. m.)

Puisne Judges : (Rs. 4,000 p. m.)

The Hon. Sir Syed Fazl-ali
The Hon. Mr. Justice S. B. Dhavle
The Hon. Mr. Justice C. M. Agarwala
The Hon. Mr. Justice S. P. Varma
The Hon. Mr. Justice F. G. Rowland
The Hon. Mr. Justice Manohar Lal
The Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. Chatterji
The Hon. Mr. Justice H. R. Meredith
The Hon. Mr. Justice Shearer

Advocate-General : Mr. Baldev Sahay

THE PUNJAB

The Punjab is one of the northern provinces of India, situated just below Kashmir and N. W. F. Province, and above Sind and Rajputana, with Baluchistan on the west and U. P. on the east. It is traversed by the five famous rivers, the Indus, and its four tributaries, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, and the Sutlej. The Salt Range, a short range of hills running from the Indus to the Jhelum, cuts off the tableland below Attock in the north-west at about 2,000 ft. above sea level. It has an area of 99,200 sq. miles and a population of about 28,419,000 according to the census of 1941.

Climate and Production : The climate is dry and one of extreme heat and cold. Rainfall is insufficient. Wheat is the principal agricultural production. Other crops grown in the Punjab are barley, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane etc. In 1937-38, 18 million acres of cultivated land were irrigated.

The success of the irrigation policy of the Government in this province has been remarkable. Wheat production has more than doubled itself during the present century. The Punjab is now the largest producer of wheat among the provinces in India and is one of the important wheat producers of the world. Deposits of petroleum and chemicals are found in Attock and the Salt Range, which contains the largest known masses of rock-salt in the world. In 1937-38 there were 798 factories in the province, employing 69,478 hands including seasonal workers.

Communications : There were in 1937-38 about 26,000 miles of roads, including 5,600 miles of metalled roads. The total route mileage of the railways in the province is above 7,000 miles. There are also more than 150 miles of navigable canals.

The People : The people are mainly rural and the majority of them depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In physique the Punjabis are the tallest and sturdiest of the inhabitants of all the provinces of India. The Punjab contributes a very considerable proportion of the total strength of the Indian Army. Of the total population of about 28.4 millions, nearly 15.8 millions are Moslems, about 8.7 millions Sikhs, and about 7.4 millions Hindus. The principal spoken languages are Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu, and Urdu. The principal towns of the province are Lahore (682,000), Amritsar, Multan,

Rawalpindi. There is only one University in the province—the Punjab University. The number of arts and science colleges in the province was 86 in 1937-38 with 14,762 scholars. Besides this there were 10 professional colleges, with 2,282 scholars. There were 3,733 secondary schools with 633,009 scholars and 7,790 primary schools with 491,717 scholars. In addition there were 326 technical and professional schools with 13,773 scholars.

Finance : According to the revenue accounts of 1939-40, the Punjab had a revenue of Rs. 11'69 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 12'06 crores. The corresponding figures according to the revised estimates for 1940-41 were Rs. 12'63 and Rs. 12'39 crores. The budget estimates for 1941-42 put the revenue at Rs. 12'61 crores and expenditure at Rs. 12'56 crores.

The Government : Under the Act of 1935 the Punjab is a Governor's Province with a Council of Ministers. The Unionist Party consisting of the members of the Moslem League, the Hindus, and the Sikhs is now in Ministry.

Legislature : The Punjab legislature is unicameral. The name of the legislature is Punjab Legislative Assembly. There are altogether 175 seats, of which 42 are General seats, including 8 for Scheduled Castes, 31 for the Sikhs, 84 for Muhammadans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Europeans, 2 for Indian Christians, 1 for Commerce, Industry etc., 5 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour, and 4 for Women.

The Punjab Government Directory

Governor : Glancy, Sir Bertrand James, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., K. C. S. I., (Rs. 100,000 p. a.).

Council of Ministers :

Sikander Hyat-Khan, The Hon. Khan Bahadur Major Sardar Sir, K. B. E. (Premier).

Singh, The Hon. Dasunda Sardar (Development).

Chhotu Ram, The Hon. Rao Bahadur Choudhury Sir, (Revenue).

Monohar Lal, The Hon. Sir, Barrister-at-Law (Finance).

Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, The Hon. Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik, O. B. E. (Public Works).

Abdul Hayo, The Hon. Mian (Education).

LAHORE HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir J. Douglas Young (Rs. 5,000 p. m.)

Puisne Judges : (Rs. 4,000 p. m.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tekchand

The Hon. Mr. Justice Dalip Singh

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. H. Monro

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. B. Becket, I. C. S.

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. V. Bhide

The Hon. Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid

The Hon. Mr. Justice Din Muhammad

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. C. Blacker

The Hon. Mr. Justice Diwan Ram Lal

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. L. Sale

Advocate-General : Mr. M. Sleem

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

Central Provinces and Berar form a single province under a Governor. The province is bounded on the north by Central India and Bihar, on the south-west by Hyderabad, and on the south-east by Orissa. It covers an area of 98,000 sq. miles and has a population of 16,822,000. The area and population of Berar are 17,808 sq. miles and about 3,602,000 respectively.

Between 1905 and 1935 there have been several adjustments and readjustments of territories between C. P. and adjacent provinces of Bengal and Orissa.

Climate and Production : The climate of C. P. and Berar is mostly dry, and extreme heat and cold are the usual features. The average rainfall is for C. P. West 46·6 inches, for C. P. East 53·8 inches and for Berar 32·5 inches per annum. The principal crops are cotton, rice, and wheat. The total cultivated area irrigated by Government works was 288,352 acres in British districts. Forestry is also a paying concern. There were in 1937-38, 767 factories employing 51,186 hands including seasonal workers. The principal industries are cement, lime, coal-mining and manganese-mining.

Communications : In 1937-38 there were not less than 9,000 miles of roads including 5,520 miles of metalled roads. There were more than 2,600 miles of railway lines.

People : The majority of the people—above 90% of population—are rural. The leading towns are Nagpur (300,000), and Jubbulpur (184,000). Of the total population of 16·8 millions a great majority are Hindus. There are Animists, Muhammadans, and Christians. Hindi and Marathi are the principal languages of the province. There is only one University, the Nagpur University. In 1937-38 there were 10 arts and science colleges with 2,766 scholars ; 4 professional colleges, with 743 scholars; 774 secondary schools with 124,930 scholars ; 4,888 primary schools with 357,416 scholars and 99 technical and professional schools with 5,137 scholars.

Finance : According to the revenue account of 1939-40 the province had a revenue of Rs. 5·09 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 4·76 crores. The corresponding figures in the revised estimate for 1940-41 are Rs. 5·09 crores and Rs. 4·88 crores respectively. The budget estimate for 1941-42 put the revenue and expenditure at Rs. 5·11 crores and Rs. 5·09 crores respectively.

The Government : Under the Act of 1935, C. P. & Berar together form a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of present war, the Congress Ministry in the province resigned and the Governor of the province is now carrying on the administration with the help of official Advisers.

Berar is vested in the British Government since 1853 by a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in return for the latter's maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent for protection of the Nizam's State. In 1902 Lord Curzon negotiated a perpetual lease of this province from the Nizam at a fixed rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum. The treaty of 1936, while recognizing the Nizam's sovereignty over Berar, conferred on him the title of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar," and on his Heir-Apparent that of "the Prince of Berar," maintains the *status quo* so far as administration is concerned. The payment of the annual rent of Rs. 25 lakhs remains unaffected. The Nizam further has the privilege of being consulted in the

appointment of the Governor of C. P. & Berar, his flag is flown alongside the British standard and his right to hold durbars and confer titles in Berar, subject to the Viceroy's approval, and to maintain a political agent in C. P. & Berar is also recognized.

Legislature : The province has a unicameral legislature, the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly, which contains 112 seats, of which 84 are General seats (including 20 for the Scheduled Castes), 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 14 for Muhammadans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Europeans, 2 for Commerce and Industry, etc., 3 for Landholders, 1 for University, 2 for Labour, and 3 for Women.

C. P. & Berar Government Directory

Governor : Twynam, H. E. Sir Henry Joseph, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.
(Rs. 72,000 p. a.)

Advisers to the Governor :

Binney, A. L., C. I. E., I. C. S.
Greenfield, H. C., C. I. E., I. C. S.

NAGPUR HIGH COURT

Chief Justice : The Hon. Sir G. Stone (Rs. 50,000 p. a.)

Pursue Judges : (Rs. 40,000 p. a.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. L. Grille
The Hon. Mr. Justice M. B. S. Niyogi
The Hon. Mr. Justice R. E. Pollock
The Hon. Mr. Justice H. G. Gruer
The Hon. Mr. Justice Vivian Bose
The Hon. Mr. Justice W. R. Puranik

Advocate-General : Mr. Walter Dutta

ORISSA

Orissa is a separate province since April 1, 1936. Situated on the eastern coast of India below the Gangetic delta and bordering on the Bay of Bengal, it covers an area of about 82,400 sq. miles and has a population of about 8,729,000, mostly Hindus. Puri, the present capital, is one of India's most famous places of pilgrimage and contains the renowned temple of Jagannath.

The new province comprises : (1) Orissa division of the former province of Bihar & Orissa ; (2) Portions of the former Madras Presidency, (a) Ganjam Agency tracts, (b) Ganjam Taluks ; (3) Portions of C. P., (a) Khariar in Raipur district, and (b) Chandrapur.

Climate and Production : The climate is free from extremes, the maximum and minimum temperatures being 88° 6' and 67° 8' respectively. The normal annual rainfall is 57·5 inches. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood in the province. The principal crops are rice, jute, pulses, sugar-cane, etc. Turmeric is extensively cultivated.

Small industries like handloom industries, *enda* and *tussore*, bell metal and silversmithy are very common, which have reached a high degree of skill and efficiency. The chief mineral products are iron, coal, limestone, manganese

and mica ; 60% of India's iron ore come from Mayurbhanj, Bonai, and Keonjhar, Feudatory States of Orissa. Coal mines are found in Amjul, Sambalpur, Gangpur, Talcher, and Athmalik. The number of factories in 1937-38 was 72 with 84,302 hands including seasonal workers. Chilka and Puri export 9,000 mds. of cured fish and 50,000 mds. of fresh fish to Calcutta every year, fishing being an important industry in Orissa. A large area is covered with forests producing a considerable quantity of timber. Hides and skins form another minor industry.

Communications : In 1937-38 the province had 1,453 miles of roads, of which about a thousand miles were metalled. The total mileage of railway in the province is only a little over 500 miles. The construction of Vizagapatam harbour has given a stimulus to the foreign trade of the province.

The People : The people are mostly rural and majority of them are Hindus. The number of towns is small. Notable are Cuttack, Puri, and Berhampur. There were in 1937-38 5 arts and science colleges with 902 scholars ; 1 professional college with 23 scholars ; 229 secondary schools with 32,255 scholars ; 7,557 primary schools with 281,815 scholars ; and 123 professional and technical schools with 3,339 scholars. Oriya is the principal language of the province.

Finance : According to the revenue account of 1939-40 Orissa had a revenue of Rs. 1'88 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 1'84 crores. The corresponding figures of the revised estimate for 1940-41 are Rs. 2'02 crores and Rs. 2'00 crores respectively. The budget estimate for 1940-41 put the revenue at Rs. 1'98 crores and the expenditure at Rs. 1'91 crores.

Government : Under the Act of 1935, Orissa is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the present war the Congress Ministry of Orissa resigned and the administration of the province now vests in the Governor acting with an official Adviser. In 1917, Utkal Union Conference demanded the formation of a separate province of Oriya-speaking people and the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was not unfavourably disposed towards the idea. The Philip and Duff Committee of 1921 reported that, opinion was in favour of amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts with Orissa under one common Government. The Indian Statutory Commission in 1927 had the problem examined by a Sub-Committee under Major Attlee and suggested a Boundaries Commission for readjustment of boundaries, as Oriya-speaking people in different provinces would make a hopeless minority under local self-government scheme. The problem was discussed in the Round Table Conference and the motion of Mr. Biswanath Das in the Legislative Assembly for amalgamation was carried. Orissa was finally made a separate province under a Governor and with a Legislative Assembly of 60 seats.

Legislature : Orissa has a unicameral Legislature consisting of 60 members. The House is composed as follows : General seats 44 including 6 for Scheduled Castes, Muhammadans 4 seats, Backward Areas and Tribes 5 seats, Indian Christians 1 seat, Commerce and Industry, etc., 1 seat. Landholders 2 seats, Labour 1, and Women 2 seats.

Orissa Government Directory

Governor : H. E. Sir William Hawthorne Lewis, K. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., C. S. I., I. C. S. (Assumed charge April 1, 1941—Salary Rs. 66,000 p. a.)

Council of Ministers (Coalition)

Hon. Maharaja of Parlakimedi, *Chief Minister (Home, P. W. D., Local Self-Govt.)*

Hon. Pandit Godavaris Misra (*Finance, Publicity, Education, Development*).

Hon. Moulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan (*Revenue, Law, Commerce and Health*).

ASSAM

Assam is the north-eastern province of India with an area of 55,014 sq. miles and a population of 10,205,000. Its boundaries are Bhutan on the north, Bengal on the west and Burma on the south-east. Its capital is Shillong.

In 1905 when the partition of Bengal was effected by Lord Curzon, Eastern Bengal and Assam were united to form a province under a Lieut.-Governor with Dacca as its capital. The agitation that followed the partition of Bengal ultimately succeeded and in 1912, Bengal became one province and Assam a separate province under a Chief Commissioner. Under the Act of 1919 it became a Governor's province and in 1937, a self-governing province with a Legislative Council (22 seats) and a Legislative Assembly (108 seats). The executive head is the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers.

Climate and Production : The maximum and minimum temperatures in Assam are 85° and 60° respectively and rainfall is plentiful. Cherrapunji in Assam records the maximum annual rainfall in the world. The normal annual rainfall in the whole province is 100 inches and Cherrapunji itself records more than 500 inches every year. Assam is principally a hilly country covered in many places with forests. The two principal valleys, the Surma Valley and the Kachar Valley, are very fertile regions. Tea is the most important crop in Assam and rice and wheat are also grown. Rubber, silk and cotton are also grown in small quantities. Among mineral products may be mentioned petroleum, kerosene, coal, etc. The latent mineral resources are said to be large. In 1937-38 there were 784 factories employing 48,515 hands including seasonal workers.

Communications : There are about 6,000 miles of roads including about 700 miles of metalled roads. The uneven surface of the province has rendered construction of railways rather difficult and expensive. There are, however, 1,300 miles of railways. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries offer high-roads to steamer and country boats.

The People : The people of Assam mainly belong to the Tibeto-Burman race. According to the census of 1941, there were 4,540,497 Hindus and 8,474,141 Muhammadans and the rest belonged to tribal religions. About 45% of people speak Bengali, 21% Assamese, and Hill tribes speak Tibeto-Burman tongues. The people are mainly rural. The important towns of the province are Gauhati and Shillong, the latter the capital of the province and a famous health resort. In 1937-38 there were 10 arts and science colleges with 2,685 scholars ; 1 professional college with 61 scholars ; 646 secondary schools with 100,467 scholars ; 7,146 primary schools with 848,056 scholars ; and 180 technical and professional schools with 5,287 scholars.

Finance : According to the revenue accounts of 1939-40 the province had a revenue of Rs. 2'93 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 2'92 crores. The corresponding figures in the revised estimate for 1940-41 were Rs. 3'15 crores and

Rs. 3'18 crores respectively, while the budget estimate for 1941-42 put the figures at Rs. 3'18 crores and Rs. 3'25 crores respectively.

Government : As has already been noted, Assam is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers.

Legislature : Assam has a bicameral legislature, the Upper House, or the Legislative Council, consisting of *not more than 22 and not less than 21* members, of whom 18 are elected and *not more than 4 and not less than 3* are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, the Assam Legislative Assembly, consists of 108 seats, composed of as follows : 47 General seats (including 7 for Scheduled Castes), 9 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 34 for Muhammadans, 1 for Europeans, 1 for Indian Christians, 11 for Commerce, Industry, Planting, etc., 4 for Labour, and 1 for Women.

Assam Government Directory

Governor : Clow, Sir Andrew, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S. (Rs. 66,000 p.a.)

After the resignation of Assam Ministry in Dec., 1941 no ministry has yet been formed. The Governor is carrying on the administration.

SIND

Sind, a separate province since 1936, is the westernmost province of India, covering an area of 46,378 sq. miles and containing a population of 4,537,000, the majority being Muhammadans. The great river Indus runs through this province with its many tributaries, and had given rise to the development of a very ancient culture and civilization in remote past. Discoveries at Mohenjo Daro reveal such relics of historic interest. This province was included in the conquest of Alexander the Great who named the whole country after the name of the river Indus.

Climate and Production : The climate is dry and rainfall is very meagre, being only 6·8 inches per annum. The Sukkur Barrage and the Sind canals have now made agriculture possible in many barren areas. The total area irrigated in Sind is about 4 million acres, while the interest earning from productive irrigation work in 1937-38 was 2'64 per cent of the capital at charge on productive works. Wheat and barley are the chief agricultural products. There were in 1937-38 311 factories with 27,851 hands including seasonal workers.

Communications : Sind is connected by railways with the Punjab, Bombay, Rajputana and Hyderabad. In 1936-37 there were about 12,000 miles of roads, of which 594 miles were metalled. The Indus and its tributaries offer waterways. Karachi is the principal port of the province. It is a major port and one of the biggest ports in India. Its total average annual out-turn, both in export and import, is about Rs. 48 crores. Karachi is also an important inland terminus of air services in India and contains the biggest air port in India for international air services.

The People : Of the 4'5 million people only about 1 million are Hindus and 3'1 millions are Muslims. The rest of the population is made up of Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Indian Christians. The Hindus of the province are by far more literate than the Muslims, as more than 26% of the Hindus are literate and only 4'5% of the Muslims are literate. The principal town of the

province is Karachi (population 359,497). The people are mostly rural and about 60% of them are engaged in agriculture. Due to the success of the irrigation system in the province, the proportion of agricultural population is likely to increase greatly in near future. In 1987-88 there were 3 arts and science colleges in the province with 1,818 scholars; 2 professional colleges with 294 scholars; 186 secondary schools with 25,813 scholars; 2,430 primary schools with 161,917 scholars; and 48 technical and professional schools with 2,027 scholars. There is no University in the province. The principal language spoken is Sindhi.

Finance : According to the revenue accounts of 1939-40 Sind had a revenue of Rs. 4'29 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 4'05 crores. The revised estimate for 1940-41 put these figures as Rs. 4'60 crores and Rs 4'57 crores respectively. The corresponding figures in the budget estimate for 1941-42 were Rs. 4'85 crores and Rs 4'94 crores respectively.

Government : Under the Act of 1935 Sind has been constituted a new province with a Governor and a Council of Ministers. The Ministry of Sind is as unstable and short-lived as the French Ministry before the war.

Legislature : Sind has a unicameral legislature consisting of 60 members. The composition of the Sind Legislative Assembly is as follows:—General seats 18, Muhammadans 33 seats, Europeans 2 seats, Labour 1 seat, Trade, Industries and Commerce 2 seats, Landholders 2 seats, and Women 2 seats.

Sind Government Directory

Governor : Dow, H. E. Sir Hugh, K. C. S. I., C. S. I., C. I. E.
(Rs. 66,000 p. a.)

Council of Ministers

Hon. Khan Bahadur Alla Bux Muhammad Umar Soomro, O. B. E.,
Prime Minister (Finance, Medical, Public Health and Excise).
Hon. Mr. Nichaldas Chatumal Vazirani (Revenue).
Hon. Sir Ghulam Hossain Hedayetullah (Home, Political, Veterinary, etc.)
Hon. Rao Sahib Gokaldas Mewaldas (Local Self-Government, Agriculture).
Hon. Pir Illahi Bakhsh Nawazali (Education, Labour, Industries, Forests,
Rural Reconstruction).
Hon. Mr. Abdus Satar Abdul Rahman (Public Works).

SIND CHIEF COURT

Chief Judge : The Hon. Sir Godfrey Davis (Rs. 3,000 p. m.)

Judges : The Hon. Mr. Justice C. M. Lobo
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. Weston
The Hon. Mr. Justice H. B. Tayabji

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

The North-West Frontier Province forms a narrow rugged mountainous tract lying on the extreme north-west frontier of India, bordering on Afghanistan between the Hindukush and Sulaiman mountains above and the river Indus below. It covers an area of 18,518 sq. miles and contains a population of 3,088,000; 90% being Muhammadans and chiefly agriculturists. The estimated population of the trans-border area is about 2,250,000.

The territory was annexed in 1849 and the province was created in 1901 and had been under a Chief Commissioner till 1932. By the Act of 1935 it became a self-governing province under a Governor and with a Legislative Assembly containing 50 seats. The province is divided into four parts :—

(1) The Darajat Frontier including the Tochi & Wana agencies. (2) The Kurram valley. (3) The Peshawar Frontier extending northwards upto Kashmir and including Tirah country, South of the Safedkoh, the Mohmand country, Bajaur, Dir, Swat and Bannu, etc. (4) Chitral.

There are five trans-border political agencies : Malakhand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana and several tribal areas, all under a Deputy Commissioner. The main rivers are the Kabul, the Kurram, the Tochi and the Gomal, all tributaries of the Indus. The mountains are the Hindukush (highest alt. 16,000 ft.), the Safedkoh and the Sulaiman.

Climate and Production : Climate is one of extremes, reaching 120° to 122° in summer and 30° to 32° in winter. Rainfall is scanty. The normal rainfall is only 15·9 inches per annum. The total irrigated area in 1937-38 was 347,000 acres. Chief crops are wheat, barley, maize, and bazra. Pomegranates, grapes, and apples are the chief fruits grown in the province. There were in 1937-38 only 29 factories with 1,371 hands including seasonal workers.

Communications : Pack horses, camels, and motor-lorries are the principal conveyances in the N.-W. Frontier Province, though there are certain portions of N.-W. Railway in the province. A strategic railway line, 27 miles long, was completed in 1925 which connected the frontier of Afghanistan to Jamrud.

Finance : According to the revenue accounts of 1939-40 the province had a revenue of Rs. 1·83 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 1·87 crores. The corresponding figures in the revised estimate for 1940-41 were Rs. 1·94 crores and Rs. 1·85 crores respectively. The budget estimate for 1941-42 put the figures at Rs. 1·91 crores each. (See 1941-42 Budgets).

The People : Of the total population of 2·4 millions the majority are Muhammadans. Pashto is the principal language. The tribal races are also numerous. These latter live in a no-man's land and have not yet accustomed themselves to civilized life. Most of the people are rural. The principal town of the province is Peshawar (pop. 121,866). The province is very important from military point of view, as through this province there is access to the practicable passes which are the only important land outlets for the country. The whole of the frontier regions have been thoroughly and systematically fortified. There were in 1937-38 3 arts and science colleges with 808 scholars ; 276 secondary schools with 51,598 scholars ; 736 primary schools with 43,543 scholars ; and 2 professional schools with 157 scholars.

Government : The province is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. The Governor of the province acts in the dual capacity of the Governor of the province and also Agent to the Governor-General for tribal areas. After the outbreak of the present war the Congress Ministry of N.-W. F. Province resigned and the Governor is now carrying on the administration with the help of official Advisers.

Legislature : The province has a unicameral legislature consisting of 50 members. The composition of the Assembly is as follows :—General seats 9 ; Sikh seats 3 ; Muhammadans 36 ; and Landholders 2.

N.-W. F. P. Government Directory

Governor : Cunningham, H. E. Sir George, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., O. B. E., I. C. S. (Rs. 66,000 p. a.).

Adviser to the Governor : Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., C. I. E.

N.-W. F. P. JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Judicial Commissioner : The Hon. Mr. Justice J. Almond, (Rs. 3,000 p. m.).

Judges : The Hon. Mr. Justice K. B. K. M. Ahmed Khan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Soofi.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Delhi

Delhi with its surrounding districts was made a separate province under a Chief Commissioner in 1912. It is the smallest province in India having an area of 573 sq. miles and a population of 636,245. The city of Delhi is the capital of India and has a population of 447,500. It had been the seat of many imperial thrones in the past centuries and had witnessed the rise and fall of many empires in the chequered political history of this land. New Delhi is entirely reconstructed on up-to-date lines and is the seat of the Central Government. Jewellery, brass, copperware, ivory work, pottery, weaving, gold and silver embroidery are the several industries of Delhi. Six railways meet in this city. It is 700 ft. above sea level.

Delhi is now an important educational centre in India. There are one University, seven arts and science colleges, 96 secondary schools, 212 primary schools, one professional college and 24 technical and professional schools. Delhi has a medical college for women students.

Chief Commissioner : Askwith, A. V., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Ajmer-Merwara

This is a small province in Central Rajputana covering an area of 2,711 sq. miles and having a population of 560,900, 78% being Hindus. Hindi and Rajasthani are the spoken languages. The Political Agent in Rajputana is the *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner. It is covered with hills and unsuitable for cultivation. Cotton is grown in Ajmer. The famous Pushkar Tirtha is seven miles from Ajmer.

In 1937-38 there were 2 arts and science colleges with 371 scholars ; 46 secondary schools with 7,271 scholars ; 284 primary schools with 16,986 scholars ; and 22 technical and professional schools with 593 scholars.

Chief Commissioner : Lothian, Hon. Mr. A. C., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Coorg

This is a small province to the south-west of Mysore. Its area is 1,598 sq. miles and population 169,000. Its capital is Mercara. In 1937-38 there were in all more than 12,000 scholars in 129 schools. Coffee is the principal agricultural product of the place.

Chief Commissioner : Pritchard, J. W., I. C. S.

Baluchistan

Baluchistan is the westernmost part of India and consists of : (1) British administered territory ; (2) Protected States of Kalat and Las Bela ; and (3) Tribal areas subject to the control of the Political Agent. It is a mountainous province, almost rainless and consequently dry and very cold in the winter. Wheat, millets, dates, grapes and melons are its principal products. The British districts have an area of 54,228 sq. miles and a population of 463,508, principally Muhammadan and nomadic in habits.

The executive head is a Chief Commissioner and there is a Revenue Commissioner, who also exercises the functions of the Judicial Commissioner. Tribal laws are administered by councils of elders, called *Jirgas*.

Quetta, its capital, was destroyed in the terrible earthquake of 1935.

Chief Commissioner & Agent to the Governor-General : Metcalfe, The Hon. Sir Aubrey, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., M. V. O.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

The Andaman Islands lying in the Bay of Bengal consist of 5 large islands closely grouped together and of some 200 islets. The total area of the islands is 2,500 sq. miles. The islands are full of forests and contain valuable timber resources. The islands also possess a number of first class harbours ; mentionable among them are Port Blair and Port Cornwallis. The total population of the island including the aborigines is above 19,000. Since 1858 the islands have been used as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts. Most of the inhabitants are either convicts or ex-convicts. The aboriginal population is only about 500. The islands are administered by the Governor-General through a Chief Commissioner.

The Nicobar Islands attached to the Chief Commissionership of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has a total area of 635 sq. miles and a native population of about 10,000. The islands are situated to the south of Andamans within some 80 miles.

Chief Commissioner : Waterfall, C. F., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.

N. B. The islands are now under Japanese occupation.

WORLD'S RICHEST MEN

<i>Name</i>		<i>Nationality</i>
Edsel Ford	...	American
Henry Ford	...	American
Duke of Westminster	...	British
William of Hohenzollern	...	German
The Guckwar of Baroda	...	Indian
Simon Patino	...	Bolivian
Lord Iveagh	...	British
Nizam of Hyderabad	...	Indian
G. de Wendel	...	French*
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.	...	American
Louis Louis-Dreyfus	...	French*
En Yang Sang	...	Chinese*
Frank Stein Lart	...	Cuban
Friedrich Flick	...	German

* The present position is not known.

THE INDIAN STATES

The Indian States comprise a total area of 712,508 sq. miles, and have together a total population of 92,973,000 according to the census of 1941. The Indian States represent 38·8 % of the area and 28·4 % of the population in India.

The Indian States are governed by their own rulers subject to certain limitations imposed by the necessity of their allegiance to the Paramount Power, *viz.*, the British Crown. The system of government in most of the Indian States is autocracy, though the element of self-government has been introduced in most of the progressive States during the last 25 years or so. The economic, social and political development of the numerous States in India considerably vary. States like Baroda, Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Tripura, Mayurbhanj and Cooch Behar are far advanced in all respects—in education, in government and in economic development. But there are Indian States where progress is comparatively slow. The area and population of these different States also considerably vary. Hyderabad, the biggest Indian State, has an area of 82,698 sq. miles, and a population of 14,486,148, whereas there are numerous States, of which the area is not more than a few sq. miles and the population not more than a few thousands.

With the expansion of the British Empire in India, Indian States gradually came under the influence of the Paramount Power. Annexation to the Central Government continued on grounds of absence of direct heir or even misgovernment by rulers. Thus Satara, Nagpur, Oudh merged into the administration of the East India Company. The Queen's Proclamation in 1858 following the transference of administration to the British Crown clearly admitted the rights and privileges of the princes and allowed no territorial encroachment on their States. The States of Mysore and Oudh were restored to the old ruling Houses. Governmental intervention in case of misgovernment, or prolonged minority of the Ruling Chief was, however, resorted to, but withdrawn as soon as such necessity for intervention passed. The Central Government, while guaranteeing protection against aggression from outside, strictly prohibits all diplomatic relationship with foreign countries and other States in India. In all internal affairs and over their own subjects, the Ruling Chiefs are supreme and their permission is necessary for arresting criminals escaping from British India into their territories. But outside their territories they have no political existence. Even in case of internal administration the Paramount Power reserves the right of intervention in case of serious trouble or maladministration. British subjects, where laws of British India confer such jurisdiction, and subjects of foreign Powers come within the jurisdiction of British courts. British cantonments and their civil stations in State areas are directly under the Government of India. The States, however, have to maintain a fixed proportion of organized and regular State forces, which may be utilized by the Imperial Government in case of emergency. The States, in return, receive along with rest of British India, all the advantages arising out of the Central Government's diplomatic activity, railways, and commercial facilities. The subjects of Indian States outside their territories are for all practical purposes British subjects. The Central Government exercises its control through political officers, who are resident in the States. In each of the larger States there is a Political

Resident and in each group of small States, one Resident, assisted by local Residents called Political Agents.

The relations of the Indian States with the Paramount Power are based on treaties, sanads, usages, customs and sometimes by executive actions of the Crown in India arising out of exigencies of circumstances.

Chamber of Princes

In 1921 a Chamber of Princes, as a permanent consulting body, was established to discuss matters relating to the common interests of the States and of the Empire as a whole in so far as they affect the Indian States. The Chamber of Princes was introduced as a result of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It was to be a Permanent consulting body with the Viceroy as President and the Salute Princes as members. It was to meet once a year for considering the agenda proposed and drawn up by the Chancellor. The officers of the Chamber are the Chancellor, a Pro-Chancellor, who acts in the absence of the Chancellor out of India, and a standing committee, which discusses before the final meetings the subjects to be discussed. Important office-bearers are selected by votes of the members. The first Chancellor was His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. Since 1929 the proceedings of the Chamber have been open to the public.

The most important question discussed in the Chamber was Federation, on which opinion was sharply divided into 2 camps,—of the greater States and the lesser States, with concentration of power in the latter, and the differences led to the resignation of Patiala, from the Chancellorship, and Bikaner, from the standing committee in 1936. Dholpur succeeded Patiala. There had been no meetings in 1936. In 1937 the Viceroy convened a meeting. A constitutional committee under the Chairmanship of Patiala decided in favour of Federation with certain amendments on the Draft Instrument of Accession. The opinion of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was sought and the decision of the committee was endorsed in the final meeting of the Chamber with the re-election of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority.

On the demise of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar was elected Chancellor. There had been no meeting in 1938. The 1939-meeting was addressed by H. E. the Viceroy, who dwelt on the necessity of Hydari reforms with a view to democratization of administration in the States. The Committee examined the Instrument of Accession and raised objections, which were further considered in a conference of Princes and Ministers, which rejected the Draft Instrument as unacceptable. This led to surprise in Government circles. The outbreak of war in the meantime, however, led to the temporary suspension of the scheme. Constitutional reforms rapidly increased in the States, partly for pressure from the Indian National Congress. Mr. Gandhi's Rajkot fast in 1939 deserves mention in this connection. He, however, called off all civil disobedience movements from the States and counselled moderation. The 1940-session was opened by the Viceroy with Government's deep appreciation of the war contributions of the Princes, declaration of the importance of improving the administrative machinery in the States, and reiteration of the Government's intention of introducing Federation. The Chamber passed a resolution welcoming Dominion status, demanding safeguards for the preservation of sovereignty and autonomy of the States, as also demanding their

right of being consulted in any future constitutional reforms and in reforms which may entail transference of authority from the Crown to any other power or body. At the 1941 session of the chamber which met in March, a resolution moved by the chancellor, H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar and unanimously passed, urged that the War efforts of the Indian States and of India should be intensified and recommended that a War Advisory Council with representatives of states and provinces should be formed.

Under the Act of 1935, the Princes are to accede to the All-India Federation and they have been granted, under sections 5 and 6 of the Act, representation in the Federal Chambers. But the Princes or their representatives and not the elected representatives of the people of the States will be members of the Federal Legislature. The outbreak of the present war has impeded the progress of preparations by the States and the Paramount Power for the early materialization of an All-India Federation.

In the tables that follow, the name of the State, the name, title, and caste of the Ruler, the area in sq. miles, population after 1931 Census, and average annual revenue of the State, and permanent salute in guns of the Ruler are given. The figures are taken from Govt. of India's Memorandum on Indian States, 1940.

ASSAM STATES

MANIPUR—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Budha Chandra Singh, Maharaja of. (Kshatriya); *a.* 8,638; *p.* 445,606; *re.* 9,62,000; *s.* 11.

N. B. There are 15 small non-salute Khasi Hill States under Assam States Agency.

BAJUCHISTAN STATES

KALAT—*R.* Captain H. H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.F., Khan of, (Brahui, Sunni Muhammadan); *a.* 54,700; *p.* 3,18,700; (including Kharan); *re.* 15,23,000; *s.* 19.

N. B. There are two non-salute states under this Agency.

BARODA

BARODA—*R.* H. H. Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Pratap Singh Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Maratha); *a.* 8,164; *p.* 2,443,007; *re.* 2,89,75,000; *s.* 21.

BARODA AND GUJARAT STATES

BALASINOR—*R.* Nawab Babi Jamiat Khan Manowar Khan, Nawab of, (Pathan); *a.* 189; *p.* 52,525; *re.* 3,13,500; *s.* 9.

BANSDA—*R.* Maharawal Shri Sir Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, K. C. I. E., Raja of, (Solanki Rajput); *a.* 215; *p.* 48,807; *re.* 7,30,000; *s.* 9.

BARIA—*R.* Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K. C. S. I., Raja of, (Chohan Rajput); *a.* 813; *p.* 159,492; *re.* 11,74,000; *s.* 9.

CAMBAY—*R.* H. H. Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of, (Moghal); *a.* 892; *p.* 87,761; *re.* 8,67,948; *s.* 11.

CHHOTA-UDEPUR—*R.* Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, Raja of, (Chohan Rajput); *a.* 890'84; *p.* 144,660; *re.* 11,06,487; *s.* 9.

R—Ruler; *a*—area; *p*—population; *re*—revenue; *s*—salute.

DHARAMPUR—*R. H. H. Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji, Raja of, (Sisodia Rajput) ; a. 704 ; p. 112,031 ; re. 3,56,145 ; s. 9.*

JAWHAR—*R. Shrimant Raja Yeshwantrao Vikramshah, alias Dada Saheb, Raja of, (Koli) ; a. 303 ; p. 57,261 ; re. 3,05,000 ; s. 9.*

LUNAWADA—*R. Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji Ranjitsinhji, Raja of, (Solanki Rajput) ; a. 388 ; p. 95,162 ; re. 5,45,000 ; s. 9.*

RAJPIPLA—*R. Major H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of, (Gohel Rajput) ; a. 1,517'50 ; p. 206,086 ; re. 24,76,187 ; s. 13.*

SACHIN—*R. Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan, Mubariud Daula Nusrat Jung Bahadur, Nawab of, (Sunni Muslim) ; a. 49 ; p. 22,107 ; re. 3,97,000 ; s. 9.*

SANT—*R. Maharana Shri Jorawarsinghji Pratapsinhji, Raja of, (Parmar Rajput) ; a. 394 ; p. 83,538 ; re. 4,02,166 ; s. 9.*

N. B.—There are 70 non-salute states under this Agency.

BHUTAN

BHUTAN—*R. H. H. Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wang-chuk, K. C. I. E. Maharaja of, (Buddhist) ; a. 18,000 ; p. 300,000 (by rough estimate) ; re. 4,25,000 ; s. 15.*

CENTRAL INDIA—BHOPAL AGENCY

BHOPAL—*R. Colonel H. H. Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Sikandar Saulat Nawab Haji Sir Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., C. V. O., Nawab of, (Afghan) ; a. 6,924 ; p. 722,955 ; re. 80,00,000* ; s. 19.*

DEWAS (SENIOR BRANCH)—*R. H. H. Maharaja Vikramsinh Rao Puar, Maharaja of, (Maratha Puar) ; a. 449 ; p. 53,321 ; re. 6,50,000 ; s. 15.*

DEWAS (JUNIOR BRANCH)—*R. H. H. Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Sahib Puar, Maharaja of, (Maratha Puar) ; a. 419 ; p. 70,513 ; re. 7,34,000 ; s. 15.*

KHILCHIPUR—*R. Raja Rao Bahadur Sir Durjan Sal Singh, K. C. I. E., Raja of, (Khichi Rajput) ; a. 273 ; p. 45,583 ; re. 2,42,000 ; s. 9.*

NARSINGARH—*R. H. H. Raja Vikram Singh, Raja of, (Umat Rajput) ; a. 794 ; p. 113,873 ; re. 6,92,000 ; s. 11.*

RAJGARH—*R. H. H. Raja Bikramaditya Singh, Raja of, (Umat Rajput) ; a. 962 ; p. 134,891 ; re. 10,00,000 ; s. 11.*

N. B. There are 4 non-salute states under this Agency.

CENTRAL INDIA—BUNDELKHAND AGENCY

AJAIGARH—*R. H. H. Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Bundela Rajput) ; a. 802 ; re. 85,895 ; p. 3,75,000 ; s. 11.*

RAONI (KADAURA)—*R. H. H. A'zam-ul-Umara Iftikhar-ud-Daulah Imad-ul-mulk, Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sardar Nawab Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hasan Khan, Safdar Jang, Nawab of, (Pathan) ; a. 121 ; p. 19,182 ; re. 1,30,000 ; s. 11.*

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR)—*R. Raja Ram Pratap Singh, Raja of, (Rajput Raghuvansi) ; a. 218 ; p. 16,071 ; re. 45,000 ; s. 9.*

R—Ruler ; *a*—area ; *p*—population ; *re*—revenue ; *s*—salute.

* Includes the revenue of jagirdars.

BIJAWAR—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of, (Bundela Rajput); *a.* 978; *p.* 115,852; *re.* 8,30,000; *s.* 11.
CHARKHARI—*R.* H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Bundela Rajput); *a.* 880; *p.* 120,351; *re.* 6,68,000; *s.* 11.

CHHATARPUR—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Bhawani Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Ponwar Rajput); *a.* 1,180; *p.* 160,045; *re.* 7,55,000; *s.* 11.

DATIA—*R.* Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Maharaja Lckendra Sir Govinda Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., Maharaja of, (Bundela Rajput); *a.* 912; *p.* 158,884; *re.* 13,63,000; *s.* 15.

MATHAR—*R.* Raja Sir Brij Nath Singh, K. C. I. E., Raja of, (Kachhwaha Rajput); *a.* 407; *p.* 68,991; *re.* 4,08,000; *s.* 9.

NAGOD (UNCHHERA)—*R.* Raja Mahendra Singh, Raja of, (Parihar Rajput); *a.* 501; *p.* 4,589; *re.* 2,40,000; *s.* 9.

ORCHHA (Tikamgarh)—*R.* H. H. Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Shri Sir Vir Singh Deo Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of, (Bundela Rajput); *a.* 2,080; *p.* 314,661; *re.* 12,50,000; *s.* 15.

PANNA—*R.* Captain H. H. Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Maharaja of, (Bundela Rajput); *a.* 2,596; *p.* 212,130; *re.* 7,68,000; *s.* 11.

SAMTHAR—*R.* H. H. Raja Radha Charan Singh Deo Bahadur, Raja of, (Gurjar); *a.* 178; *p.* 33,307; *re.* 3,50,000; *s.* 11.

N. B. There are 21 non-Salute States under this Agency.

CENTRAL INDIA—INDORE AGENCY

INDORE—*R.* H. H. Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeswar Sawai Shri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Maharaja of, (Maratha); *a.* 9,902; *p.* 13,25,089; *re.* 1,21,71,000; *s.* 19.

REW A—*R.* H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., Maharaja of, (Baghel Rajput); *a.* 13,000; *p.* 15,87,445; *re.* 47,84,000; *s.* 17.

CENTRAL INDIA—MALWA AGENCY

ALIRAJPUR—*R.* H. H. Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. I. E., Raja of, (Rathor Rajput); *a.* 886; *p.* 101,963; *re.* 5,16,000; *s.* 11.

BARWANI—*R.* H. H. Rana Devi Singh, Rana of, (Sisodia Rajput); *a.* 1,178; *p.* 141,110; *re.* 10,56,000; *s.* 11.

DIHAR—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Anand Rao Puar, Maharaja of, (Puar Maratha); *a.* 1,800; *p.* 343,430; *re.* 17,46,000; *s.* 15.

JAORA—*R.* Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Itfikhār Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G. B. E., K. C. I. E., Nawab of, (Pathan); *a.* 603; *p.* 100,106; *re.* 15,00,000; *s.* 13.

JHABUA—*R.* H. H. Raja Udai Singh, Raja of, (Rathor Rajput); *a.* 1,386; *p.* 145,522; *re.* 4,79,000; *s.* 11.

RATLAM—*R.* Major-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., Maharaja of, (Rathor Rajput); *a.* 698; *p.* 107,821; *re.* 10,00,000; *s.* 13.

SAILANA—*R.* H. H. Raja Sir Dileep Singh, K. C. I. E., Raja of, (Rathor Rajput); *a.* 297; *p.* 85,228; *re.* 3,00,000; *s.* 11.

R—Ruler; *a*—area; *p*—population; *re*—revenue; *s*—salute.

SITAMAN—*R.* H. H. Raja Sir Ram Singh, K. C. I. E., Raja of, (Rathor Rajput) ; *a.* 202 ; *p.* 28,422 ; *re.* 2,72,000 ; *s.* 11.

N. B. There are 5 non-Salute States under this Agency.

EASTERN STATES—BENGAL STATES AGENCY

COOCH BEHAR—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan, Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Kshatriya) ; *a.* 1,318 ; *p.* 590,866 ; *re.* 30,27,000 ; *s.* 13.

TRIPURA—*R.* Captain J. H. Maharaja, Mamkya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of, (Hindu, Kshatriya) ; *a.* 4,116 ; *p.* 382,450 ; *re.* 28,33,000 ; *s.* 13.

MAYURBHANJ—*R.* Maharaj Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of, (Kshatriya) ; *a.* 4,243 ; *p.* 389,603 ; *re.* 33,45,000 ; *s.* 9.

EASTERN STATES—CHHATTISGARH STATES AGENCY

KALAHANDI (Karone)—*R.* Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo, Maharaja of, (Nagvanshi Kshatriya) ; *a.* 3,745 ; *p.* 5,13,716 ; *re.* 6,98,000 ; *s.* 9.

PATNA—*R.* Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Maharaja of, (Chauhan Rajput) ; *a.* 2,511 ; *p.* 566,924 ; *re.* 10,31,000 ; *s.* 9.

N. B. There are 14 non-Salute States under this Agency.

EASTERN STATES—ORISSA STATES AGENCY

SONEPUR—*R.* Maharaja Sudhansu Sekhar Singh Deo, Maharaja of, (Chauhan Rajput) ; *a.* 906 ; *p.* 257,920 ; *re.* 4,85,000 ; *s.* 9.

N. B. There are altogether 22 non-salute states under this Agency of which Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Bamra, Seraikela, Gangpur and Talcher are fairly large.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY—GWALIOR, RAMPUR AND BENARES

GWALIOR—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-ush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohta-sham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umara, Maharaja-dhiraja Alijah His-am-us-Saltanat George Jivaji Rao Scindia Bahadur, Shrinath Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darjat-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of, (Maratha) ; *a.* 26,367 ; *p.* 3,523,070 ; *re.* 2,61,86,000 ; *s.* 21.

BENARES—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Bhumihar Brahmin) ; *a.* 875 ; *p.* 391,163 ; *re.* 19,88,000 ; *s.* 13.

RAMPUR—*R.* Captain H. H. Alijah, Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhils-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra, Nawab Sir Saiyid Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jang, K. C. S. I., LL. D., D. Litt., Nawab of, (Shia Muhammadan) ; *a.* 892,54 ; *p.* 464,919 ; *re.* 51,85,000 ; *s.* 15.

N. B. There is one non-Salute State under this Agency.

HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD—*R.* Lieutenant-General H.E.H. Asaf Jah Muzaflar-ul-Mulk wal Mamalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan, Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G. C. S. I., G. B. E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, (Sunni Muhammadan) ; *a.* 82,698 ; *p.* 14,486,148 ; *re.* 9,14,17,000* ; *s.* 21.

R—Ruler ; *a*—area ; *p*—population ; *re*—revenue ; *s*—salute.

* In Hyderabad sicca rupees.

KASHMIR RESIDENCY

JAMMU AND KASHMIR—*R.* Major-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Harisingh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., Maharaja of, (Dogra Rajput); *a.* 85,885; *p.* 3,646,243*; *re.* 2,55,94,000; *s.* 21.

N. B. There are two non-salute states under this Agency.

KOLHAPUR RESIDENCY AND DECCAN STATES AGENCY

KOLHAPUR—*R.* Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Maharaja of, (Kshatriya); *a.* 3,217*1; *p.* 957,187; *re.* 50,81,000; *s.* 19.

DECCAN STATES

BHOR—*R.* Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao Pandit Pant Sachiv, Raja of, (Brahmin); *a.* 910; *p.* 141,546; *re.* 5,96,000; *s.* 9.

JANJIRA—*R.* H. H. Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan, Nawab of, (Muhammadian); *a.* 379; *p.* 110,838; *re.* 11,02,000; *s.* 11.

MULHOT—*R.* Raja Shriman Bhairavsinh, Raja of, (Maratha); *a.* 368; *p.* 62,860; *re.* 3,18,000; *s.* 9.

SANGLI—*R.* Captain H. H. Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E., Raja of, (Konkanasth Brahmin); *a.* 1,186; *p.* 258,442; *re.* 15,80,000; *s.* 9.

SAWANTWADI—*R.* H. H. Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Savant Bhonsle, Raja of, (Maratha); *a.* 930; *p.* 2,30,589; *re.* 6,86,000; *s.* 9.

N. B. There are 12 non-Salute States under this Agency.

MADRAS STATES AGENCY

COCHIN—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G. C. I. E., L.L. D., Maharaja of, (Kshatriya); *a.* 1,480; *p.* 1,205,016; *re.* 93,64,000; *s.* 17.

PUDUKKOTTAI—*R.* H. H. Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of, (Kallar); *a.* 1,179; *p.* 400,694; *re.* 19,51,000; *s.* 11.

TRAVANCORE—*R.* H. H. Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of, (Kshatriya); *a.* 7,625; *p.* 5,095,973; *re.* 2,63,88,000; *s.* 19.

MYSORE AGENCY

BANGANAPALLE—*R.* H. H. Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of, (Shiah Muhammdan); *a.* 275; *p.* 39,239; *re.* 3,20,000; *s.* 9.

MYSORE—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Kshatriya); *a.* 29,175; *p.* 6,557,302; *re.* 3,89,50,000; *s.* 21.

N. B. There is one non-Salute State under this Agency.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

CHITRAL—*R.* Captain H. H. Mehtar Mohammad Nasir-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of, (Muhammdan); *a.* 4,000; *p.* 100,950; *re.* 2,06,000; *s.* 11.

N. B. There are 4 non-Salute States under this Agency.

R—Ruler; *a*—area; *p*—population; *re*—revenue; *s*—salute.
Inclusive of the population of Hunza and Nagir.

PUNJAB STATES AGENCY—PUNJAB STATES

BAHAWALPUR—*R.* Major H. H. Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Saif-ud-Daula, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, wa Muin-ud-Daula Nawab Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., LL. D., Nawab of; *a.* 16,434; *p.* 984,612; *re.* 1,21,30,000; *s.* 17.

CHAMBA—*R.* H. H. Raja Lakshman Singh, Raja of, (Rajput); *a.* 3,127; *p.* 146,870; *re.* 9,81,000; *s.* 11.

FARIDKOT—*R.* Lieut. H. H. Farzand-i-Sa'adat Nishan-i-Hazarat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Baus Raja Harindar Singh Bahadur, Raja of, (Barar Jat Sikh); *a.* 638; *p.* 164,364; *re.* 17,06,000; *s.* 11.

JIND—*R.* Colonel H. H. Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikhul-i-Itiqad-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Maharaja of, (Sidhu Jat Sikh); *a.* 1,299; *p.* 324,676; *re.* 26,02,000; *s.* 13.

KAPURTHALA—*R.* Colonel H. H. Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikhul-i-Itiqad-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. B. E., Maharaja of, (Ahluwalia Sikh); *a.* 599; *p.* 316,757; *re.* 33,95,000* ; *s.* 13.

KHAIRPUR—*R.* H. H. Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, Mir of, (Muslim); *a.* 6,050; *p.* 227,188; *re.* 24,75,000; *s.* 15.

LOHARU—*R.* Captain Nawab Mirza Amin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Nawab of, (Afghan); *a.* 225; *p.* 23,338; *re.* 1,29,000; *s.* 9.

MALER KOTLA—*R.* Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Nawab of, (Sherwani Pathan); *a.* 165; *p.* 88,072; *re.* 8,65,000; *s.* 11.

MANDI—*R.* Major H. H. Raja Sir Joginder Sen, Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Raja of, (Chandra Bansi Rajput); *a.* 1,139; *p.* 207,465; *re.* 11,81,000; *s.* 11.

NABHA—*R.* H. H. Farzand-i-Arjmand Aqidat-Paiwand-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Sidhu Jat Sikh); *a.* 947; *p.* 287,574; *re.* 28,81,000; *s.* 13.

PATIALA—*R.* Captain H. H. Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajahhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan, Yadavindra Singh Mahindar Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Sidhu Jat Sikh); *a.* 5,942; *p.* 1,625,520; *re.* 1,41,96,000; *s.* 17.

SUKET—*R.* H. H. Raja Lakshman Son, Raja of, (Rajput); *a.* 392; *p.* 58,408; *re.* 2,56,000; *s.* 11.

N. B. There are 2 non-Salute states under this Agency.

PUNJAB STATES AGENCY—PUNJAB HILL STATES

BILASPUR (Kahlur)—*R.* H. H. Raja Anand Chand, Raja of, (Rajput); *a.* 453; *p.* 100,994; *re.* 2,98,000; *s.* 11.

SIRMUR (Nahan)—*R.* Lieut. H. H. Maharaja Rajindra Parkash, Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Rajput); *a.* 1,046; *p.* 1,48,568; *re.* 8,67,000; *s.* 11.

TEHRI (Garhwal)—*R.* Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K. C. S. I., LL. D., Maharaja of, (Rajput Panwar); *a.* 4,500; *p.* 4,70,109; *re.* 18,51,000; *s.* 11.

N. B. There are 28 non-Salute states and Foudatories under this Agency.

Including Oudh estates.

R—Ruler; *a*—area; *p*—population; *re*—revenue; *s*—salute.

RAJPUTANA—RAJPUTANA AGENCY

BIKANER—*R.* General H. H. Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., G. B. E., K. C. B., LL. D., A. D. C., Maharaja of, (Rathor Rajput); *a.* 23,317; *p.* 936,218; *re.* 1,27,25,000; *s.* 17.

RAJPUTANA—EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY

BHARATPUR—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Sri Brajindra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, Maharaja of, (Jat); *a.* 1,978; *p.* 486,954; *re.* 31,57,000; *s.* 17.

BUNDI—*R.* H. H. Maharao Raja Sir Ishwari Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Maharao Raja of, (Chauhan Hara Rajput); *a.* 2,220; *p.* 216,722; *re.* 14,41,000; *s.* 17.

DHOLPUR—*R.* Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Rais-ud-Daula, Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., Maharaj-Rana of, (Jat); *a.* 1,178; *p.* 2,54,986; *re.* 15,53,000; *s.* 15.

JHALAWAR—*R.* Lieutenant H. H. Maharaj-Rana Sir Rajendra Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharaj-Rana of, (Jhala Rajput); *a.* 813; *p.* 107,890; *re.* 7,11,000; *s.* 13.

KARAULI—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhai, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of, (Jadon Rajput); *a.* 1,227; *p.* 140,525; *re.* 6,28,000; *s.* 17.

KOTAH—*R.* Colonel H. H. Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. B. E., LL. D., Maharao of, (Chauhan Hara Rajput); *a.* 5,725; *p.* 685,804; *re.* 49,47,000; *s.* 17.

RAJPUTANA—JAIPUR RESIDENCY

ALWAR—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Noruka Rajput); *a.* 3,158; *p.* 749,751; *re.* 37,65,000; *s.* 15.

JAIPUR—*R.* Captain H. H. Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Man Singhji Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Maharaja of, (Kachhwaha Rajput); *a.* 15,601; *p.* 2,631,775; *re.* 1,44,67,000; *s.* 17.

KISHENGARH—*R.* H. H. Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Summair Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, (Rathor Rajput); *a.* 858; *p.* 85,744; *re.* 7,50,000; *s.* 15.

SHAHUPURA—*R.* Rajadhiraja Umaid Singhji, Raja of, (Sisodia Rajput); *a.* 405; *p.* 54,233; *re.* 3,81,000; *s.* 9.

TONK—*R.* H. H. Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-i-Jang, G. C. I. E., Nawab of, (Pathan); *a.* 2,558; *p.* 317,860; *re.* 22,63,000; *s.* 17.

N. B. There is one non-Salute state under this Agency.

RAJPUTANA—MEWAR & SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY

BANSWARA—*R.* H. H. Sri Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sir Pirthi Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Maharawal of, (Sisodia Rajput); *a.* 1,606; *p.* 225,106; *re.* 5,86,000; *s.* 15.

R—Ruler; *a*—area; *p*—population; *re*—revenue; *s*—salute.

DUNGARPUR—*R.* H. H. Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharawal of, (Sisodia Rajput); *a.* 1,460; *p.* 227,544; *re.* 7,45,000; *s.* 15.

PARTABGARH—*R.* H. H. Maharawat Sir Ram Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharawat of, (Sisodia Rajput); *a.* 889; *p.* 76,539; *re.* 5,55,000; *s.* 15.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)—*L.* Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Maharana of, (Sisodia Rajput); *a.* 12,941; *p.* 1,611,373; *re.* 21,05,000; *s.* 19.

N. B. There is one non-Salute state under this Agency.

RAJPUTANA—WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY

DANTA—*R.* H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Bhawanisinhji Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharana of, (Parmar Rajput); *a.* 347; *p.* 26,172; *re.* 2,01,000; *s.* 9.

JAISALMER—*R.* H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharawal of, (Jadon Bhati Rajput); *a.* 16,062; *p.* 76,255; *re.* 4,20,000; *s.* 15.

JODHPUR (MARWAR)—*L.* Air Commodore H. H. Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., Maharaja of, (Rathor Rajput); *a.* 96,071; *p.* 2,184,848; *re.* 1,65,86,000; *s.* 17.

PALANPUR—*L.* Lt.-Colonel H. H. Nawab Sir Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., Nawab of, (Lobani Pathan); *a.* 1,769; *p.* 265,422; *re.* 11,98,000; *s.* 13.

SIROHI—*R.* H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., Maharao of, (Deora Chauhan Rajput); *a.* 1,994; *p.* 2,16,528; *re.* 10,03,000; *s.* 15.

SIKKIM

SIKKIM—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyai, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Maharaja of, (Buddhist); *a.* 2,518; *p.* 109,651; *re.* 5,08,000; *s.* 15.

WESTERN INDIA STATES

[States in direct relation with the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India].

BHAVNAGAR—*R.* Lieutenant H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of, (Gohil Rajput); *a.* 2,961; *p.* 500,274; *re.* 1,08,90,951; *s.* 13.

CUTCH—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji, Savai Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Maharao of, (Jadeja Rajput); *a.* 8,249.5; *p.* 514,807; *re.* 28,37,500; *s.* 17.

DHRANGADHRA—*R.* Major H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., Maharaja Raj Saheb of, (Jhala Rajput); *a.* 1,167; *p.* 88,961; *re.* 18,35,000; *s.* 13.

DHROL—*R.* Thakor Saheb Shri Chandrasinhji Dipsinhji, Thakor Saheb of, (Jadeja Rajput); *a.* 282.7; *p.* 27,639; *re.* 2,67,270; *s.* 9.

GONDAL—*R.* H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Maharaja of, (Jadeja Rajput Hindu); *a.* 1,024; *p.* 205,846; *re.* 50,00,000; *s.* 11.

R—Ruler; *a*—area; *p*—population; *re*—revenue; *s*—salute.

IDAR—R. H. H. Maharaja Shri Himatsinhji Dowlatsinhji, Maharaja of, (Rathor Rajput) ; *a.* 1,669 ; *p.* 262,660 ; *re.* 21,00,000 ; *s.* 15.

JUNAGADH—R. Captain H. H. Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasulkhan, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., Nawab of, (Babi Pathan, Yusufzai) ; *a.* 3,397 ; *p.* 545,152 ; *re.* 76,84,646 ; *s.* 13.

LIMBDI—R. Thakor Saheb of, (Jhala Rajput) ; *a.* 343'96 ; *p.* 40,688 ; *re.* 7,89,707 ; *s.* 9.

MORVI—R. H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Lakhdhirji Waghji, G. B. E., K. C. S. I., Maharaja of, (Jadeja Rajput) ; *a.* 822 ; *p.* 113,023 ; *re.* 58,53,000 ; *s.* 11.

NAWANAGAR—R. Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijayasinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., A. D. C., Maharaja Jam Saheb of, (Jadeja Rajput Hindu) ; *a.* 8,791 ; *p.* 402,192 ; *re.* 97,15,510 ; *s.* 13.

PALITANA—R. H. H. Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Thakor Saheb of, (Gohil Rajput) ; *a.* 300 ; *p.* 62,150 ; *re.* 8,21,000 ; *s.* 9.

PORBANDAR—R. H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Natvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja Rana Saheb of, (Jethva Rajput) ; *a.* 642'25 ; *p.* 115,673 ; *re.* 25,00,000 ; *s.* 13.

RADHANPUR—R. H. H. Nawab Murtaza Khan Jorawar Khan Babi, Nawab of, (Pathan) ; *a.* 1,150 ; *p.* 70,530 ; *re.* 6, 62,000 ; *s.* 11.

RAJKOT—R. H. H. Thakor Saheb Shri Dharamendrasinhji, Thakor Saheb of, (Jadeja Rajput) ; *a.* 282'4 ; *p.* 75,540 ; *re.* 13,55,000 ; *s.* 9.

WADHWAN (Vadwan)—R. Thakor Saheb Shri Surendrasinhji Jorawarsinhji, Thakor Saheb of, (Jhala Rajput) ; *a.* 242'6 ; *p.* 42,602 ; *re.* 5,51,000 ; *s.* 9.

WANKANER—R. Captain H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banosinhji, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Maharana Raj Saheb of, (Jhala Rajput) ; *a.* 417 ; *p.* 44,259 ; *re.* 7,37,000 ; *s.* 11.

N. B. There are two non-Salute States under this Agency.

WESTERN INDIA STATES

There are 47 Jurisdictional States in political relations with the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency. These are all non-Salute States.

Non-jurisdictional Talukas and Estates in the Western Kathiawar Agency number 50.

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WESTERN INDIA STATES

There are 15 Jurisdictional States in relation with Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency.

Non-jurisdictional Talukas and Estates in the Eastern Kathiawar Agency number 96.

WESTERN INDIA STATES

There are Jurisdictional States in political relations with the Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency.

R—Ruler ; *a*—area ; *p*—population ; *re*—revenue ; *s*—salute.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES*

(in alphabetical order)

[Due to difficulty in securing supply of paper, the space devoted to Indian States has had to be curtailed in the present edition and though materials were received from many Indian States the same could not be fully utilized.—*Ed.*]

ALWAR

Alwar, a State in the east of Rajputana, has an area of 3,158 sq. miles and a population of about 750,000. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 98 lakhs. The present Ruler is a descendant of Raja Udai Karan, who ruled in the 14th century. Alwar entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government in 1808 and has rendered meritorious services to the British Government during the Mutiny and also during the Great War, the Afghan War and the present war. In 1889, the title of Maharaja was conferred on Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler: His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur (born 17th March 1911) succeeded to the Alwar *gaddi* on the 22nd July 1937. His Highness married a daughter of Maharaja Akhey Singh of Raoti in Jodhpur—a member of the Ruling House of Jodhpur—and has two sons, Maharaj Kumars Pratap Singh and Yashwant Singh, born on 17th June 1938, and 19th September 1939, and two daughters.

BAHAWALPUR

Bahawalpur, a Muhammadan State north-west of Rajputana and bounded above by the Indus and its tributary the Sutlej, has an area of 16,494 sq. miles, and a population of 984,612. It is partly fertile consisting of the river valley, partly barren and partly a desert contiguous with the Great Indian Desert. Part of the barren tracts has been reclaimed by the Sutlej canals. By treaty of 1893, the British recognized the internal autonomy of the State. Chief crops are cotton and wheat. The annual revenue is Rs. 1,21,90,000. Administration is carried on with a Council of six Ministers. Spoken language is Multani or Western Punjabi.

Ruler: Born on 30th September 1904, Major H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., LL.D. succeeded to the *gaddi* on 4th March 1907. His Highness received education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. On the 1st October 1922, on attaining his 18th birthday he was granted limited administrative powers, and on the 1st April 1923, became the head of the Council of Regency. He was invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1924, and granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Army on the 24th October 1921, and was attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. He was promoted Captain in 1924 and Major (honorary) in 1932. His Highness went to Bombay in November 1921 and to Delhi in February 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whose suit he had the honour of being attached as Honorary A. D. C. He was appointed a K. C. V. O. in 1932. The K. C. S. I. and G. C. I. E. were conferred on him in 1929 and 1931 respectively. His Highness was present at the Delhi Durbar of 1911 and

* Unless otherwise stated the population figures are based on 1931 Census.

visited England in 1918, 1914, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933-34, and 1935, went to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage in 1935 and attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London in 1937.

BARODA

The State of Baroda having an area of 8,164 sq. miles and a population of 28,55,000 (1941), 80% being Hindu, is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar and divided into four blocks : (1) the northern district of Mehsana north of Ahmedabad, (2) the central district north of the Nerrada, (3) the western district of Amreli in Kathiawar, and (4) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapti. Baroda has been in the possession of the Gaekwars since 1794. Early in the nineteenth century the British Government firmly established Ananda Raja, a descendant of Damji, on the throne. His descendant Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for gross misgovernment and Sayaji Rao III, aged 13, was adopted as heir of Khande Rao, the preceding Ruler, and placed on the throne. He was succeeded by Prince Pratap Singh, the present Ruler, in 1939.

His Highness, the supreme authority in the State, is assisted by a Dewan and an Executive Council consisting of high officials. There are in all 42 subdivisions called *mahals* and *petamahals*. There is a legislative department under a legal remembrancer and also a Legislative Council of nominated and elected members. There is a High Court and the Maharaja himself is the final appellate authority. The State maintains an army of 5,086 regulars and 3,806 irregulars. The revenue for 1938-39 was Rs. 221'54 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 241'06 lakhs.

More than 60% of the population depend on agriculture and pasture for their livelihood. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor and rape seeds, poppy, cotton, hemp, tobacco, sugar-cane, and maize. There are four agricultural banks, more than 1,250 co-operative societies, and 193 industrial and commercial establishments. There are 723 miles of State-owned railways. The Baroda College and the B. T. College for higher education are affiliated to the Bombay University. Free and compulsory primary education has been enforced by the State. The number of high schools, technical schools, and special class schools for jungle tribes and *harijans* total 2,612 institutions. According to the census of 1931 about 18% of the people were literate. Rural and travelling libraries are maintained by the State. The annual expenditure on education is about Rs. 40 lakhs. The capital of the State is Baroda City. Baroda is one of the most advanced States in India.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Pratap Singh (born 29th June 1908) received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, then at Baroda College, Baroda, and Deccan College, Poona, and lastly studied in England. He received training in all branches of the administration before his succession. In 1929, he married Srimant Soubhagyabati Shantadevi Saheb, daughter of Sardar Ghorpade Hasurkar of Kolhapur. His Highness attended the Round Table Conference, the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and the Imperial Conference with the late Maharaja. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on 7th February 1939.

BENARES

Benares, an ancient Hindu kingdom, came under Moslem domination in the 12th century. The present State of Benares was founded in the eighteenth century by a Hindu Zaminder. After a series of swings of fortune Benares

became a state in 1911. Ramnagar was added to the State in 1918. The British Government reserves control over post and telegraph offices, over European British subjects, and Government servants in the State, and over matters connected with excise and retains such other rights which were enjoyed by the Central Government prior to the transfer. The State has an area of 875 sq. miles and a population of 391,163 according to the census of 1931. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 19'88 lakhs. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns.

Ruler : His Highness Maharaja Bibhuti Narain Singh Bahadur, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, succeeded to the *gaddi* on 5th April 1939. His Highness being a minor, the State is at present administered by a Council of Administration.

BHARATPUR

Bharatpur State has an area of about 2,000 sq. miles and a population of 486,954 according to 1931 census. The average annual revenue is Rs 31'57 lakhs. The rulers are Jats. The State belongs to the Eastern Rajputana Agency and the Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler : The present ruler, H. H. Maharaja Sri Brajendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, (born December 1, 1918) succeeded to the throne on March 27, 1929, and was invested with ruling powers on Oct. 22, 1939.

BHAVNAGAR

Bhavnagar, one of the Kathiawar States, has an area of 2,961 sq. miles and a population of 500,274 (8% Hindu and 8% Muhammadan). The average annual revenue is Rs. 1,08,90,000. The rulers belong to the Gohel Rajputs, who settled here in the 18th century. British connection dates from the early nineteenth century. Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan, a Naib Dewan, a judicial assistant and a personal assistant. Heads of different departments are independent of each other and are responsible only to the Dewan. The Judiciary is distinct from the Executive. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. Chief crops are grain, cotton, and sugar-cane. Salt, oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth are chief manufactures. The State possesses a modern port and enjoys considerable foreign sea-borne trade.

Ruler : Lieut. H. H. Maharaja Sir Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K. C. S. I., the present Ruler, who was born on the 19th May 1912, succeeded to the *gaddi* in July 1919. The State was under a Council of Administration during his minority, which terminated on the 18th April 1931, when the Maharaja was invested with full powers. Maharaj Kumar Shri Virbhadrasinhji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 14th March 1932. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja, Sir Bhavsinhji, on the 1st Jan. 1909, was made hereditary on the 1st Jan. 1917.

BHOPAL

Bhopal, an important Central India State, and next to Hyderabad (Deccan), the most important Moslem State of India, has an area of 6,924 sq. miles, a population of 784,560 (1941 census), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 80 lakhs. The present Ruler is assisted in the administration by an Executive Council. There is also a Legislative Council. Cotton, wheat, cereals, sugarcane and tobacco are the chief crops. There are extensive forests owned

by the State. Bhopal is rich in its deposits of iron, bauxite, mica and other valuable minerals. The State is rapidly growing in industry. The capital of the State is Bhopal. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 19 guns outside and 21 inside the State.

Ruler : The present Ruler Col. H. H. Sikandar-Saulat, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Nawab Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., C. V. O., B. A., was born on the 9th Sept. 1894. He received his early education at Bhopal and subsequently joined the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. After taking his B. A. degree in 1915 from the Allahabad University, he studied law for a year. Previous to his accession H. H. had actively participated in the administration of the State for several years as Chief Secretary to his mother, Her late Highness, and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice Departments. He married in 1905 Her Highness Mamoonah Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba, the daughter of Shahzada Humayun, a great grandson of Shah Shuja of Kabul. His Highness has three daughters. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War, the Nawab was made a C. S. I. in Jan. 1921, and on the 17th March 1922 he was made a C. V. O. on the occasion of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales's visit to India. He was gazetted an Honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922 and was made an Honorary Lieut.-Colonel in March 1927, and Colonel in 1939. He was made a G. C. I. E. in June 1929 and a G. C. S. I. in June 1932. As a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, His Highness proceeded to England in 1928 to place certain matters before the Indian States Committee. He was a delegate to the First and Second Round Table Conferences, held in London in 1930 and 1931. His Highness was Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32 and Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University from 1930 to 1935. He has introduced a large number of useful reforms in the State.

BHUTAN

Bhutan runs along the foot of the Himalayas for a length of 190 miles east and west on the northern border of East Bengal and Assam. It has an area of 18,000 sq. miles and a population of 800,000, mostly Buddhists. The average annual revenue is Rs. 4'25 lakhs. Maize is the principal crop. There is no standing army deserving mention. In addition to the temporal chief, there was a spiritual chief, the Dharmaraja, whose re-incarnation in the royal family is believed to take place after a lapse of one or two years after death. The Tibet mission of 1904 was greatly assisted by the Ruler, who received a K. C. I. E. in return. The State's estimated trade with British India was Rs. 17'46 crores in 1938-39.

Ruler : The present Ruler, H. H. Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wangchuk (born 1906), succeeded to the *gaddi* in August 1926.

BIKANER

Bikaner, the second largest of the Rajputana States and the seventh largest of all Indian States, has an area of 23,718 sq. miles and a population of 986,218, according to the 1931 census. The average annual revenue is Rs. 127 lakhs. The capital city is Bikaner. The Ruling House belongs to the Rathor Rajput class. The State was founded in the 15th century by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar. Akbar the Great invested the then Ruler, Rai Singhji, with the title of Rajah. The title of Maharaja was conferred on Raja Anup Singhji by the Moghul Emperor in 1687. A treaty

was concluded on the 9th March 1818 with the British Government. His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. There is also a Legislative Assembly of 45 members, 20 elected and 25 nominated, which meets twice a year. There is a State-owned railway of 852 miles and more lines are under construction. Rainfall is low and fertility is poor and there had been no irrigation scheme till 1927, when the Gang canal from the Sutelj river was constructed, and about 620,000 acres have since been reclaimed.

Ruler : The present Ruler, H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, 21st Prince of his line, who was born in October 1880, ascended the *gaddi* in 1887, and was invested with full ruling power on the 16th December 1898. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency. His Highness was created a K. C. I. E. in 1900 (for services in connexion with the China campaign); a K. C. S. I. in 1904; a G. C. I. E. in 1907; a G. C. S. I. in 1911; a K. C. B. in 1919 (for services in connexion with the Great War); a G. C. V. O. in 1919; and a G. R. E. in 1921. He received the *Kaisar-i-Hind* Medal, 1st Class, for services in connexion with the famine of 1899-1900 and the China Medal in 1900. His Highness was appointed an Honorary A. D. C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1902, an Honorary Colonel in the Indian Army, and an Honorary A. D. C. to his late Majesty King George V on the 3rd June 1910, and is an Honorary *Aide-de-Camp* to His present Majesty. He was promoted to the rank of Honorary Major-General on the 1st August 1917 (in recognition of his personal services at the front during the Great War), gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Lancers on the 30th December 1919, promoted Lieutenant-General in September 1930, and General in November 1937. A personal salute of 19 guns was granted to His Highness on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent local salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903 and 1911 and visited Europe on several occasions, the last visit being in connection with the Coronation of H. M. George VI. On the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in February 1921, His Highness was the first Chancellor and held the post for five years. He was Honorary General Secretary to the Princes' Conference held in Delhi from 1916 to 1920.

COCHIN

Cochin has an area of 1,480 sq. miles and a population of 1,428,000 (1941). Annual revenue is Rs. 98'64 lakhs. The Portuguese first settled here early in the sixteenth century and assisted the ruler in his war with the Zamorin of Calicut, but the influence of the Portuguese declined in the later part of the seventeenth century and the Dutch came in power and established friendly relations with the Raja. The influence of the Dutch declined in the later part of the eighteenth century and the State became a vassal of Hyder Ali and his son Tippu Sultan. On the fall of Tippu Sultan, it came under the suzerainty of the East India Company.

Rice is the principal crop. Cocoanuts are the chief exports. Forests abounding in teak, ebony, and black wood form most valuable assets. There is a small State army. Ernakulam is its capital. There is a State-owned railway and a steam tramway for forest development.

Situated on the south-west coast of India, Cochin is bounded on the north by British Malabar and on the south by the Travancore State. On its east are the well-known Malaya Hills, while its western shores are washed by the waters of the Arabian Sea. Nearly a third of the State consists of forest.

tracts and lagoons or backwaters. The average density of population is 814 per sq. mile; and if only the habitable area is taken into account, the density works at about 1,400 per sq. mile. Cochin is thus one of the most densely peopled areas in the world. Of the total population, 64·8 per cent are Hindus.

The State possesses a first class and up-to-date harbour. In 1938-39 the total trade of the port of Cochin was a little over Rs. 13 crores. The capital outlay on Cochin harbour, State railways, stoneware works stood at Rs. 102,27,234. The value of the total assets of the State now exceeds Rs. 3 crores, whereas the total liabilities of the State in the shape of State loans and other funds are only Rs. 2,02,17,747. The State is administered in the name of and under the control of the Maharaja. The Diwan is His Highness's chief executive officer. Certain departments of administration have been transferred to the charge of a Minister for Rural Development, and His Highness has expressed his intention generally to act on the advice of the Minister in all subjects relating to the administration of these transferred subjects. Legislation in the State rests with the Legislative Council, but without prejudice to the right of the Maharaja to make laws. The Legislative Council, which was inaugurated in April 1925, is composed of fifty-eight members, of whom thirty-eight are elected. No measure passed by the Legislative Council can take effect in law unless it receives the Maharaja's assent. At the head of the judicial administration in the State is the High Court, to which all the district and munsiffs' courts are subordinate. The Government of Cochin Act, 1937 brought about momentous changes in the character and complexion of the legislature. The Act provided that an elected representative of the people would take his place as Leader of the House. The strength of the Council has been increased, since 1932, to 36 elected members and 18 nominated members. The state had a revenue of Rs. 110 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 102 lakhs in 1938-39.

The total number of Government institutions in the State is 186, including the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam and two other colleges. Privately managed institutions number 476, of which 2 are colleges and 24 H. E. schools. The total number of pupils in all educational institutions in the State is 182,483 (106,013 boys and 76,420 girls). The State maintains 57 hospitals and dispensaries. There are six municipalities and 86 *panchayats* in the State.

Ruler : Born 29th Vrischigam, 1039 M. E. His Highness Sri Kerala Varmah, Maharaja of Cochin ascended the throne on 13th April, 1941. His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

COOCH BEHAR

Cooch Behar is one of the two Bengal States under the Eastern States Agency. It has an area of 1,818 sq. miles, a population of 590,866, and an annual revenue of Rs. 36,33,000. The capital is also called Cooch Behar. In December 1936, the State was included in the Eastern States Agency, and is now in direct political relations with the Resident for the Eastern States. The ruling family belongs to the Kshatriya Varna caste. The hereditary titles of Maharaja and Bahadur were conferred on the Ruler of the State in 1884 and also the titles of His Highness and Bhup Bahadur, the latter being recognized as a family distinction. The first recipient of these appellations was Maharaja Nripendra Narayan, the grandfather of the present Ruler. The Maharajah enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns.

The rulers of Cooch Behar have been progressive in their outlook on administrative problems. The State possesses a first-grade college and a number of high and primary schools. In view of the general constitutional development in India as a whole His Highness the present Maharaja had been pleased to increase the number of non-official members of the Cooch Behar Legislative Council in order to insure a non-official majority. The State possesses its own railway.

Ruler : His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur was born on 15th December 1915. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th December 1922. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April 1936.

CUTCH

One of the major States in the Western States Agency, Cutch has an area of 8,249 sq. miles, a population of 514,307 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 28.4 lakhs. The capital of the State is Bhuj. The Ruler of the State enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns. In the administration of the State the Rajput nobles—the Bhayat—constitute an important element. They were granted a share in the territories of the Ruling Chief as provision for their maintenance and they in return are bound to supply troops in emergent circumstances.

Ruler : The present Ruler, H. H. Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khongarji, Savai Bahadur, born in 1866, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885. The same year he received the title of *Savai Bahadur*. Made a G. C. I. E. in 1887, and a G. C. S. I. in June 1917. The hereditary title of *Maharao* was conferred upon him in 1918 in recognition of his services in the Great War of 1914-18. A personal salute of 19 guns was also granted to him in January 1921. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference in London in June and July 1921, as a representative of India and attended the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1921 in a similar capacity.

DHAR

Dhar is a Malwa Agency State in Central India. Its area is 1,800 sq. miles, population 238,430 according to the census of 1931, and has an average revenue of Rs. 17.5 lakhs. The Ruler of Dhar has full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories. He has a permanent salute of 15 guns.

Ruler : The present Maharaja H. H. Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, born in 1920, was adopted by the Dowager Maharani on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness is still a minor and the administration is in the hands of a Council. His Highness has passed the Diploma Examination of the Daly College of Indore and undertook an educational tour to England and the Continent. He is now receiving administrative training in the State.

DHOLPUR

Dholpur, a State under the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, has an area of 1,178 sq. miles and a population of 254,986 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 15.5 lakhs. The rulers belong to the Deswali tribe of Jats. In 1808 under a treaty with the British Government, Gohad, where the ancestors of the

present rulers had formerly established themselves in 1449, was restored to the present ruling family. But in 1905, the territory was exchanged for the Parganas of Dholpur, Eari and Rajkhera which now form the existing State of Dholpur.

Ruler : The present Ruler, Lt.-Col. H. H. Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharajahdiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo, Maharaj Rana, born 25th Feb. 1898, succeeded to the *gaddi* on 29th March 1911 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October, 1913. His Highness was married to the daughter of Sardar Badrukan Jain. Created a K. C. S. I. on the 1st of Jan. 1918, a K. C. V. O. on the 17th March 1922 and a G. C. I. E. in 1931. A personal salute of 17 guns and the honorary rank of Major were conferred on His Highness on the 1st Jan. 1921. Promoted Lt.-Col. in October 1921.

FARIDKOT

Faridkot is one of the Punjab States, having an area of 696 sq. miles, a population of 164,364, according to the census of 1931, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 17 lakhs. The Rajahs of this State are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs. The ruling house was founded in the middle of the 17th century. The Ruler of the State enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns. A *Samad* conferring the power of capital sentence was granted on the Ruler in 1922, and took effect when the present Ruler was invested with ruling powers.

Ruler : The present Ruler, Lieut. H. H. Farzand-i-Sa'adat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Baus Raja Harindar Singh Bahadur, born 29th January 1915, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 23rd December 1918. During His Highness's minority the administration was vested first in a Regency Council. The minor Raja visited England in 1923. His Highness was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and then commenced his administrative training in the State. In Feb. 1933 His Highness married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagawant Singh, a *raia* of Bhareli, Ambala district. From July to December 1933, His Highness underwent military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse, and in the summer of 1934 in Simla under the Deputy Commissioner. His Highness holds the rank of Lieutenant in the Army, and was attached to the 1st. Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment in Waziristan for a short period in August 1937. A son and heir was born to His Highness on 22nd October, 1937.

GONDAL

A progressive Kathiawar State, Gondal has an area of 1,024 sq. miles, and a population of 205,846 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 50 lakhs. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,10,720 to the British Crown. Chief crops are grain, cotton and ground-nut and chief manufactures are linen, woollen and gold embroidery. There are no export or import duties in the State and primary education is free. Large sums have been spent by the State on irrigation and electrification. The State was a pioneer in introducing railway in Kathiawar. The Medical Department of the State is in the charge of Maharaj Kumar Bhupat Singhji M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. T. M., M. B., B. Ch. The capital of the State is Gondal, a fortified town.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Thakor Saheb Shree Bhagvat Sinjhjee, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. is a highly cultured prince. He is an M. D., LL. D., F. R. C. P.,

and F. R. S. (Edin.), D. C. L. (Oxford), M. R. I. (Great Britain), F. C. P. S. (Bombay) and a Fellow of the University of Bombay. Himself a scholar and author, he takes great interest in education and has built a large college on the boarding school system. He has established the first girls' high school in Kathiawar and has been first in India to introduce compulsory education for girls. He was the first to establish a travelling dispensary and an asylum for the maintenance of those who are physically unable to earn their living. His Highness is a pioneer in social reform, the first educationist Prince to introduce National Gujarati Reading Series and recipient of the Ayurvedic Medical Diploma of *Pranacharya*. He has during his *regime* abolished numerous taxes such as the customs and *octroi* duties and some 50 other taxes. He has also made all education, primary and secondary, free.

GWALIOR

Gwalior, a Central Indian State, west of U. P., has an area of 26,867 sq. miles and a population of 8,992,000 (1911 census). The average annual revenue is Rs. 2,62 lakhs. The Ruling House of Scindia was founded by Ranaji Scindia, a military officer under Chhatrapati Shahu whose military exploits in Delhi in 1736 earned him distinction. The treaty of Salbain in 1782 terminated hostilities between the British Government and Madhoji Scindia, the then ruling prince, whose sovereignty was recognized by the British. The succeeding chiefs were Daulat Rao (1794-1827), Jankoji Rao (1827-1843), Jayaji Rao (1843-1886), and Madho Rao (1886-1925). The present Ruler, Jivaji Rao, ascended the throne on 5th June 1925, as a minor. A Council of Regency administered the State during his minority. Jivaji Rao attained majority in 1936 and assumed full ruling powers.

H. H. the Maharaja is the administrative head, and is assisted by a Council of eight Ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. Constitutional changes towards improvement were introduced in 1937. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of nominated and elected members. The State Legislature consists of two houses, *Praja Sabha* (Lower House) and *Samant Sabha* (Upper House). Election is direct and freedom of speech is guaranteed. The State has its own army and postal system. A number of high schools, two colleges for boys and one for girls and also a school reserved for sons of nobles and aristocrats are maintained by the State.

Cotton mills, leather factory, tannery, pottery works and electric power houses are several of the State's industrial achievements. It has its own light railway. Rural reconstruction, proposal for a well-equipped female hospital, the Harsi reservoir, road construction, seaplane base at Madhab Sagar and an aerodrome at Maharajpur mark the progress made during recent years. The State has good motor roads.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaj Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-ush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohta-sham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj, Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat, George Jivaji Rao Scindia, Bahadur, Srinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darjat-i-Inglistan, (born 1916 and educated at Gwalior) ascended the *gaddi* in 1925. His Highness has received military training and is an Associate Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. His Highness is a progressive ruler, and under the leadership of His Highness the State is advancing in all directions. His Highness is a big game hunter and a fine tennis-player. His Highness

enjoys a salute of 21 guns. His Highness has placed all the resources of his State at the service of His Majesty in the present war.

HYDERABAD & BERAR

The State of Hyderabad and Berar, the largest Indian State, is bounded on the north-east by the Central Provinces, on the south-east by Madras Presidency and on the west by Bombay Presidency. It has an area of 82,698 sq. miles, a population of 16,184,000 (1941), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 9'15 crores.* By the treaty of 1936, the administration of Berar was retained under the C. P. Government, which undertook to pay an annual rent of Rs. 81 lakhs to the Nizam. The sovereignty of the Nizam in Berar and his right to hold durbars and confer titles were, however, fully recognized.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is the supreme authority, so far as internal administration is concerned. He is assisted by an Executive Council of seven members. There is a Legislative Council consisting of 20 members, 12 official, 6 non-official, and 2 extraordinary. The State is divided, for purposes of administration, into 2 divisions, 15 districts and 158 taluks. The State maintains an army of 18,076, including 7,787 regulars. It has its own postal service and its own gold, silver and paper currency. The Hyderabad rupee, Osmania sicca as it is called here, corresponds to '857 British Indian rupee. The revenue of the State, in its own currency, approximates Rs. 9 crores annually, derived from land (Rs. 3 crores), excise (Rs. 1'75 crores), customs (5% on all exports and imports—Rs. 1 crore), investments (Rs. '82 crores), railways (Rs. 1'22 crores) and Berar rent (Rs. '31 crores). A total reserve of Rs. 12 crores (sicca) has been built up from annual surplus revenue, under different heads.

There are 5,181 educational institutions, exclusive of colleges. The Osmania University, established in 1918, has 1,868 students and incurs an annual expenditure of Rs. 19½ lakhs (sicca). The subjects taught include arts, science, law, Muslim theology, medicine, engineering, and teacher's training, the medium of instruction being Urdu. The Nizam College is affiliated to the Madras University and uses English as the medium of instruction. There are 693 miles of broad gauge and 674 miles of metre gauge railways. The Railway Department has undertaken motor bus service in the city and suburbs. It is also in charge of aviation. There is an aero-club for training pilots and constructing aerodromes. Of the population 57% depend on agriculture. Of the total area 55% is under State administration, the rest being the personal estates of the Nizam, the *Jagirdars* and *Panyah* nobles. The chief crops are millets and rice. Gaorani cotton is an important agricultural product. There are 6 large cotton mills, besides local handloom industries, which supply almost half the total demand of the State. There are also good coal mines. There are tanneries, flour mills, a cement company with an output of 154,800 tons per annum, and a large sugar factory with productive capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

Ruler : His Exalted Highness Rustom-i-Dawran, Arastu-i-Zaman, Lieut.-Gen. Muzaffar-ul-Mulk wal-Mamalik, Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung Sipah Salar, Faithful Ally of the British Government, Nizamuddoula Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, G. B. E., G. C. S. I., (b. 1886, educated privately) succeeded to the throne in 1911. His Exalted Highness

* In Hyderabad sicca rupees.

is the premier ruling chief in India. It is the only State, which runs its paper currency. His Exalted Highness has subscribed most handsomely to the war funds and paid for an air squadron, which is rendering great service. His Exalted Highness's charities are considerable and are not limited to any caste or creed. He has in his service some of the best brains in India. His Exalted Highness enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The Nizam is considered as one of the richest men in the world.

IDAR

Idar, one of the Western India States, has an area of 1,669 sq. miles, a population of 262,660, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 21 lakhs. The ruling family belongs to the illustrious Rathor family. The State enjoys plenary powers. The capital is Hinnatnagar. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

Ruler : H. H. Maharajadhiraj Sri Himat Sinhji Dowlat Sinhji (born 1899) was educated at Ajmer and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 11th July 1931. As President of the State Council His Highness introduced many welcome reforms calculated to advance the moral and material progress of his subjects. He is a good horseman, a fine shot and a musician, and maintains a racing stable.

INDORE

Indore has an area of 9,902 sq. miles and a population of 13,25,000. The average annual revenue is Rs. 1'22 crores.

There is a State Cabinet, of which the Prime Minister is the President. Recent advances in social and political reforms include a State savings bank, uplift of the Harijans, life insurance schemes, compulsory primary education, expansion of rural education, water supply and drainage scheme for Indore City, fixing minimum marriage ages for boys at 18 and for girls at 14, passing of Nukta Act and Marriage Expenses Controlling Act, a Legislative Council of 50 members (34 elected and 16 nominated with special seats for Harijans and Labour), rural uplift work through special centres for which Rs. 1,00,000 are contributed annually, and housing scheme for poor workers. There are two first grade colleges, 10 high schools, 1 Sanskrit college and 682 middle and primary schools and 81 medical institutions. Twenty new primary schools are added every year. An institute of plant industry for improvement of cotton has been established and there are nine spinning and weaving mills.

There is a standing army of 2 battalions of infantry, 3 squadrons of cavalry and 2 corps of mule transport. There is the State-owned railway. The State possesses 691 miles of roads besides trunk roads.

Ruler : H. H. Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeswar Sawai Sri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, (b. 1908, educated in England) ascended the *gaddi* in 1926; married a daughter of the Chief of Kagal Junior and on her death, an English lady in 1938. His Highness is a good shikari and tennis-player. In 1932 His Highness was appointed a member of the Second Round Table Conference, and was made a G. C. I. E. in 1935. Next year His Highness inaugurated a Legislative Council with wide franchise representing diverse interests. At the outbreak of the present war, His Highness placed the entire resources of his State, the services of his troops and his personal

services at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and placed a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs at the disposal of the Viceroy and made a donation of £1,000 to the British Red Cross Fund.

JAIPUR

Jaipur, the fourth largest Indian State in Rajputana, has an area of 15,601 sq. miles and a population of 2,681,775. The average annual revenue is Rs. 1,45 lakhs. Mythologically Jaipur is identified with the kingdom of Birat in the Mahabharata. The history of the Ruling House dates back to the 9th century A. D. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore among the Rajputana States. The Public Works Department has many important works to its credit. A large water works scheme for Jaipur City was completed in 1931. As during the war of 1914-18, the Ruler of the State has offered his personal services and all the resources of the State to the Crown on the outbreak of the present war. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 and a local salute of 19 guns.

Ruler : Captain H. H. Sarmand-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Man Singhji Bahadur, succeeded to the *gaddi* on 7th September 1922. Born on 21st August, 1911, His Highness is the second son of the Thakur of Isarda and was adopted on the 24th March 1921 by the late Ruler. On the 30th of January 1924, His Highness married the sister of H. H. the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness underwent training at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1930, on his return to India, His Highness was invested with full ruling powers. Appointed Honorary Lieutenant in King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1931, His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on 1st January 1934, and was created a G. C. I. E. on 3rd June, 1935. He visited Europe in 1933, 1935, 1936 and 1937. His Highness married, for the second time, the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur on April 24, 1932.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost Indian State with an area of 84,471 sq. m. and a population of 3,945,000 (1941). Its average annual revenue is Rs. 2,56 lakhs. The State, formerly a part of the Moghul empire, became independent of Delhi in the middle of the 18th century. British connection with the State dates from the Sikh War when Gulab Singhji did great service to the British. As a reward he was granted the *masnad* of Kashmir and some other districts. Chief crops of the State are rice, maize, wheat, oil-seeds, barley, cotton, tobacco, saffron, walnut, almonds, beans, hops, pears and apples. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Vast mineral resources such as coal, bauxite, Fuller's earth, zinc, copper, slate, kaolin, lead, gold, sapphires, etc. are also to be found. Silk filature industry is the most important. Woollen shawls, carpets, and wood carving are important industries of the State and are famous all over the world. Advances in public work include telephone, electric power station, construction of an aerodrome, a flood spill channel and canals, irrigation canals, a bridge over the Chenab, which has the longest unsupported span in India. The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a branch of the N.-W. Railway is the only railway in the State. There are in all 1,492 educational institutions including two arts colleges. Education for boys has been made compulsory in municipal areas since 1929.

Recent reforms include a High Court of judicature and a board of judicial advisers with an advocate-general for advising the Ruler in civil and criminal appeals, the raising of the marriageable age for girls to 14 and of boys to 18, Agricultural Relief Regulation, freedom of Press, and introduction of the State Assembly. Further reforms ensuring an elected majority (40 in a House of 75) in the *Proja Sabha*, appointment of four non-official members as Under-Secretaries of the Ministers, and the power of voting of grants on votable items have been introduced in 1939. Srinagar is the capital and has a Visitors' Bureau for the convenience of tourists, attracted by the beauty spots of the State. Kashmir is one of the world famous tourists' resorts and attracts visitors from all parts of India and the world.

Ruler : Major-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur, nephew of the late Maharaja, was born in September 1895 and succeeded to *gaddi* on 23rd Sept. 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain and appointed K. C. I. E. in 1918, K. C. V. O. in 1922, G. C. I. E. in 1929, G. C. S. I. in 1938 and was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1926, appointed A. D. C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1931, and Major-General in 1935. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja on the 9th March 1931.

JODHPUR (MARWAR)

Jodhpur is one of the three principal States of Rajputana and the Maharaja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs.

Jodhpur is the first State in Rajputana in respect of area, income and administrative efficiency. It lies between 24°37' and 27°42' latitude north, and 73°5' and 75°22' longitude east. The area of the State is 86,071 sq. miles, and population 21,40,000. The average revenue is nearly Rs. 1'75 crores. The State extends from the Arravali Hills in the east to the Rann of Cutch in the west. The soil, climate and rainfall vary greatly and the area adjoining Arravali is more fertile, while the western part is really a part of the great Indian desert, the Thar. Rainfall is very scanty and precarious except in the Arravali region. The population is mainly supported by agriculture and pasture. The State produces large stock of grains and cereals. The cattle census of the State gives the following figures : cattle, 2,800,000 ; buffaloes, 300,000 ; sheep, 2,300,000 ; goats, 1,800,000 ; camels, 125,000 ; horses & ponies, 17,000. The quality of Jodhpur cattle is excellent. The Kankraj and Tharpakar cows are well-known as heavy milkers. Jodhpur exports wool (80,000 mds), cotton (65,000 mds), hides and skins (13,000 mds), bones (66,000 mds), oil-seeds (16,000 mds), and ghee (15,000 mds).

Jodhpur has its own railway system covering over 1,100 miles ; and also a modern railway workshop fitted with up-to-date machinery and equipment. One very big cotton ginning mill and pressing, spinning and weaving mills costing Rs. 80 lakhs of rupees is nearing completion. There are electric generating plants and workshops. There are several wool and cotton presses, about fifty cotton ginning or pressing factories, about 40 flour mills and about half-a-dozen oil mills. The cottage industry products consist of handloom blankets, woollen *namdas* for horses and camels, metal hollow-ware bottles for drinking water (Indian pattern), frying pans, tripods, cooking utensils, brass and iron, cutlery, saddlery and camel corps equipment, special lacquerware, embroidered shoes, coloured scarfs and silks, dyed and processed. Marwar is pretty rich in mineral wealth, having mines which yield goodly

quantities of wolfram, bentonite, gypsum, salt, saltpetre, mica, beryl, marble, felspar (out of which the famous Tajmahal was built), Fuller's earth, lime, *kankar*, lime-stone, and building stone. Jodhpur has large forest areas too ; the principal products being timber, fuel, grass (about 5 lakh mds. annually), bamboo, honey-wax, *anwal* (*Cassia Avericulata*), and charcoal.

His Highness the Maharaja is the administrative head and is assisted by a council of 6 Ministers and an advisory committee representing the Sardars. Village panchayets, a central advisory board of 36 members and district advisory boards are the recent advances towards democratization of the administration.

Ruler : Air Commodore His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Sarmand Raja-i-Hind Maharaja Dhiraja Sri Sir Umair Singhji Sahib Bahadur, son of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib, was born on 8th July, 1903 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness succeeded his elder brother in 1918 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1923. His Highness married the daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey Singhji Bhati of Umednagar in 1921 and has five sons and one daughter. The Maharaja is the recipient of the following : K. C. V. O. 1922, Hon. Lt.-Colonel 1933, K. C. S. I. 1925, G. C. I. E. 1930, G. C. S. I. 1936, Hon. Colonel 1936, Hon. A. D. C. to the King-Emperor 1937, Air Commodore 1939, and Hon. L.J. D. (Benares Hindu University, 1939). His Highness visited England in 1925, 1928, 1932 and 1937, the European continent in 1932, and East Africa in 1933 and 1935. His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and has carried out a number of reforms in the administration and has provided various works of public utility and development.

JUNAGADH

Junagadh, a maritime State in Kathiawar, has an area of 9,337 sq. miles and a population of 545,150, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 77 lakhs. The principal crops are cotton, *bayra*, *jowar*, wheat, rice, cereals, tobacco, cocoanuts, and sugarcane. Molasses, sugar candy, brassware, embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, dyeing, etc. are the principal industries. Stone, timbers and bamboos are other products. There is a State army with a sanctioned strength of 292. Administration is carried on with the help of a State Council. The capital is Junagadh, a very ancient and beautiful town with relics of antiquity dating as far back as the Buddhistic era of Emperor Asoka. There are fine modern buildings too. Extensive forests rich in timbers and other natural produces form valuable assets of the State.

Ruler : Capt. H. H. Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khanji III, K. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Nawab Sahib, (b. 1900, educated at Ajmer and in England) ascended the *gaddi* in 1911. His Highness is a scion of the Yusufzai Pathan clan, and is progressive in his administrative outlook, and the State has prospered during his rule.

KALAT

Kalat is the most prominent State under the Baluchistan Agency. The State has an area of 54,700 sq. miles and a population of 818,700 (1981 census), mostly Sunni Muhammadans. Its annual revenue is Rs. 15.2 lakhs. The Ruler is the Khan of Kalat, under whom there are several partially independent chiefs. The Khan is assisted in the administration by a *Wazir-i-Ajam*. The Khan's sovereignty is recognized by the British Government by

the treaty of 1876, the Khan agreeing to act in subordinate co-operation. Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad have been permanently leased out to the British Government, which also exercises jurisdiction over railways and the Bolan Pass and has constructed the Indo-European Telegraph Line, through the Khan's territories.

Ruler : Captain H. H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan of Kalat, was born in 1904 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in Sept. 1933. He was created G. C. I. E. in 1936. His Highness married in 1933 the daughter of Sardar Ali Jan, Muhammadzai of Kabul. Two sons were born of the marriage in 1934 and 1937 ; but both died in infancy. The Khan has three brothers.

KAPURTHALA

Kapurthala consists of 3 scattered pieces of territories in the Jullundur Doab in the Punjab. The rulers are Rajputs. The State has an area of 599 sq. miles and a population of 316,757 (1931 census), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 34 lakhs. Chief crops are wheat, maize, gram, cotton, and sugarcane. Dyeing is a famous industry in Sultanpur, while sugar factory, manufacture of agricultural implements and household interests, etc. are the chief industries of the State. Phagwara is the chief commercial town in the State. The State has an army of 2,000. Primary education is free. The State has a Legislative Assembly and a State Council. The capital is Kapurthala, which contains the Maharaja's palace and many important public buildings. The city has been electrified and has modern waterworks.

Ruler : H. H. Colonel Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-I'tiqad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., G. C. S. I., G. B. E., (born in 1872, and educated privately) is one of the chief Sikh ruling chiefs in India. His Highness was thrice delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva. He holds a large number of foreign decorations and rendered great services to the Crown during the last Great War. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in Nov. 1937. He enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and has placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Crown in the present war.

KASHMIR & JAMMU (See Jammu and Kashmir p. 208).

KHAIRPUR

A Muslim State in upper Sind with an area of 6,050 sq. miles and a population of 227,188, 82% being Muslim, mainly Sunnis. Khairpur has an average annual revenue of Rs 25 lakhs. Chief crops are grain and cotton. Chief industrial products are ghee, hide, tobacco, Fuller's earth, soda carb, wool, linen, silk and woollen manufactures, carpets, and pottery. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The rulers are Muslims belonging to the Shia sect and enjoy a salute of 17 guns inside and 15 guns outside the State. Administration is carried on with the help of a Minister.

Ruler : H. H. Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur (born in 1913 and educated at Ajmer) ascended the *gaddi* in 1935. The Ruler is a scion of Talpur Balochi family. The State was founded in the later part of 18th century. The Ruler is progressive.

KOLHAPUR

A Southern Indian State in the Deccan States Agency, Kolhapur has an area of 3,217 sq. miles and a population of 957,187. The average annual

revenue is Rs. 50 lakhs. The ruling house is believed to be descended from Sivaji, the founder of the Maharashtra empire. There are 9 feudatory Jagirs under the State. The treaty of 1872 guarantees protection by the British against foreign aggression. The chief crops are rice, *jwari*, sugarcane and tobacco. Principal manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen goods, sugar, hardware and pottery. The capital is Kolhapur City, a sacred city of the Hindus, called the Southern Benares. The city contains famous temples, hill forts and industrial and educational institutions.

Ruler : H. H. Protap Singh who has been adopted as the lawful Maharaja of Kolhapur in succession to H. H. Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj who died on November 26, 1941.

MANIPUR

A hilly State in Assam, with an area of 8,638 sq. miles and a population of 445,606, (58% Hindu and 35% animist), Manipur enjoys an average annual revenue of Rs. 9,62,000. The State made a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. Its independence was declared in 1862 after the first Burmese War. In 1891 the British intervened to place Kulachandradhaja Singh on the throne as Maharaja and this led to the murder of the Chief Commissioner and other officials. The State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was restored to the present Ruler. Rice is the principal crop. Extensive forests cover the mountains. Administration is carried on with the help of a Durbar consisting of a President and six members. About 80% of the area of the State is hilly and the only town is the capital of the State, Imphal.

The State's annual tribute to the British Government is Rs. 50,000. This sum had been temporarily reduced to Rs. 5,000 for 10 years after the Kuki Rebellion of 1917-19, but the full tribute was reimposed with effect from 1939-40.

The present Ruler's administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1918 waterworks were completed for Imphal. The Police and Judicial Departments have also been re-organized. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. A hydro-electric scheme for Imphal was completed in 1930. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1938-39 was Rs. 11,63,915, of which Rs. 5,49,952 was land revenue.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Budha Chandra Singh, born 1908, and educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur, succeeded to the *gaubli* on November 6, 1941 on the death of his father.

MAYURBHANJ

[Area : 4,228 sq. miles. Population : 8,89,603 according to the census of 1931. Income : Rs. 34 lakhs. Expenditure : 30 lakhs.]

Mayurbhanj lies between 21°17' and 22°34' north latitude and between 86°40' and 87°10' east longitude and is grouped in the Bengal States of the Eastern States Agency. Baripada is the capital of the State. Mayurbhanj is a very ancient State. The rulers are the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claim to belong to the Solar line. The State first came into contact with the British in 1761, when the East India Company took possession of Midnapur and the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with them. For services in connexion with the Great War of 1914-18, the late Maharaja was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

The chief exports of the State are iron ore, lac, timber, charcoal and other forest products, *tussore* textiles, paddy, rice, hide and other raw materials. The chief imports are manufactured goods and articles. The State is mainly an agricultural country, and as such, measures for extension of irrigation facilities receive special attention of the State authorities.

The State follows a steadily progressive policy in the matter of education. Primary education is imparted free. Schools are increasing from year to year and greater encouragement is being given to private schools. The State spends nearly two lakhs of rupees annually for the education of the people and awards liberal scholarships to deserving students for various branches of technical and vocational education. Literacy campaign forms an important programme of the State.

Installation of electricity and waterworks at the capital, telephonic communication all over the State, construction and remodelling of administrative buildings, reorganization of the High Court, establishment of the State Secretariat, improvement of the Press and publication of the State Gazette, two quarterly literary magazines, codification of laws of the State, opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank, inauguration of systematic geological and botanical surveys, opening of Development and Aviation departments, introduction of literacy measures, anti-leprosy campaign, etc., mark the progressive reign of the present Ruler. The Maharaja is the supreme authority of the State and the administration is carried on by the Dewan under his control. The administrative machinery is modelled generally on British Indian lines. For administration of justice there is a full-powered High Court which is independent of any executive control. With the intention of bringing the people into closer touch with the administration, the Maharaja has established 5 Praja Sabhas. These representative assemblies enable the members to focus local opinion on all matters of general welfare and as such are advisory bodies.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo, K. C. I. E. (born Feb. 18, 1901) was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Married on the 25th November, 1925, the daughter of Maharaj Kumar Sardar Singhji and grand-daughter of Late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, K. C. I. E. of Shahpura in Rajputana. Visited Europe in 1924, 1926 and 1936. Succeeded to the *gaddi* on 28th April, 1928 on the demise of his elder brother Lt. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj Deo. On 1st Jan. 1935, was created a K. C. I. E. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He is a great lover of art and architecture and is keen on aviation and maintains an aerodrome near the capital. The Maharaja has two sons born in 1929 and 1931 respectively and one daughter born in 1935. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon the then Ruler as a personal distinction in 1908 and made hereditary in 1940.

MORVI

It is a State in Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The total area of the State is about 1,072 sq. miles. The State has a district in Cutch, about 50 sq. miles in area. In 1931 the State had a population of 118,024. The annual gross revenue of the State is Rs. 60 lakhs. The State has a permanent salute of 11 guns.

Morvi State Railway, 188 miles in length, is owned by the State. Besides, there are 68 miles of State tramway. The State has its own postal system.

In about over 60% of the villages there are post-offices and over 40% of the villages are directly connected with the capital by telephone. The principal industries of the State are Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, the Parshuram Pottery Work Ltd., the Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshops, Electrical Power House, the New Lukhdhirji Spinning and Weaving Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works, the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory. Primary and secondary education is free throughout the State. The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Shree Lukhdhirji Bahadur, G. B. E., K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Morvi. Born : 1876. Ascended the *gaddi* : 1922. Educated privately in India and England.

MYSORE

The State of Mysore is encircled on all sides by the Madras Presidency, except on the north. It has an area of 29,483 sq. miles and a population of 71,81,982 according to the 1941 census. The State language is Kannada. Mysore has a very antiquated past associated with many ruling Hindu dynasties and the present dynasty came into power in the 14th century as a vassal of the Vijayanagar Empire, the downfall of which in the 16th century made it an independent principality. After the fall of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan by the end of the 18th century, the present ruling dynasty was restored by the British Government. From 1831 to 1881 the administration was taken up by the Central Government owing to local insurrections but the ruling dynasty was re-instated in 1881, by an instrument of transfer, which was replaced in 1913 by a treaty.

His Highness the Maharaja is the supreme authority in the State and is assisted by an Executive Council. The highest judicial tribunal is the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and three Judges. There is a Representative Assembly established in 1881. Representation of public grievances, consultation on matters of legislation and levying of new taxes, and criticism of budget and general administration are the privileges enjoyed by this body. There is a Legislative Council consisting of 20 official and 80 non-official members. Besides the privileges of interpellation, discussion on budget and administration, it has the power of voting on the demands for grants.

Under the new Constitution, which has come into effect since March 1941, the popular element in the Legislature has been enlarged and the powers of the Legislature have been widened. The new constitution also provides for the inclusion of two elected members of Legislature in the Ministry of the State. The Mysore Legislature is bicameral, the Lower House is at least five times the size of the Upper House and is mainly a representative body, while the Upper House is mainly a non-representative body. The present Ministry includes the Dewan, two official Ministers appointed by the Maharaja and two non-official Ministers selected from the Assembly or the Council. In Mysore every item of demand in the budget and salary of every officer are subject to the vote of the Legislature with the result that the Mysore Legislative Council enjoys a higher privilege than that of any other Indian State. The State of Mysore might be said to be the most progressive in the matter of industrial development. Gold and silver are largely

mined and the State usually gets more than Rs. 20 lakhs a year in the shape of royalty from gold mines. The geological surveys undertaken by the State established the presence of bauxite, asbestos, fuchsite quartzite, and quartzite. The State's electrical departments produced electrical power of the total value of about Rs. 78 lakhs in 1939-40. Substantial increases in recent years in the consumption of electrical power in the State indicate the revival of industrial and commercial activities.

The actual receipts for the year 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 417'98 lakhs against the budgeted estimate of Rs. 395'58 lakhs. The general commercial services materially contributed to the increased revenue. The expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 414'97 lakhs against Rs. 395'12 lakhs provided in the budget. Large increases in expenditure occurred under the heads medical charges and public works. The revenue account of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 3'01 lakhs against Rs. 46,000 originally anticipated.

The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 71,61,085. There was an increase in 1939-40 over the preceding year of 76 institutions—public and private—and their strength had risen by nearly 8,154 pupils. The total number of educational institutions now is 8,162 and the number of pupils is 869,462.

The State maintains an army of 1,898 at an annual expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs. The police administration costs Rs. 20,76,000.

Seventy-five per cent of population depend on agriculture for their living. The principal crops are *ragi*, rice, *jowar*, millets, gram, sugarcane, cotton, hemp, and mulberry. Sericulture is an important subsidiary industry. The State takes a real interest in the economic development of the people and there are Government Departments for industries, agriculture, etc. There is a silk weaving factory and dyeing and finishing works established by the Government. The manufacture of sandalwood oil on a commercial scale is also undertaken. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the second largest in the British Empire, is owned and run by the Government. The Mysore Paper Mills started by a joint stock company has been working. There are also several State-aided joint stock companies for manufacture of sugar, paper, chemicals, fertilizers, silk, tobacco and coffee curing, electrical goods, glass and vegetable oils. There are 24 large-scale industrial companies with a capital investment of 5 crores and a Trade Commissioner in London looks after these interests. Mysore and Bangalore have got waterworks and electric installations. Water-falls have been utilized for the development of electric power. Storage reservoirs have been constructed for electrical and irrigation purposes. The Irwin Canal for irrigation purposes led to the establishment of a sugar factory with a crushing capacity of 2,000 tons daily. There are 5,258 power installations, 41,222 lighting installations and 680 irrigation pumping installations; 172 towns and numerous villages have been electrified. There are 80 hospitals, one in each taluq, and 250 dispensaries outside the taluq headquarters. Rural medical practitioners are subsidized by the Government.

Ruler : His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, the only son of His late Highness Sri Kantiraja Narasimharaja Wadiyar, was born on the 18th July 1919. His early education was in a special Royal School, with Mr. J. T. Turner as his tutor. After passing the S. S. L. C. examination he read in an intermediate college along with his own subjects. After

passing the intermediate examination he studied history, politics, economics, the last subject with special reference to modern Indian and international problems. He was elected honorary President of the Historical Association of Maharaja's College and in his inaugural address, he foretold serious predicament in the Sino-Japanese relations. He took a lively interest in the activities of the new group of writers in Kannada and in the movement for the linguistic and cultural unification of Karnatak. A munificent contributor to public causes, the Ruler's memory of his student days is still enshrined in the Reading Room of the University Union, the modern equipment whereof would not have been possible without his handsome donations. A voracious reader, His Highness has a fine library of his own. The period of four years spent by His Highness as a student was the formative period in his life. During these years he was determined to arrive at a genuine understanding of those economic and political problems, which he eventually helped to solve. He studied all branches of State administration and toured extensively in the State. He married in May 1938 Princess Satya Premakumari, sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhar. He toured widely in the Far East in 1937 and accompanied his parents to Europe in 1939, but had to get back by air with his family in October 1939 owing to the outbreak of the war. He was installed on the throne with full ruling powers on 8th September 1940. An accomplished musician, a keen rider and sportsman, His Highness is fond of big game shooting. He combines in himself the diverse qualities of taste and culture, sense of balance and proportion and devotion to duty, qualities for which his uncle the late Maharaja was so celebrated.

NABHA

One of the Sikh States in the Punjab, Nabha has an area of 947 sq. miles, a population of 287,574 (1931 census), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 28·3 lakhs. Nabha is one of the Phulkian States. The ruling family belongs to the *Sidhu Jats* clan. H. H. Tikka Ripudaman Singh was formally installed as ruler on 28th December 1912. But in 1923 His Highness abdicated and took up his residence with his family in Dehra Dun. The State in his absence was administered by an official appointed by the Government of India. In February 1928, he was deposed and interned under Regulation III, 1818 at Kodaikanal. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Pratap Singh, the present Ruler. The principal crops of the State are gram, pulses, *bajra*, sugarcane, cotton, wheat, and barley. A portion of the State is irrigated by Sirhind Canal. The State has opened grain markets, and established banks near principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State are manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, cotton carpets, etc. There are some cotton ginning factories and cotton steam presses. The State is traversed by the N.-W. and the B. B. C. I. Railways.

Ruler : H. H. Farzand-i-Arjmand Aqidat-Paiwand-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur, (born 21st Sept. 1919) succeeded to the *gaddi* on 19th February 1928. The present Ruler is a minor and a Council of Regency is now administering the State on his behalf. His Highness visited England in 1932 and in 1934 and took military training in Badingham College in 1934-38 and then entered Sandhurst.

NAWANAGAR

A Rajput State in Western India, Nawanagar has an area of 3,791 sq. miles and a population of 409,199. The average annual revenue is Rs. 97 lakhs. The capital is Jamnagar and the Ruler is the Jamsaheb. Chief crops are grain, cotton, and oil-seeds. There is a small pearl fishery off the coast. There is a State-owned railway and a State army. Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan, a Military Secretary, a Home Member and a Personal Assistant.

Ruler : Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., born on the 18th September 1895, succeeded to *gaddi* on the 2nd April 1933. His Highness belongs to the famous Jadeja clan, from which the rulers of Cutch also trace their descent. He received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, entered the training school for Indian Cadets at Indore in 1918, and received His Majesty's Commission on the 1st December 1919. He served with the 5th Battalion, Rajputana Rifles (Napier), and saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1920, and with the Wazir Force from January 1922 to 1924. His Highness resigned his Commission in 1931. He was made a K. C. S. I. on the 3rd June 1935. He was appointed Major in the Army in 1936, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1936. He was appointed an Honorary *Aide-de-Camp* to King Edward VIII in 1936, and to H. M. King George VI in 1937.

PATIALA

Patiala, the premier Sikh State in the Punjab, comprises scattered districts and a portion of the Simla Hills and portions adjoining Jaipur and Alwar. The State has an area of 5,942 sq. miles, and a population of 1,625,520. The average annual revenue is Rs. 142 lakhs. The principal crops are barley, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, and tobacco. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Ancient relics of historic interest are to be found at Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, and Narnamul. There are 188 miles of State-owned railway besides other Indian railways, traversing the State. Primary education is compulsory and free. There is a first grade college. The State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809, and since then the rulers have been faithful allies of the British Crown.

Ruler : Captain H. H. Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra' Maharajadhiraja Rajeswar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Yadavindra Singhji, Mahindar Bahadur Bhattikul Bhusan, LL. D. was born on 7th January 1913 and was privately educated. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* in 1938. As an all-round sportsman, His Highness enjoys all-India and even international fame. His Highness has already made his mark as a progressive ruler. He has introduced many reforms of far-reaching character. The opening of the departments of rural uplift and improvement of the medical and public health departments, the introduction of travelling dispensaries, the abolition of many 'Birs', the remission of arrears of land revenue—all these are the achievements of His present Highness. On the outbreak of the present war, His Highness placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Crown and issued a special appeal to the Sikh community in India for securing early victory to Britain.

PATNA STATE

"Patna is a very ancient State and its various architectural ruins bear mute testimony to its ancient grandeur and civilisation. In the hoary past this State was the seat of the well known Koshala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Aira dynasty. In the times of the Moghul Emperors as well as during the ascendancy of the Marhattas, the State maintained its independence and sovereignty. It was taken under British protection in 1803 and has ever since been extremely loyal to the British Crown. The Maharajas of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of *Maharaja*. Its great services in the Great War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government, when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on the Maharaja. Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern States Agency and has an area of 2511 sq. miles and a population of 6,32,221 souls according to the Census of 1941. It lies between North Lat. 20°9' and 21°4' and East Long. 82°41' and 83°40'. It is a very well-governed and progressive State possessing various good educational and industrial institutions, dairy and agricultural farms and other nation-building institutions. There are also fully equipped hospitals for both sexes, an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute, a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital."

Ruler : Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, born 30th March, 1912, and succeeded to the *gaddi* by adoption, on 16th January, 1924.

PORBANDAR

Porbandar, a maritime State in Western India, has an area of 612·25 sq. miles and a population of 115,673, according to the census of 1931. The average annual revenue is Rs. 25 lakhs. The Maharaja belongs to the Jethwa Rajputs, who claim descent from Hanuman. The State's history dates back to 900 A. D., when it was established near Morvi. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek, where country craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain tides. The creek is now being deepened. The important minerals of the State are lime stone and salt. There are at Porbandar a cement factory, a spinning and weaving mill, and a match factory. There is a State-owned railway.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Natvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja Rana Sahab, was born on June 30, 1901, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on December 10, 1903. He was invested with full ruling powers on January 26, 1920. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1929. In recognition of services rendered in connexion with the Great War, the title of Maharaja was recognized as a hereditary distinction and the salute* was permanently raised to 13 guns.

PUDUKKOTTAI

Pudukkottai, a Madras State is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad. The country is mostly plain, broken by a few hills. The area of the State is 1,179 sq. miles and the population, according to the 1931 census, is 400,694. The average annual revenue is Rs. 19·5 lakhs. The State may be said to have been founded in 1636 by Raghunatha Raya Tondaiman. The Rulers of the State belong to the non-Brahmin caste known as Kallars. In the 18th century the Tondaimans rendered useful service to the British in their fight with the French around Trichinopoly and in their wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, as also in the Poligar wars. The

present Ruler being a minor, the administration is carried on by an administrator. A Legislative council, first constituted in 1924, is at present composed of 50 members, of whom 35 are elected and 15 nominated by the Durbar. Ten of the nominated members are officials, one of whom is a woman.

Ruler : H. H. Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur (b. June 28, 1922) succeeded to the *gaddi* on May 28, 1928, on the death of the late Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman. His Highness was installed as Raja on the 19th November 1928. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns.

RAJKOT

Rajkot, one of the Western India States, has an area of 282 sq. miles, a population of 75,540, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 18'6 lakhs. The Ruler of the Rajkot State is descended from the same stem as the Jam of Nawanagar. Jadeja Shri Vibhoji was the founder of this house. Rajkot town is a trade emporium, and is known for its various industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the W. I. S. Agency and is served by three important railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College, men's and women's training colleges, three high schools and a separate girls' high school.

Ruler : H. H. Thakore Saheb Shree Pradumnasinhji, the present Ruler of Rajkot, was born on 24th February 1913. He took his primary education at Panchgini and afterwards was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he was awarded a gold medal for his good conduct. He studied up to the final diploma class. He is very good at sports, specially at cricket and polo. He has led the Halar Cricket Club for many years. He has travelled all over India. He is very sober and cool-minded. He is recognized as the Ruler of Rajkot with full powers and a salute of nine guns. He is taking a very keen interest in the administration of his State. He was married to Kunverishree Narendrakunverba Saheb of Agiyali (Bhavnagar).

RAJPIPLA

Rajpipla, the premier State in Gujarat, lies between 21°23' and 21°59' north latitude and 73°5' and 74°0' east longitude. The greater portion of the valley lies between the Nervada and Tapti. The area of the State is 1,517 sq. miles, of which 650 sq. miles are covered with rich forests. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 2,06,085. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 25 lakhs. The State is intercepted by hills, which are the continuation of the Satpura Range. The highest peak, the Rajpipla Hill, is nearly 8,000 ft. above the sea level. Rajpipla is essentially an agricultural country. The soil is normally fertile. The principal agricultural produces are cotton, *jowar*, rice, *bajra*, *til* and other food-grains. Cotton is the most important crop of the State. Rajpipla cotton is in great demand in Ahmedabad and Bombay mills for its superior qualities. The total area under cotton cultivation is now 146,604 acres. The total annual output is roughly 48,000 bales of pressed cotton of 410 lbs. each. The estimated value of cotton produced in a good year is above Rs. 50 lakhs.

Forestry is a valuable asset to the State. Various minerals, such as marble, iron ore, red and yellow ochre, fire and pottery clays, cement, calcium and gypsum are also found in the state. The Rajpipla State Railway,

which is 40 miles in length, connects the capital of the State with Ankleshwar, a station on the B. B. C. I. Railway. The State is traversed all over by a network of metalled and unmetalled roads. Notable achievements in road construction are the construction of a hill road to the famous shrine of Sulpan, another road to Mal Samot, two villages situated 2,500 feet above the sea level. There are great potentialities for hydro-electric schemes in the State and surveys have already been made and schemes are under serious consideration. The State has recently turned its attention to cattle breeding.

Ruler : H. H. Maharaja Shree Vijaysinhji, K. C. S. I. was born on January 30, 1890, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father on September 26, 1915. Educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, even as a boy, His Highness showed great skill as a sportsman, and later on won international fame by his success on the English Turf, including the winning of the Derby in 1934. He has travelled extensively in Europe and America and given the full benefit of his up-to-date knowledge and experience to his subjects by introduction of reforms in his State, wherever possible. He has brought into being a Legislative Council in the state in order to enable his people to participate in the administration and policy of the State. His Highness has made primary education free in the State and has provided for cheap secondary and higher education. He has made endowments for the benefit of widows and has encouraged trade and industry by the introduction of various liberal economic measures.

RAMPUR

Rampur, a U. P. State, has an area of 893 sq. miles and a population of 464,919, according to the census of 1931. The average annual revenue is Rs. 52 lakhs. The Rampur court was a great patron of arts and learning and the Rampur Oriental Library contains many collections of precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul miniatures. Administration is carried on with the help of a State Council consisting of the Chief Minister and three other Ministers. There is a Legislative Committee consisting of eight official and six non-official members. The Committee has been reconstituted as from 1940 with wider powers and more members and there is now a non-official majority. The various departments of administration are under experienced civil officers, assisted by statutory advisory boards with non-official members.

State holdings in investments amount to Rs. 1,55,13,570 with annual addition of Rs. 2,00,000. State services are guided on the principles followed by the Government of India, and there are grades, pensions, provident fund, and T. A. and leave rules. There is a High Court consisting of a chief justice and two puisne judges. Education is free and there is provision for female education and training of teachers. Hospital arrangements with up-to-date surgical departments in each tahsil, maternity and child welfare centres deserve mention. The agricultural department encourages cultivation in scientific methods. Sugar factories, textile and match factories are some of the State's industrial ventures. There is a cottage industry institute for imparting training in various cottage industries. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

Ruler : Captain H. H. Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhillis-ud-Daulah, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra Nawab Sir Saiyid

Mahomed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid-i-Jang, K. C. S. I., D. Litt., LL. D. was born on 17th November 1906 and educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His Highness is a Captain in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, a pro-Chancellor of Aligarh University, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. His Highness is a progressive and popular ruler and has already earned the esteem of his people.

REWA

Rewa is an Indore Agency State of Central India and has an area of 13,000 sq. miles, a population of 1,587,445 according to the 1931 census and an average annual revenue of Rs. 48 lakhs. The capital of the State is Rewa. The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A Government of India Press communique issued at New Delhi on February 17, 1942 suspended His Highness from the *gaddi* and appointed a Political officer to take temporary charge of the state until enquiries have been made about the alleged offences of His Highness.

Ruler : H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur (born on March 9, 1909), succeeded his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I. on the 31st October 1918, and according to local history, is the 84th of his line. He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 25th June 1919. His Highness contracted a second marriage in February 1925 with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Ruler of Kishangarh. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 31st October 1922, made a K. C. S. I. on the 1st January 1927, and a G. C. I. E. on the 1st January 1931. The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

SANGLI

Sangli belongs to the Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency and has an area of 1,186 sq. miles and a population of 253,442, according to 1931 census. The State has an average annual revenue of Rs. 16 lakhs. The ruler enjoys the hereditary title of Raja and enjoys a State salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. The Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan States.

Ruler : Captain H. H. Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan was born on 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 15th June, 1908. In recognition of his services during the War of 1914-18 His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on 1st January 1918. The honorary ranks of Lieutenant and Captain were granted in October 1910 and in May 1938 respectively. He was made a K. C. I. E. in 1928. His Highness was honorary *Aide-de-Camp* to the Governor of Bombay from 1924 to 1927. In December 1927 His Highness received the distinction of a personal salute of 11 guns. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on 1st June 1932. His Highness has always taken a keen interest in the administration of his State, and has introduced several reforms. He was a member of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference in 1930 and also of the Federal Structure Committee in 1931.

SIKKIM

Sikkim, a small hilly state at the foot of the Kanchanjunga, between Nepal and Bhutan, has an area of 2,818 sq. miles and a population of 122,000 acc. to 1941 census. Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese are the principal inhabitants of the State and the prevailing religions are Hinduism and Buddhism. The average annual revenue is Rs. 5,20,422. There are many trade routes through this State to Tibet. Maize and rice are the principal crops. Trade with British India has increased to Rs. 40.50 lakhs. The capital of the State is Gangtok. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenue of the State have increased greatly.

Ruler : H. H. Sir Tashi Namgyal, was born in 1893 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal, and he was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. In October of the same year he married Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Rakashar Depon, a General in the Tibetan Army. He was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). For services in connexion with the War the Maharaja was appointed a C. I. E. on the 1st January 1919, and was promoted to be a K. O. I. E. on the 1st January 1923 and appointed K. C. S. I. on the 8th June 1939. On the outbreak of the present war the Maharaja again placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty.

TONK

Tonk, one of the Rajputana States, has an area of 2,553 sq. miles, a population of 817,860 according to the 1931 census and an average annual revenue of Rs. 22.6 lakhs. The State is administered by His Highness the Nawab Bahadur with the help of a State Council, which has recently been re-organized and reformed. A State Assembly of 27 members with representatives of rural and urban area has been introduced. Education is free in the State. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

Ruler : H. H. Said-ud-Daulah-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Wazir Sir Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlat-i-Jang, G. C. I. E. was born in 1879 and was educated privately. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* on 28th June 1930. The Ruler is a scion of the Afghan family of the Buner tribes, which go by the name of Salarzie. His Highness possesses erudition in Arabic and Persian.

TRAVANCORE

Area : 7,624.84 sq. miles. *Total population* : 60,70,790, according to the census of 1941. Average density of population is 668 per sq. mile and normal rainfall 89 inches *per annum*. *Total population of the capital city of Trivandrum* : 128,480. *Education* : According to the census of 1941, the number of literates per 100 of the population is 47.7. For males the percentage of literacy is 58.5 and for females 36.7. *Revenue* : Rs. 285.40 lakhs. *Commerce* : *Imports*—Rice, paddy, piecegoods, machinery, hardware, oilman-stores, cement, metals, manufactured goods, tobacco, salt, etc. *Exports*—Cair yarn, mats, matting, fibre, rope, tea, cocoanut oil, rubber, pepper, copra, oil-cake, ginger, prawn, fish, timber, ilmenite, monazite, zircon,

palmyra fibre, cocoanut shell, charcoal, etc. *Industries* : Coir mats, mattings, yarn, rugs, etc., rubber goods, piecegoods, sugar, cashewnut, etc.

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the district of Coimbatore, on the east by the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely, and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. It is one of the most picturesque portions of India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast forests.

Various cottage industries such as cotton weaving, coir making, wood carving, ivory carving and lace making are carried on in the State. The State has almost inexhaustible supplies of timber, not only teak, blackwood, ebony, sandalwood and other valuable woods, but also soft wood and reeds suitable for making paper, cardboard and artificial silk. The mineral possibilities, too, are great. Apart from the immense deposits of mineral sands such as ilmenite, monazite, etc., there are abundant deposits of graphite and kaolin of exceptional quality.

Travancore, the most literate State in India, has an area of 7,625 sq. miles and a population of 60,70,790. It has a revenue of Rs. 285'4 lakhs and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 8 lakhs to the British Government. The State now stands in the forefront of educated India, according to the present census, as referred to previously.

Rice and cocoanut are the principal agricultural produce besides pepper, jack-fruit, sugarcane, and tapoica, rubber and tea. Cotton weaving and matting are the chief industries. The State is much advanced in social, religious, political, educational and industrial reforms.

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration. His Highness the present Maharaja has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House, but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. In November 1936 His Highness promulgated the epoch-making proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus, including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. By another proclamation in November 1937, a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established. The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalizing the transport system of the State, and have established the Travancore Credit Bank for granting long-term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State, the Government have embarked upon a programme of industrialization.

Among the first fruits of the State's policy of industrialization may be mentioned the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme, the Ceramic Factory at Kundara and the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. The last mentioned is a company incorporated in Travancore and is manufacturing, besides sugar, 260 varieties of pharmaceutical products such as liniments, liquid extracts, liquors, pulves, spirits, syrups, and specialities including caffeine, aspirin, aspirin and lysol. The Rubber Factory at Trivandrum has been

re-opened ; and by entering into an agreement with the Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd. an aluminium factory is being constructed at Alwaye, an enterprise full of great possibilities for the future.

The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation. Among the notable legislative measures recently introduced are the Debt Relief Act, which is designed to alleviate the burden of debt and is wider in scope and application than similar enactments elsewhere, and the Trivandrum City Municipal Act, which makes provision for the better management of the municipal affairs of the city through a corporation.

Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is a terminus of the South Indian Railway. The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport. There exists also a weekly air-mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum. This has been extended to Trichinopoly, which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail Route.

Salute : 19 guns (permanent) and 21 guns.

Ruler : His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G. C. I. E., D. Litt., Maharaja of Travancore, born 7th November 1912. Ascended the *musnad* on 1st September 1924. Invested with ruling powers on 6th November 1931. Was educated privately. Has travelled extensively in India, Europe, Ceylon and Dutch East Indies. His Highness is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces, Honorary Colonel of the 12th Malabar Battalion and the Founder and Chancellor of the Travancore University. The Andhra University has conferred the honorary degree of D. Litt. on H. H. the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani. The Benares University has conferred the honorary degree of D. Litt. on Her Highness the Maharani. His Highness' benefactions include large sums of money for earthquake relief, for fight against tuberculosis and similar purposes, and annual donations to several philanthropic and scientific bodies. Amongst his other charitable works is the establishment of a home for the destitute and the infirm. He founded an art gallery at the capital in addition to the one he maintains in the Palace. His Highness' hobbies are tennis, photography and riding.

Heir-Apparent : His Highness Martanda Varma Elaya Raja. *Heir-Presumptive* : His Highness Prince Avittam Thirunal.

TRIPURA

The State lies on the southern part of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It is a hilly country, the height varying from 100 to 3,000 feet. The area of the State is 4,116 sq. miles and the population is 382,450 according to the 1931 census. The adjoining British districts of Tripura, which once formed parts of the independent kingdom of Tripura, are now held by the State as zemindary. The population of the State which is increasing rapidly was 382,450 in 1931, and it is estimated that the population will exceed 5,00,000 at the 1941 census. Hindus constitute about 70% of the population, Muhammadans 26%, Buddhists 8%, the rest are Christians. Bengali is the court language, spoken by the majority of the people, though only 43% use it as their mother tongue.

The Ruling family, which is perhaps one of the oldest in the world, belongs to Chandravansi Kshatriyas. They were never subjugated by the Moghuls. The family is exceedingly well-connected with distinguished and ruling families in eastern, western, northern and central India. The present Ruler is the 184th in descent. The family uses *Barman* or *Varma* as surnames, and is renowned for their patronage of art and literature from times immemorial. The Rajas of Tripura are descendants of King Druhya of the Lunar race. Their present title *Barman* means "armour" a term applicable to all Kshatriyas—and their family name was *Pha* up to 1279 A. D., when Tugral, the then Governor of Bengal, conferred on them the appellation of *Manikya* (a jewel), which was formally recognized by the Government of India in 1919.

Tripura holds a position quite unique among Indian States. There is no written treaty with the Paramount Power, the relations being mainly governed by recognized usages and customs. The succession is hereditary. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. There are organized courts including a High Court with a sessions division empowered to inflict capital punishment. The Administration is carried on through the Mantri Parishad, Council of five Ministers. There are eight divisions administered by Divisional Officers with assistants. There is a regular Police Force. The State has a Military Force, part of which forms units of the Indian State Forces. There are seven High English schools, and over 150 other schools, which include M. E., L. V., and primary schools in the State. Within the last ten years the increase in the number of students is 83% and in every jail there is arrangement of education for convicts. Compulsory free primary education was introduced in 1932 within Agartala Municipality. Medical aid is free and treatment of leprosy, antirabic and X-ray have been introduced. There is a State Bank and other institutions, such as Associated Bank of Tripura Limited, The Tripura Modern Bank Ltd., Girish Bank Ltd., and The Eastern Continental Bank Ltd. There is a dividend-paying match factory named Maharaja Match Factory Ltd., at Agartala. The main agricultural produces are rice, jute, sugarcane, cotton and oil-seeds, etc.

Tea industry made remarkable progress within the last 20 years. There are 52 tea gardens in the State. Home-spun cotton fabrics are of exquisite designs. Mineral products have recently been investigated. There is definite evidence of large petroleum reservoirs in the State, and permission has been granted to Messrs. Burma Oil Co. to take up the works. There are also large deposits of kaolin and fire-clay, and iron ores and bauxite have been found. Agartala, capital town, contains the Ujjayanta Palace, a masterpiece of architectural design with Moghul garden in the front, containing various valuable and rare paintings, armours, carpets, shawls, and ivory. Malancha Abas on the hills is a summer residence. Temple of "Fourteen Gods", the presiding deity, is famous.

The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 23 lakhs, exclusive of zemindary income. Under the present Ruler, the State has undergone all round improvement. The Maharaja is a great lover of books and a great architect and educationist. Free primary education was introduced in the State. Of the great innovations which have taken place in recent years the following may be mentioned : 1. Establishment of banks and banking system ; 2. Encouragement of industries such as tea, match and sugar ; 3. Geological, metallurgical, and topographical surveys and researches ; 4. Improve-

ment of the municipal system ; 5. Constitutional reforms in the shape of wider franchise to the people ; 6. Colonization in Kamalpur division ; 7. Electrification of Agartala ; 8. Construction of thousands of tubewells, tanks and *bunds* ; 9. Remodelling of Agartala city on modern lines.

Ruler : Captain H. H. Bisam-Samar-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha-Srijukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, was born on August 29, 1903 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on August 13, 1923 and was invested with full ruling powers on August 18, 1927 at the age of 19. He had early education under guardian tutors and had a course of military training with the 8th Gurkha Rifles in 1929. In the same year the Maharaja married the 6th daughter of the Late Maharaja of Balrampur (U. P.), and after her death in 1930 he married the first Maharajkumari Saheba of Panna in 1931. His Highness extensively travelled throughout the world ; while in America the Maharaja was given a magnificent welcome. His Highness was made a K. C. S. I. in 1935, appointed a Captain in the British Army in 1939 and a Colonel of the 5th Urban Battalion, Bengal. His Highness is the elected President of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States Agency and also a member of the Standing Committee of Rulers, Chamber of Princes. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Royal Central Asian Society, and the only living Indian Ruler elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of London.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)

The history of Mewar dates back to the 7th century A. D. and is replete with stories of Rajput chivalry and glory. Its chief city is Udaipur. The State has an area of 12,941 sq. miles, a population of 16,11,373, according to the census of 1931, and has an average annual revenue of Rs. 52.6 lakhs (Chittori rupees), equivalent to Rs. 21 lakhs in British Indian currency. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 19 guns, and a local salute of 21 guns. The capital city is Udaipur, which contains the Maharana's palaces on the summit of a low ridge. To the north and south of the ridge, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful lake known as Pichola Lake in the middle of which there are two island palaces. The archaeological remains in the State are numerous. The administration of the State is carried on under the supervision of H. H. the Maharana, assisted by a Prime Minister and three Ministers.

Ruler : Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, was born on the 22nd of February 1884 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 24th May 1930. Was created a K. C. I. E. on the 3rd June 1919, and a G. C. S. I. on the 1st January 1931. Made Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 4th August 1939. A permanent local salute of 21 guns was sanctioned on the 1st Jan. 1921. His Highness married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, who died in June 1910. He married in February 1911 the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in Jaipur State. His third marriage took place on the 17th Jan. 1928 with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State. Maharaj Kumar Bhagwat Singh, son of Maharaj Partab Singh, who was born on 20th June 1921, has been adopted as heir-apparent.

NATIONAL INCOMES IN 1936

<i>Country</i>		<i>1936</i> <i>000,000,000's omitted</i>
U. S. A.	...	63'5 (Dollar)
U. K.	...	4'9 (Pound)
France	...	189 (Franc)
Germany	...	62'6 (Mark)
Sweden	...	5'6 (Kroner)
Japan	...	13'1 (Yen)
U. S. S. R.	...	83'1 (Rouble)
INDIA* (1941)	...	39 (Rupee)

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

FRENCH POSSESSIONS : French Possessions in India have a total area of 196 sq. miles with a population of 300,359. They are principally five—Pondicherry, Karikal, Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanaon, known as *dependances*. Pondicherry, founded in 1674 by the French, is the seat of the Governor of French India. It has a romantic history. Originally French, it came under the Dutch in 1693 and then reverted to the French in 1699. The English became its master in 1761 and throughout the later part of the eighteenth and the earlier part of the nineteenth centuries, there was a tussle between the French and the English over it, until the treaties of 1814-15 finally placed it under the French. These possessions were represented in the French Parliament at Paris by a Senator and a Deputy, but after the collapse of the French in the present war, there has been naturally a change in the usual order. The five *dependances* are divided into 17 communes and there is an elective General Council. The present *Governor* is H. E. Monsieur Louis Bovin. The revenue (local) in 1938 was Rs. 3,397,099 and the expenditure was also the same. Paddy, rice, manioc and groundnuts are grown. Pondicherry has three cotton mills and Chandernagore one jute mill. (See also Pondicherry and Karikal, under PORTS). Government maintain about 70 primary schools and 3 colleges. There are about 15,000 pupils, studying in these, and about 400 teachers.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS : Portuguese Possessions in India have a total area of 1,587 sq. miles with a population of 601,000. These consist of Goa, Daman and Diu. These are under the Metropolis and their budgets are to be approved by the Minister for the Colonies. They are not permitted to float loans. There is a Governor-General. The present *Governor-General* is H. E. Colonel Jose Ricardo Pereira Cabral. The revenue (estimated) in 1939 was 61,605,866 escudos and expenditure was also the same. There are more than 500 salt works employing about 2,000 men. The production in 1938 was about 18,000 tons. Exports are cocoanuts, fish, spices, caju-nuts, salt and copper. Some maganese deposits have been discovered and these are being mined.

* India's per capita income on the basis of 1941 census population is taken as Rs. 75 per annum.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan

Afghanistan lies to the north-west of India. The area is 250,000 sq. miles and the population about ten million.

Government : The Government is a constitutional monarchy. The Parliament, which comprises the King, a Senate and a National Assembly, exercises the supreme legislative power. Loe Jirgeh (Grand Assembly) is called sometimes by the King for deciding major questions. The Senate has 45 members, nominated by the King. The National Assembly has 109 elected members. There are five major provinces : Kabul, Mazar, Kandahar, Herat and Kataghan-Budakhshan, and four minor provinces : Simat-i-Mashriqi, Simat-i-Junubi, Farah and Maimana. They are ruled by Governors.

The King (formerly called Amir) is Muhammad Zahir Shah (b. 1914), who succeeded Muhammad Nadir Shah, assassinated in 1933.

The revenue is estimated to be about 150 million in Afghani Rupees. Although the country is rocky and unfit for successful agriculture, irrigation has been helpful in the production of fruits, vegetables and cereals. Fruits are a sort of staple food to the majority of its people and fat-tailed sheep is the source of principal meat. The grease from its tail is used as butter, and wool and skin as warm clothes. Exports are lambskin, cotton, hardware, live animals, leather, silver treasure and sugar. Copper, lead and iron are extracted from many parts in northern Afghanistan. Poor quality coal, crude petroleum, gold, lapis lazuli are some of the minor industries. Factories, owned by the State, work in wool, furniture, matches, buttons, leather and boots. Arms and ammunition, and other requirements for the Army are manufactured in "Machine-khuna".

The country possesses five wireless stations, telephones and telegraphs. But there are neither railways nor navigable rivers. Transport is generally on camels or ponies. There is some motor traffic. There is free elementary and secondary education. There are some technical, arts, commercial and military schools. The University of Kabul was founded in 1932.

Burma*

Burma may conveniently be considered as one natural division. It is severely separated from the main sub-continent of India by natural barriers of sea and mountains. The natural environment of Burma, and the religion, manners and customs of the Burmese people strikingly differ from those of the inhabitants of the main land of India. Burma is bounded on the north by Assam and China ; on the east by Chinese territory, Annam and Thailand ; on the south by Thailand ; The Bay of Bengal forms the western boundary, except at the north-west corner, where Burma touches the Indian States of Tripura and Manipur. The two principal rivers are the Irrawady and the Salwin. The former, which is navigable for a distance of about 900 miles, traverses the valley of Arakan and Pegu Yoma, and spreads itself into a gigantic delta, and finds an outlet in the Bay of Bengal. The Salwin flows

* Nearly the whole of Burma is now under Japanese occupation and the Government of Burma has been shifted to Simla.

into the Gulf of Martaban. The coast line of the province is much indented and is studded with islands.

Area and Population : The area is 261,610 sq. miles ; Burma proper covering 192,158 sq. miles, the Shan States 62,635 sq. miles and unadministered territory 7,117 sq. miles. The population (1941) was 16,823,798.

Government : Burma was separated from India in April 1937 and is now governed according to the Government of Burma Act, 1935. The Governor, the Chief Executive, has a Council of Ministers not exceeding 10 in number, and he may appoint Counsellors, upto 3 in number, to assist him in some of his functions. The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The former consists of 36 members of whom 18 are elected by the House of Representatives and 18 appointed by the Governor. The latter consists of 132 members elected on the basis of franchise.

The Governor is Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith.

Finance . The revenue receipts estimated were Rs. 15,43,28,000 in 1939-40 and the expenditure Rs. 15,42,07,799.

Industry and Commerce : Agriculture supports nearly 75% of the population. The area cropped is 16½ million acres, 1½ million of which is cropped more than once. Forests are a very important industry. The output of teak in 1938-39 was 413,668 tons. Other important industries are tin, wolfram and petroleum. The output of wolfram in 1938 was 3,849 tons ; that of tin in 1938 was 4,519 tons. The total output of petroleum in Burma during 1938 was nearly 264 million gallons. Silver, gold, lead, zinc, copper and nickel speiss are also extracted. Some precious stones, e.g. rubies, Burmese jadeite also form a minor industry. Of 1,077 factories in Burma, more than half are engaged in milling rice, about one-seventh are saw-mills, the rest are engineering works, cotton ginning mills, etc. A revival of late has taken place in hand silk-weaving. Lacquer-work of Pagan is an important indigenous industry. The seaborne foreign trade of Burma totalled Rs. 69.28 crores in 1938-39. Export trade value was Rs. 48.52 crores for the period, rice accounting for Rs. 20.69 crores.

Communications : The Burma Railways measure 2,059 miles. Length of metalled roads is 3,760 miles and that of the unmetalled 6,770. The Irrawady affords the most natural facility for communication. The Irrawady Flotilla Company manages a good river service.

Education : The most notable feature of education in Burma is its indigenous *hpoongyi-huang*, which means a monastery school and almost every village has one of this. The Burma boy, as matter of religion, has to attend this school, as he has to shave his head and wear yellow robe. The three R's are taught in the schools. The teaching University of Rangoon was constituted in 1920 with two arts colleges. The Medical College was opened in 1929 and the Teachers' Training College in 1931. There is an Agricultural College at Mandalay, a Forest School at Pyinmana, a Technical College and a Veterinary College at Insein. In 1938-39 the number of pupils attending recognized schools and colleges was 611,938 and that in unrecognized ones was 213,294. Higher education is controlled by the University ; English and A. V. Schools by the Education Department, which works under the Minister of Education, assisted by the Director of Public Instruction. The percentage of literate people in Burma is very high compared to that in British India.

Burma States

I. *The Shan States comprise* : A. Two isolated States in Naga Hills district : (1) *Hsawnghsup*—area 529 sq. miles and population 7,239. (2) *Singhaling Hkamti*—area 983 sq. miles and population 2,157. B. *The Hkamti Long States*—seven petty village communities under separate chiefs in the Myitkyina dist., total area 200 sq. miles, and population 5,349. C. *The Northern Shan States*—seven States, area 20,156 sq. miles and population 689,877. Headquarters, Lashio—terminus of the Myohang-Lashio branch of the Burma Rly. and connected by motor roads with Mandalay and China. D. *The Southern Shan States*—28 states, area 96,157 sq. miles and population 927,094. The population chiefly consists of the Shans belonging to *Tai-Chinese* family, remainder belonging to the *Austro-Asiatic* class of the Austric family or to the Karen family. Chief religions are Buddhism and Animism.

Rice, pulses, maize, wheat, cotton, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples are the principal crops. Mineral resources are plentiful and still unexplored. Burma Corporation Ltd. have been granted right of exploring zinc, copper, lead and silver. Chinese settlers in the Northern States have found cattle, pony and mule breeding a profitable concern.

II. *The Karenian States* : Karenian States consisting at present of 3 States with a total area of 4,280 sq. miles and a population of 70,498 outside British Burma and not subject to laws of the Shan States and British Burma are under a Political Officer subordinate to the Superintendent, Southern Shan States. The chiefs enjoy rights over the mines and forests.

Ceylon

Area and Population : The island of Ceylon, which has an area of 25,332 sq. miles and an estimated population of 5,780,000 in 1937, lies to the south of India and just opposite the southernmost point of the peninsula.

Government : The British established their supremacy in Ceylon only in 1796, when the foreign settlements of the island came under the Madras Presidency. Ceylon was made a Crown Colony separate from India in 1802, and is now under a Governor. He is assisted by the State Council, consisting of 50 elected members, and 8 nominated unofficial members. There are seven Ministers and 3 Officers of State, all of whom are members of the Council. The island is divided into nine provinces (Western, Central, Southern, Northern, Eastern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva and Saburagamuwa) for administrative purposes. The present *Governor* is Sir Andrew Caldecott, K. C. M. G., C. B. E.

Finance : The revenue in 1939-40 was £8,232,307 and the expenditure was £8,576,911.

Industry and Commerce : Principal agricultural produce is paddy, but there are other grains as well. Cacao, tea, coconut and rubber are extensively cultivated. Principal exports are cacao, cinnamon, coir, copra, coconuts, coconut oil, tea, plumbago, rubber, etc.; imports being cotton manufactures, rice and paddy, coal and coke, spirits, sugar, manures, buttons and specie. In 1938, the imports amounted to £15,751,658 and the exports to £18,995,552. The Department of Commerce and Industries is trying for industrial development of the island. The 1938 figure of factories and mills

working tea and rubber was 2,150. There are also factories working cocoanuts and fibres, oils, cardamom, cinnamon, etc.

Communication : In 1938, entries of shipping were 12,261,326 and clearances 12,123,097 tons. There are about a thousand miles of railways in the small island and usual postal and telegraphic advantages.

Education : There is free education in Sinhalese and Tamil Schools of which the number was about 5,540 in 1938. There are about 500 bilingual English Schools, 12 Government English Schools and a number of aided English Schools, where education is charged for. A University College was founded in 1921.

French Indo-China*

Area and Population : Lying to the south-east of Burma and marching for hundred of miles with the Shan States, French Indo-China has an area of about 286,000 sq. miles and a population of 23,853,300.

Government : The administration is under a Governor-General helped by his Secretary-General. There are five States, the Colony of Cochin-China, and the Protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos besides Kwang Chuan. Each has its Resident-Superior at its head. The French Colony of Cochin-China is ruled directly by a Governor. The Grand Council for Economic Affairs and Government Council look after the affairs of Indo-China. The present Governor General is Admiral Decoux.

Industry and Commerce : The major industry is agriculture, rice being an important merchandise. There are fisheries, mining and manufactures. Sugar, tea and maize are some of the exports.

Communications : The railways have a length of 2,093 miles, and the mileage of roads is about 11,000. Colonial routes measure about 5,500 miles.

Finance : The revenue and expenditure for the common budget in 1939 were 107,638,180 piastres each.

Education : There are practically two systems of education, one meant for the French children and the other for the natives. The native system has about 7,000 primary and elementary Schools, 18 higher elementary Schools and 4 secondary Schools. A University is founded in 1917 at Hanoi.

The Malaya States (Federated)†

Area and Population : The approximate areas are : Perak (including Dindings), 7,890 sq. miles ; Selangor, 3,160 sq. miles ; Negi Sembilan, 2,580 sq. miles ; Pahang, 13,820 sq. miles ; total 27,540 sq. miles.

Industry and Commerce : Principal produces are rubber, cocoanuts, rice, and palm oil. Gold, tin, tungsten and coal are mined. Timbers form a principal item of commerce. Chief imports are motor spirit, cotton yarn, and manufactures, milk, machinery, etc., exports being para rubber, tin, and tin ore, copra, palm oil, canned pineapples, wood and timber.

Government : These States were under British Protection and the Governor of the Straits Settlements was the High Commissioner, who was assisted by a

* At present the country is under Japanese military control.

† The States are now under Japanese occupation.

Federal Secretary. The Federal Council comprised twelve official and eleven unofficial members, nominated by the High Commissioner, who was its President. The States have their own Councils, presided over by their Rulers who are named below :—*Perak* : H. H. Paduka Sri Sultan Abdul Aziz al'Muktassim Bit'lah Shah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. ; *Selangor* : H. H. Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Sha, K.C.M.G. ; *Negi Sembilan* : H. H. Tuanku Abdulrahman, K.C.M.G. ; *Pahang* : H. H. Al Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayat-uddin Al-Muad-dzam Shah, K. C. M. G.

Finance : The revenue in 1938 was £7,356,197 (Straits Settlements Dollars fixed at 2s. 4d. or 60 dollars=£7) and expenditure £11,851,474.

The Malay States (Unfederated) *

These States comprise Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu ; the areas respectively being 7,930 ; 3,660 ; 910 ; 5,750 and 5,050 sq. miles. The population of Johore (1938) was 709,870 ; Kedah—481,242 ; Perlis—55,446 ; Kelantan—399,399 ; and Trengganu—201,870. The Sultan of Johore enjoys his right by direct treaty with Great Britain from 1885, amended in 1912. He is advised by a British Officer, and helped by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of official and non-official members in his administration of the State. Suzerainty of other four States vested originally in Siam (now Thailand), but was transferred to Great Britain in 1910. The rulers were advised by British Officers and helped by State Councils. These are named below :—Johore : H. H. Sir Ibrahim, G. C. M. G., G. B. E. , Kedah : H. H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K. C. M. G. ; Perlis : Tuan Syed Alwi, K. B. E., C. M. G. ; Kelantan : H. H. Sultan Sir Ismail Ibni Almarhum Sultan Mohamed, IV, K. C. M. G. ; and Trengganu : H. H. Sir Sulaiman Badaru'l-alam Shah, K. C. M. G.

Finance : Johore (38)—revenue, £2,090,910 ; expenditure, £2,199,527. Kedah (38-39)—revenue, £758,197 ; expenditure, £80,484. Perlis (38-39)—revenue, 747,756 dollars ; expenditure, 700,190 dollars. Kelantan (38)—revenue, £365,637 ; expenditure, £350,121. Trengganu (38)—revenue, 2,427,004 dollars ; expenditure, 2,360,447 dollars.

The Straits Settlements †

Area and Population : The area of this Crown colony, comprising the settlements of Singapore (including the Cocos Island and Christmas Island), Penang (including Province Wellesley), Malacca and Labuan, is 1,359 sq. miles. The population (1931) was 1,114,015.

Government : It was administered by a Governor, helped by an Executive Council, consisting of the General Officer Commanding of Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, three official and three non-official members. There was a Legislative Council, composed of the G. O. C., twelve official and thirteen non-official (nominated 11, 2 elected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang) members. The Governor presided over this Council.

* The States are now under Japanese occupation.

† The Settlements are now under Japanese occupation.

The Governor was Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, G. C. M. G., O. B. E. (1934).

Finance : The revenue estimated for 1940 was £4,375,482 and the expenditure £5,273,867,

Nepal

Area and Population : The independent Kingdom of Nepal lies to the north of Bihar and United Provinces. The area is about 54,000 sq. miles and the population about 5,600,000.* The country is famous for numerous beauty spots and relics of ancient Hindu and Buddhist religion and culture.

Government : The Government is a modified form of aristocracy. The Prime Minister is the supreme authority since 1867. This office is always to be occupied by one from the ruling family, and usually by the seniormost member of the family. The British and Nepalese Governments acknowledge one another as independent. The Treaty of Sagauli of 1815 inter alia created the Office of a British Envoy in the court of Nepal, who is now the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (called so since May 1934).

The present Prime Minister is His Highness Maharaja Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana (b. 1875) holding office since 1932.

Industry and Commerce : Rice, wheat and maize are the chief crops in the lowlands and there is supposed to be some mineral wealth, which has not yet been prospected. Cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulses, rice and other grains, clarified butter, saltpetre, timber, tobacco, spices and oil-seeds form chief exports, imports being cotton and woollen piecegoods, silk, raw cotton, twist and yarn, iron and copper ware, petroleum, leather, brass, drugs and dyes, sugar, tobacco, salt, spices, sheep, goats and cattle.

Finance : The revenue is about two crores of rupees annually.

Communications : Nepal saw its first railway in 1927, when the narrow-gauge railway from Raxaul on the B. & N. W. Rly. to Amlekhganj, a distance of 25 miles, was constructed. There is a ropeway of about the same distance for carrying goods. There are telephone lines. A second railway links up Jayanagar on B. & N. W. Rly. and Janakpur.

Army : Nepal has a standing army of 45,000 soldiers and as a faithful ally of the British Government Nepal supplies Gurkha soldiers in considerable numbers.

Thailand (Siam)

Area and Population : The area is 200,148 sq. miles including 45,000 sq. miles in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated population in 1938 was 14,976,000.

Industry and Commerce : The chief produce is rice and 18.05 per cent of the occupied persons were engaged in agriculture in 1929, 1.10 per cent in fishery and 2.19 in industry. Teak is an important industry. Cassiterite (tin ore), wolfram, scheelite, antimony, rubies, sapphires, silver, zinc,

The estimated population of to-day exceeds 7,000,000.

manganese, molybdenum, coal, copper, gold, iron, lead, zircons are mined. The chief imports are cotton goods, gunny bags, food-stuffs, metal manufactures, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, mineral oils, machinery, alcoholic beverages; chief exports being rice, tin and tin ore, rubber, teak, button and coir. Foreign trade in 1938-39 amounted to £11,784,611 (imports) and £18,588,826 (exports).

Communications : Thailand's figures in 1939 of vessels were 14 of 9,186 tons, of railways in 1937 were 1,925 miles open and 112 miles under construction. A line connects it with the Federated Malaya States line. In 1938-39, 888 vessels of 1,265,887 tons entered and 887 of 1,265,356 tons cleared the port of Bangkok.

Education : Elementary education is compulsory and free. The number of Government Schools in 1938 was 313 with 46,259 boys and 39,518 girls; that of primary Schools 8,937 with 621,288 boys and 568,393 girls; that of Municipal schools 142 with 16,595 boys and 12,568 girls. Besides, there are a number of private and missionary schools. There are two Universities, the Chulalankarana (established in 1917) and the University of Moral and Political Sciences (in 1934).

Government : The present ruler is King Ananda Mahidol (b. 1925) who is a minor. A Regency performs the duty of the Crown. The Prime Minister is Luang Bipul Songgram. The Constitution of the country is monarchical.

The King in his exercise of legislative authority is assisted by the Assembly of the People's Representatives and in his executive authority by the State Council. One-half of the Assembly members is elected and the other half nominated by the King. An election on the basis of general franchise will come about from 1942. The existing regime is a military dictatorship. The State Council is entrusted with the duty of the Government. There are a President of the State Council, and Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance, Agriculture, Public Instruction, Justice and Economic Affairs. There are 70 Changwads or provinces, controlled by Commissioners, placed under the Minister of the Interior.

The average annual revenue of the kingdom is £11 millions.

Tibet

Area and Population : The area is 463,202 sq. miles. The population is estimated between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000.

Industry and Commerce : There is considerable trade with China. Some cultivation is found of barley and cereals. Fruits are produced. Weaving and knitting are common. Gold, borax and salt are mined. Tibet is approached from India either through Siliguri or Almora and some trade between the two countries exists in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles of communication.

Government : There are some Chinese officials, but the administration practically rests with the Tibetans, of whom the head is Dalai Lama. He has a Minister appointed from among the Chief Tibetan Lamas (Silon). The Silon commands a grand council (Kashag) of four members (Kalans).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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Toogood, Lieut.-Colonel C. G., C. I. E., D. S. O., Military Secretary.

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Elphinstone, Captain The Hon. A. C. V., The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Carter, Captain P. G., Royal Armoured Corps.

Henderson, Captain W. B., Royal Marines.

Ednam, Captain, The Viscount, Royal Armoured Corps.

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Secretariat of the Governor-General

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Hodson, H. V., Reforms Commissioner.

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Rangnekar, Sir S., Officer on Special Duty.

Dain, Sir John Rutherford, C. I. E., I. C. S., Officer on Special Duty.

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Jawada, S. A., Deputy Principal Information Officer.

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Chaudhuri, P. C., I.C.S., Deputy Controller of Broadcasting.

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Watt, Lt. Commdr. W. H., O. B. E.,
R. N. R. (Retd.), Officiating Director
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Posts and Telegraphs Department

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Edmunds, P. J., M. A., B. Sc., Chief
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Kothavala, Khan Bahadur S. R.,
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Sankara Aiyer, T. S., C. I. E., Finan-
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Muzaffar Hussain, Khan Bahadur,
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Wagstaff, Colonel H. W., Member,
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Raper, Sir J. H. F., Kt., Member,
Transportation.

Swain, L. H., Director, Civil Engi-
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Puri, I. S., Director of Railway
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Branch Secretariat

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Tara Chand, Deputy Director, Co-
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 Pakrasi, K. C., B. Sc., F. C. S. (Lond.),
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 Latif, S. C., B.A. (Cantab), Controller
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 Rahman, Dr. Sir A. Fazlur, B. A.,
 (Oxon.), LL.D., Member (Proceeding
 on leave preparatory to retirement
 from the 8th May 1942).
 Sanjiva Row, K., M. A., C. I. E.,
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 Smith, W. R. G., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law,
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Rahman, L. Col. M.A., I.M.S. (Retd.).
 Member (took over charge on the
 8th May 1942).

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Gwyer, The Honourable Sir Maurice
 Linfood, K. C. B., K. C. S. I.

Judges

Varadachariar, The Hon. Mr. Justice
 Srinivasa, Kt.
 Zafrulla Khan, The Hon. Justice Sir
 Muhammad, K. C. S. I. (On deputa-
 tion).
 Beaumont, The Hon. Mr. Justice
 John William Fisher, Kt. (Acting
 Judge).

EDUCATION IN INDIA

Education in India might be placed under four divisions representing four main stages of education :

(A) *Primary education* is imparted by lower primary and upper primary schools. The number of primary schools in British India was 189,601 in 1937-38 and the number of scholars was 10,510,358. According to the census of 1931, only 8 per cent of the people of this country are literate.* The problem of primary education is, therefore, a national problem of the highest importance. In some of the big cities in India arrangements have been made for imparting free primary education, but none of the local Governments have as yet been able to provide for compulsory primary education for boys and girls of school-going ages. Many of the Indian States have stolen a march over Indian provinces in the matter of free primary education and the percentages of literate people in Travancore, Baroda and Mysore are higher than in any British province. India has the largest number of illiterates ; and the savage and aboriginal races excepted, the Indians are the most illiterate people in the world (see p. 86 for Literacy Statistics of Certain Countries of the World).

(B) In *secondary education* the position is not so gloomy. Compared to the literacy percentage, the number of secondary schools and scholars is fairly large. In 1937-38 there were 13,305 secondary schools in British India with 2,992,888 scholars.

(C) *Undergraduate education* is imparted by colleges, of which the number in 1937-38 was 279 and the number of scholars 101,182. Most of these colleges are either affiliated to or are constituent colleges of some Universities. In some provinces, as in U. P., Intermediate colleges are affiliated to Board of Studies for Intermediate and Secondary Education.

* For persons aged 5 and over.

(D) *Post-graduate education* is imparted mostly by the post-graduate classes of the Indian Universities, though there are in some provinces, as in Bihar and Orissa, colleges which hold post-graduate classes side by side with undergraduate classes.

Education in India seems to be top-heavy. Comparatively speaking more money is spent on higher education and secondary education than on primary education.*

Having regard to the fact that the number of scholars in primary schools is many hundred times that of the number of scholars in colleges, one must say that education in India is sadly top-heavy. Regard must at the same time be had to the fact that the existing accommodation for primary education in India is meagre, and if the country has to take its place among the progressive countries of the world, a quick, decisive and an all-comprehensive programme of a drive against illiteracy must be taken up and should be considered as one of the emergency measures for the nation. As is well known, an illiterate country is a hotbed of all kinds of economic, social and political evils, and education of the masses should, therefore, form the background of any other measure or measures for the uplift of the nation as a whole.

Since 1920 increasing facilities have been made available for professional and technical training in all the provinces of British India. This has mainly been due to the fact that during the Great War of 1914-18 and after, there has been marked progress in industrial development in this country with the result that increasing numbers of students seek accommodation in technical and professional schools. In 1937-38 there were 74 technical and professional colleges and 5,940 technical and professional schools. These figures include law and educational colleges and schools.

University Education in India

Eighteen fifty-seven is an important landmark in the educational history of modern India. It was in this year that the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded, consequent upon the Despatch of Sir Charles Wood (1854). This Despatch, among other things, contained an outline of a University system of education in India. These three Universities were soon followed by two others : first, the Punjab University in 1882 and second, the Allahabad University in 1887. It was in 1882 that Sir William Hunter's Commission recommended the withdrawing of higher education from the control of Government and stimulating private enterprise. The next mileposts in the history of Indian Universities were the Universities Commission of 1902, followed by the Universities Act of 1904. This Act tightened up, on the one hand, the Government control over the Universities, and on the other the University control over schools and colleges. It also permitted the Universities to take up direct teaching function. This was the beginning of the present post-graduate departments in the Universities. Before this, the Universities were only examining and affiliating bodies. It was under the act of 1904 that the Calcutta University established its now famous teaching departments. In the next few years following

* See Supplementary Statistical Tables.

1904, the Imperial Government made large Imperial grants for the Universities. These, over and above the private endowments, which were not rare, helped the Universities to build up college departments for Master-ship courses, also research libraries and laboratories, etc., as specified in the Act of 1904.

Next came the important resolution of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy in 1918. Among other things, the resolution pleaded for the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type. Two distinct, but belonging to one type, Universities came into the field very soon. In 1916, the foundations of the Benares Hindu University were laid upon the earlier structure of the Central Hindu College of Mrs. Annie Besant at Benares, and in 1920, those of the Aligarh Muslim University were laid upon that of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College of Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh. All the older Universities were born under official auspices, but these two were created out of private efforts, though helped by the Government. The aim of the Hindu University was declared to be the preservation of "the best thought of the culture of the Hindus and all that was good and great in the ancient civilization of India." The Muslim University also struck a like note. The Osmania University of Hyderabad, founded in 1918, had stolen a march over this by employing Urdu, as the medium of instruction, in all teaching of the University in non-language subjects. It is still acting up to its tradition, even in such technical subjects as medicine and engineering.

The first State University in India is the University of Mysore established in 1916, and the latest the University of Travancore, established in 1937. An alphabetical list follows of other Universities in India with their years of foundation: Agra University—1927; Andhra University—1981; Annamalai University—1929; Dacca University—1921; Delhi University—1922; Lucknow University—1920; Nagpur University—1923; Patna University—1917; and Rangoon University—1920.

The history of Universities in India is incomplete without a reference to the *Calcutta University Commission*, which sat from 1917 to 1919, and was presided over by Sir Michael Sadler. Peculiarly enough, the University, with which its name is appended, is perhaps until now the least benefited by its recommendations. The University of Dacca may be said to be a direct fruit of this Commission, although the movement for a separate University for Eastern Bengal dates as far back as 1912. The Sadler Commission strongly advocated the cause of the unitary University (as opposed to a federal or affiliating University), as also the teaching and residential type. The University at Dacca is all this. The Sadler Commission had recommended that Universities should be relieved of their intermediate work and concentrate more upon teaching and diffusion of higher learning. The Universities in the United Provinces have been modelled accordingly, except in the case of Aligarh and Benares. In U. P. intermediate education has been separated from Universities and placed under a Board. But even the older Universities, those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Punjab, could not remain aloof from this new influence, and in all of them improvements along the line have been attempted. The constitution of Allahabad was changed in 1922 and since 1927, the year when the University of Agra came into existence, it is working as a unitary type. The Bombay University has been reorganized by means of the Act of 1904. The Madras University Act of 1923, and also the Act XII of 1929 testify that the old Madras University is evolving in

these new lines. The University of Punjab also has had to undergo a scrutiny by the Punjab University Enquiry Committee (1952-53).

The generous donations made by many and the magnificent sum of Rs. 20 lakhs, recently donated by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, out of which the Annamalai University has been started at Chidambaram (Annamalainagar), show that Universities in India are one of those western institutions, which have stirred Indian imagination and have grown strong roots there. The need for co-ordination in the work of the Universities in India had been a long-felt want and, that the Inter-University Board (Lucknow) established since 1926 has been working in this line, is a happy sign.

Short accounts of different Universities in India follow :

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

AGRA UNIVERSITY : Founded on the 1st of July, 1927, it is an affiliating type. Seventeen colleges enjoy its affiliation. The numbers of students of the affiliated colleges in 1938-39 were, Arts and Science 3,091 ; Law 780 ; B. Com. 339 ; B. Sc. (Ag.) 86 ; total 4,246. The University is maintained by : (a) Government grant, and (b) income from fees. The income (during the financial year) was Rs. 1,64,669 including Rs. 38,700, Government grant, and Rs. 1,25,969, other sources ; expenditure being Rs. 1,73,360. *Officers :* *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Maurice G. Hallet, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S. ; *Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. Prafullachandra Basu, M. A., Ph. D., B. L.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY : Founded in December, 1920, it is a residential and teaching type. Number of students in the University under the different Faculties in 1940 was : Post Graduate M. A., M. Sc., LL. B. and B. Th. (Final and Previous) 562 ; B. A. and B. Sc. (Pass and Hon.) 497, including 10 girls ; B. T. 65 including 6 girls ; I. A., I. Sc. 550, making a total of 1,674. Income in 1939-40 was Rs. 9,18,776, and expenditure Rs. 9,51,612. *Officers :* *Chancellor*, H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. *Pro-Chancellor*, H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal. *Vice-Chancellor*, Vacant. *Pro-Vice-Chancellor*, Mr. A. B. A. Haleem, B. A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. *Proctor*, Mr. S. M. Shafi, B. A. (Alld.), B. Sc. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY : Founded in 1857, it was mainly an examining University until 1914, but was reorganized as unitary, teaching and residential in 1922. The control of its fourteen associated colleges was transferred to the Agra University in July 1927. At present there are only three institutions, associated with the University. Number of students in 1938-39 was : Arts, 1,325 ; Science, 481 ; Commerce, 103 ; Law (excluding those who read M. A. and Law together), 808. Total 2,217. Income receipts in 1938-39 were Rs. 11,86,900 ; expenditure, Rs. 11,71,118. *Officers :* *Chancellor*, H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Maurice G. Hallet, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S. *Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Amaranatha Jha, M. A., F. R. S. I.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY : Founded in 1926, it is an affiliating University with its own Honours College of Arts and Commerce, opened on 1st July, 1931 and associated Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology, opened on 4th July, 1932. There are altogether 21 colleges under this University. Number of students in 1939 was as follows : University Colleges, 214 ; First Grade Colleges, 2,485 ; Second Grade Colleges, 1,090 ;

Professional Colleges, 399; Colleges for Oriental Studies, 269. The University depends on Government grants for routine expenditure. The Maharaja Sahab of Jeypore contributes Rs. one lakh for the maintenance of the Science College. *Officers*: *Chancellor*, H. E. The Hon. Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, G. C. I. E., M. C., Governor of Madras. *Pro-Chancellor*, Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Dr. Vikrama Deo Varma, of Jeypore (Orissa). *Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, M. A. (Cantab.), M. L. C.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY: Founded in July, 1929, it is the first unitary, teaching and residential University in South India. The University grants in Arts B. A. (Pass and Hons.), M. A. and M. Litt.; in Science B. Sc. (Pass and Hons.), M. A. and M. Sc.; and in Oriental Studies M. O. L., Vidwan, Siromani and Sangita Bhushana. *Officers*: *Chancellor*, H. E. The Governor of Madras; *Vice-Chancellor*, The Hon'ble Sir K. V. Reddi, Kt.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY: Founded in 1916, it is a teaching and residential University with twelve constituent colleges, of Arts, of Science, of Technology, of Theology, of Oriental Learning; Ayurvedic College, Engineering College, Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Women's College, Teachers' Training College, Law College, and Institute of Agriculture Research. Its School Board manages three schools. The University grants special diplomas in oriental subjects and studies, particularly in Sanskrit. The total number of students on March 31, 1939 was 3,380, of whom 166 were women. Income as estimated for 1937-38 was Rs. 16,00,000, and expenditure as estimated was also the same. *Officers*: *Lord Rector*, H. E. The Viceroy of India; *Visitor*, H. E. the Governor of U. P.; *Chancellor*, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner; *Pro-Chancellors*, H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj Dr. Sir Kameshwar Sing Bahadur, of Darbhanga; *Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M. A., D. Litt., LL. D., F. B. A.; *Pro-Vice-Chancellor*, Raja Jwala Prasad, B. A., C. E., M. I. E. (Ind.).

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY: One of the first three Universities in India, created as early as 1857, it originally limited its function to examining of candidates and arranging for the courses leading up to the degrees only. It was in 1914 that post-graduate work came to function. In essentials, even now, the University is an affiliating one, but a Department of Economics and Sociology has been provided for teaching and guiding research. A Department of Chemical Technology has also been inaugurated since August 1, 1934. Besides these two University institutions, its number of affiliated colleges is 42; 23 for Arts and Science combined, 1 for Science, 2 for Commerce, 4 for Education, 1 for Agriculture, 2 for Medical, 2 for Engineering and 7 for Law. Total number of students reading various subjects in all the colleges was 18,198 in 1936-37. The budget expenditure estimated in 1939-40 was Rs. 12,71,353. *Officers*: *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G. C. I. E., D. C. *Vice-Chancellor*, R. P. Masani, M. A.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY: Founded on the 24th of January, 1857 in pursuance of the Despatch, sent by the court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in July, 1854, the University's original model was "the form, government and regulations of the University of London,...but as necessity arose", it "changed and adopted them to the requirements of its own students." Initially a mere examining body, it began under Section 8 of Act VIII of 1904 to evolve and is yet evolving in multifarious ways, "which tend to the promotion of study and research." The Post-Graduate Department of the University is conducted by two Councils, the Council of Post-Graduate

Teaching in Arts, and the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science. The subjects taught are Sanskrit, Islamic Studies, Mediaeval and Modern Indian History, Philosophy, English, Economics, Indian Languages, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Fine Arts, Physics, Applied Physics, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Zoology, Psychology, Anthropology, Bio-Chemistry and Hygiene and Public Health. Number of Post-Graduate students in 1938-39 was 1,258 Arts and 258 Science. There are altogether 78 affiliated colleges. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir John Herbert, G. C. I. E. *Vice-Chancellor*, The Hon'ble Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, M. D., M. R. C. P., F. R. C. S.

DACCA UNIVERSITY : Created in July, 1921, the University is unitary, teaching being centrally organized. There are three residential units in Halls, controlled by Provosts. Subjects taught are : English, Arabic and Islamic Studies, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit, Bengali, Philosophy, History, Economics, Political Science, Commerce, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Colloid Chemistry, Education and Law. Students in 1939 were, I B. A., 277 ; II B. A., 278 ; III B. A., 78 ; I M. A., 109 ; II M. A., 131 ; I B. Com., 72 ; II B. Com., 71 ; I B. Sc., 105 ; II B. Sc., 130 ; III B. Sc., 31 ; I M. Sc., 20 ; II M. Sc., 45 ; I Law, 45 ; II Law, 20 ; III Law, 19 ; Research Students, 20 ; B. T., 97. Total (excluding B. T.), 1,471. Estimated revenue receipts and expenditure for 1939-40 were Rs. 9,82,500 and Rs. 9,94,310 respectively. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir John Arthur Herbert, Governor of Bengal ; *Vice-Chancellor*, S. M. Hassain, M. A., D. Phil. (Oxon).

DELHI UNIVERSITY : Consequent upon the Delhi University Act (Act VIII of 1922), this University was brought into being in the month of May same year. Three existing colleges of Delhi : St. Stephen's, Hindu and Ramjas were recognized and the teachers of these institutions became the teachers of the University. The original idea was to create a unitary, teaching and residential University, but it can hardly be called so in its present form with as many as seven constituent colleges. Numbers of students in 1938 were M. A., 116 ; B. A. (Pass and Hons.), and B. Sc., 817 ; Intermediate, 1,592 ; Total 2,525 and Law 84. Estimated income and expenditure for 1939-40 were Rs. 8,19,885 and Rs. 2,03,743 respectively. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. The Most Hon'ble Victor Alexander John Hope, Marquess of Linlithgow, P. C., Kt., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. B. E., D. L., T. D. Viceroy and Governor-General of India. *Pro-Chancellor*, The Hon'ble Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker. *Vice-Chancellor*, The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., D. C. L.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY : Incorporated in December, 1920, the University is designed to be unitary, teaching and residential. This University now maintains two colleges, formerly affiliated to the Allahabad University—Canning College, and King George's Medical College. There are two other colleges forming the Women's Department of the University, not at present maintained by the University, viz., Isabella Thoburn College and Mahila Vidyalaya College. Number of students in 1938-39 was : Arts, 985 ; Commerce, 109 ; Medicine, 275 ; Science, 348 ; Law, 447 ; Oriental Department in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, 265. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Maurice G. Hallet, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Governor of U. P. *Vice-Chancellor* S. M. Habibullah, B. A., C. B. E., M. L. A.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY : Founded under the Act of Incorporation XXVII of 1857, and reorganized under Indian University Act No. VIII of 1904, Madras University Act No. VII of 1923, Amended Act XII of 1929, the University may be called federal in character. Although mainly an examining body, it has teaching and research arrangements in Economics, Indian History, Politics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Statistics, Botany, Bio-Chemistry and Zoology, also in Sanskrit, Islamic and Dravidian Languages, as well as in Indian Music. Constituent colleges, *i. e.*, those within the University, number 15, and affiliated colleges number 32. Degrees and titles in Oriental studies such as B. O. L., M. O. L., Siromani, Vidvan, Munshi-i-Fazil, Afzal-ul-Ulama, Adib-i-Fazil, Sahib-i-Kamil, Afzal-ul-Atiba, Malpan and Soppar, and in Indian Music, such as B. Mus. and Sangita Siromoni, are a speciality of the University. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. P. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hope, G. C. I. E., M. C., Governor of Madras ; *Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Mahomed Usman, K. C. I. E., B. A., M. L. C.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY : The first Indian State University, it got its sanction for establishment on July 22, 1916. It aims to be unitary. There are two centres. The one at Mangalore has two constituent colleges. The other at Bangalore has three, including a Medical College and an Engineering College. There are two men's Intermediate Colleges and two women's, one each at Mysore and Bangalore. Besides, there is a Medical School and an Engineering School. Number of students in 1938-39 was : 452 in Arts, 897 in Science, 223 in Engineering, 431 in Medicine, besides 1,829 in the two Intermediate Colleges for men and 116 in the Intermediate College for women at Bangalore. The University is maintained by H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore. State grant for 1938-39 was Rs. 10 lakhs 30 thousands, and a grant of Rs. 50,000 for buildings. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. H. Maharaj Bahadur of Mysore ; *Vice-Chancellor*, Rajakaryapavina N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY : Formed on August 4, 1923, the University is mainly an examining body. Only the Law College is maintained by the University. There is provision, however, to make it both unitary and affiliating. There are 14 affiliated institutions. Number of students in 1938-39 was : Arts, Under-graduate, 2,039 ; Post-graduate, 119 ; Science, Under-graduate 808, Post-graduate 53 ; Law, Previous and Final LL. B., 460 ; Education, 144 ; and Agriculture, under-graduates, 168. Income in 1938-39 (excluding deposits) was Rs. 2,19,547 and expenditure (excluding debt heads), Rs. 211,212. *Officers* : *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Henry Joseph Twynam, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., the Governor of C. P. ; *Vice-Chancellor*, T. G. Kedar, B. A., LL. B., M. L. A.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY : Established by a Charter in 1918, it is the first University in India to attempt imparting education by means of vernacular, which is Urdu. The University Translation Bureau is, therefore, a special feature. It is unitary, with four institutions at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga for intermediate studies. There are : a Women's College, a College of Medicine, an Engineering College, and a Teachers' Training College ; Number of students in 1939 was : Arts and Science, 1,109 ; Theology, 44 ; Law, 104 ; Medicine, 141 ; Engineering, 34 ; and Education, 89. Expenditure in 1938-39 came up to a total of O. S. Rs. 20,60,481 (British Rs. 100=O. S. Rs. 116-10-8). *Officers* : *Patron*, H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad ; *Chancellor*, The Nawab of Chhatari ; *Vice-Chancellor*, The

Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M. A. (Oxon); *Pro-Vice-Chancellor*, Qazi Mohamad Husain, Esq., B. A., LL. B. (Cantab).

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY : Established in 1882. The University was for long only an examining body. But since 1919, teaching has been introduced. All Honours teaching is controlled by the University and there are also three colleges—the Oriental, Law, and the Hailey College of Commerce. Special feature is the recognition of Intermediate colleges with a four-year course. There are 61 affiliated colleges. Diplomas in Literary Titles in Oriental Languages are a special feature of the University. In 1938, 41,755 candidates in all appeared in various examinations. The revenue for the year ending 31st March 1939 amounted to Rs. 17,24,048 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,12,589. A Government grant of Rs. 2,91,416 was received in 1938-39. *Officers :* *Patron*, H. E. The Viceroy of India; *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Henry Bertrand Glancy, Bart., K. C. I. E., C. S. I., C. I. F., I. C. S., Governor of the Punjab; *Vice-Chancellor*, Khan Bahadur Mian M. Afzal Husain, M. A., M. Sc., I. A. S.

PATNA UNIVERSITY : Established by Act XVI of 1917, the aim was to build up a central teaching University at Patna. But the Act has been amended and it is now an affiliating University. There are 18 affiliated colleges. Number of students in 1938 was : Arts, 3,983 ; Science 1,205 ; Medicine, 277 ; Engineering, 96 ; Education, 87 ; Law, 328. Revenue receipts in 1936 were Rs. 8,00,117 and expenditure Rs. 2,78,422. *Officers :* *Chancellor*, H. E. Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar; *Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, D. Litt., Bar-at-law, M. L. A.

TRAVANCORE, THE UNIVERSITY OF : Established in 1937, it is primarily a teaching University with powers of affiliation. The Colleges maintained by the Government are controlled by the University, which are H. H. The Maharaja's College of Science, H. H. The Maharaja's College of Arts, H. H. The Maharaja's College for women, H. H. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, H. H. The Maharaja's Law College, H. H. The Maharaja's Training College, The College of Engineering and Institute of Textile Technology—all in Trivandrum. Four private Colleges have been admitted to the privileges of the University. Number of students in 1939-40 was : College of Science, Intermediate 407, B. Sc. 329 ; College of Arts, Intermediate 178, B. A. 201 ; College for women 288 ; Sanskrit College 53 ; Training College 80 ; Law College 121 ; College of Engineering 42 ; Textile Technology 22 ; besides those reading Intermediate and B. A. in private Colleges making a total of 2,984. Estimated income for 1939-40 (including the State grant, *Sircar* Rs. 8,40,000) was *Sircar* Rs. 11,20,110 and expenditure *Sircar* Rs. 11,26,749 (including a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,80,000 on buildings). *Officers :* *Chancellor*, H. H. Sir Bala Rama Varma, G. C. I. E., D. Litt. (Andhra), Maharaja of Travancore; *Pro-Chancellor*, Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi of Travancore, D. Litt. (Andhra), D. Litt. (Benares). *Vice-Chancellor*, Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K. C. I. E., LL. D. (Oxon).

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

(FOR HIGHER EDUCATION)

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Poona) (See under Societies and Associations.)

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Calcutta) : Estd. 1917 by Sir J. C. Bose to carry on his researches on the parity of life phenomena shown by plants and

animals. Researches in Plant Physiology & Genetics, Bio- & Agric. Chemistry, Zoology & Animal Physiology, Anthropology & Physics done at Main Laboratories & Workshop, 98/1, Upper Circular Rd., Cal., Expmntl. Research Stn., Falta, & Baccharaj Labty., Mayapuri, Darjeeling.

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE & COLLEGES (New Forest P. O., Dehra Dun): Estd. 1914 to research and give information on Silviculture, Botany, Entomology, Economic Forestry & Utilisation, Chemistry & Timber Development. Training in, & facilities for, research given to a few. The Ind. Forest & the Ind. For. Ranger Colls. attached have 2-yr. courses each only for Hons. Sc. graduates & matriculates, respectively, deputed by Provs. & States; fees p. a. Rs. 3,500 & Rs. 1,500, total costs—Rs. 10,500 & Rs. 4,850 respectively.

HARCOURT BUTLER TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (Cawnpore): Estd. 1921 as technological research Centre to promote industrial development of U. P. & India and recruit qualified technologists for the supervisory staffs of selected industries. Its General Research Section gives Sc. or Agric. graduates 2 yrs.' industrial research training and awards Diploma of Associateship of the Inst. (A. H. B. T. I.). The Oil Section teaches oil-seed crushing, oil refineries, soap works, paint & varnish works & holds short courses in oil milling, soap making & oil paints & varnishes.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (New Delhi): Estd. 1934 to deal with problems of all-India importance, arrange for research, hold, 2-yr. postgraduate courses for chosen agric. & sc. graduates (Diploma of Associateship of I. A. R. I.) & supply agricl. information & advice. The Agricl. Substation, Karnal, Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Stn., Coimbatore, Botanical Substn., Pusa, Potato Breeding Stn., Simla, & Tobacco Research Stn., Guntur are under it. Imp. Council of Agricl. Research bears part of its expenses.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY (Amalner, East Khandesh): Estd. 1916 to arrange research by fellows, chosen every June from among Sans.-knowing high-degree-holders in Phil., in Metaphysics, Logic, Indian Phil., Ethics & Phil. of Religion, especially in Shankar's Advaitic Phil. A dept. teaches Shastries West. Phil.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (Bangalore): Estd. 1911 by Sir Dorabji & Sir Ratanji Tata after their father Mr. J. N. Tata's plan, aided by India & Mysore Govts. Laboratories for postgrad. work in Physics, General, Bio-, & Organic Chemistry & Electrical Technology. Library of over 28,000 sc. books and journals. Awards some research scholarships & stipends, Associateship Dip. after 5 terms of recognised research, & Certificates at end of generally 3-yr. courses. Its sc. work recorded in its Qrtly.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES (Dhanbad): Estd. 1926 to teach on lines of Royal School of Mines, London. Adm. exm. of I. A. or I. Sc. passed cand. every July; on its results India & Prov. Govts. award some scholarships (Rs. 80 to Rs. 75 p. m.). 8-yr. certificate courses in Coal & Metal Mining & Geology, & 4-yr. Associateship Dip. courses in Mining Engr. & Geology.

SRIMATI NATHIBAI DAMODER THACKERSEY INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY (Bombay): Estd 1916 to afford, through proper aided & affld. instns., higher educ. to women through Ind. Vernaculars & confer degrees (G. A. & P. A.), diplomas & certifs. Has 2 colls. at Poona & Bombay. 2 affld. colleges at Ahmedabad & Baroda, & some collgt. classes & schools

THOMASON COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING (Roorkee) : Estd. 1847. 3-yr. Civil Engr. Course for min. I. Sc. or Camb. Sch. Cert. holders for C. E. Dips. & P. W. D. Asst. Engineer-ship Certs. 2-yr. Overseer course for Matrics. for Overseer Certs.

VISVA-BHARATI (Bolpur, Bengal) : Estd. 1922 by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as an internatl. Univ., upon the nucleus of Santiniketan Asram (estd. 1861), to bring up the diverse Eastern cultures into more intimate mutual relationship, approach, from the standpoint of their unity, western science & culture, & realise, in fellowship of study & humanitarian work, the concord of East & West. Conducts Vidyabhavana (School of Research), Cheena-Bhavana (School of Sino-Indian studies), Shiksha-Bhavana (College), Kala-Bhavana (School of Fine Arts & Crafts), Sangit-Bhavana (School of Music & Dancing), Patha-Bhavana (The School), & Sriniketan (Institute of Rural Reconstruction).

Educational Statistics

INSTITUTIONS WITH SCHOLARS : 1938-39.

<i>Recognized Institutions</i>	<i>No. of Institutions</i>	<i>No. of Scholars</i>
Arts and Science colleges	289	108,746
Law colleges	14	6,654
Medical colleges	12	5,561
Educational colleges	24	2,024
Agricultural colleges	6	1,806
Other Professional colleges	16	5,825
Secondary schools	19,687	2,505,028
Primary schools	187,762	10,869,947
Normal & Teachers' Training schools	581	26,701
Technical & Industrial schools	580	34,246
All other special schools	8,244	342,578
<i>Total</i>	<i>211,172</i>	<i>18,911,024</i>
Unrecognized Institutions	19,354	597,443
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>230,526</i>	<i>14,508,467</i>

DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION BY SEX (1938-39)

	<i>(No. of Institutions)</i>		<i>(No. of Scholars)</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Colleges	327	41	128,355	4,174
Schools	180,329	30,475	11,998,058	1,780,497
Unrecognized Institutions	14,747	4,607	474,097	123,846
<i>Total</i>	<i>195,403</i>	<i>35,123</i>	<i>12,600,510</i>	<i>1,907,957</i>

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS IN BRITISH INDIA 1933-39

<i>Province</i>	<i>Colleges</i>	<i>Schools</i>
Madras	78	43,290
Bombay	29	18,181
Sind	5	2,807
Bengal	69	62,458
United Provinces	74	24,980
Punjab	49	11,824
Bihar	16	22,856
Orissa	6	7,912
Central Provinces & Berar	16	5,985
Assam	11	8,286
North-West F. P.	3	1,048
British Baluchistan	—	103
Ajmer-Merwara	2	358
Coorg	—	120
Delhi	8	334
Bangalore	1	95
Administered Areas in Indian States	1	117
<i>Total</i>	368	21,0854

SCHOLARS ATTENDING RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS
IN BRITISH INDIA : 1937-38.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Colleges</i>	<i>Schools</i>
Madras	17,013	3,187,250
Bombay	15,320	1,521,448
Sind	1,863	203,061
Bengal	39,334	3,861,276
United Provinces	22,540	1,734,642
Punjab	18,413	1,166,459
Bihar	5,451	1,055,794
Orissa	894	324,705
Central Provinces & Berar	3,851	501,273
Assam	3,075	482,917
North-West F. P.	900	102,518
British Baluchistan	—	7,979
Ajmer-Merwara	352	25,506
Coorg	—	11,678
Delhi	2612	49,912
Bangalore	405	17,355
Administered Areas in Indian States	6	24,727
<i>Total</i>	132,529	13,778,495

Total expenditure on education from all sources in 1938-39 :

	Rs.		Rs.
Universities	1,32,72,850	Secondary Schools	8,44,71,879
Boards of Secondary & Intermediate Education	4,20,495	Primary Schools	8,58,70,463
Arts & Science Colleges	2,08,93,170	<i>Specials Schools</i>	
Law	6,10,223	Agricultural, Technical, Educational, etc.	1,78,66,324
Medicine	33,37,150	Direction	17,61,976
Engineering	13,65,882	Inspection	92,35,324
Education	10,23,329	Building, Furniture	
Agriculture	7,41,246	Apparatus	1,46,60,139
Veterinary Science	5,14,289	Miscellaneous	2,15,51,942
Commerce	2,59,714		
Forestry	1,57,523	Grand Total Rs.	27,81,99,492
Technology	1,80,274		
<i>Total University & Intermediate Education</i>			
	4,27,80,945		

EXPENDITURE ON RURAL EDUCATION BY PROVINCES AND BY SOURCES (1938-39)

(In Rupees)

<i>Province</i>	<i>From Govt. Funds</i>	<i>From Dist. Board Funds</i>	<i>From Other Sources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Madras	1,33,60,743	59,51,767	69,36,435	2,62,48,950
Bombay	88,10,034	13,76,416	13,35,295	1,15,21,745
Sind	18,80,818	4,99,003	2,54,064	21,33,885
Bengal	50,30,885	15,17,456	1,22,65,276	1,88,13,617
United Provinces	67,10,277	26,91,039	8,81,631	1,02,82,947
Punjab	80,18,496	24,20,009	19,38,989	1,23,77,494
Bihar	6,19,938	43,09,251	30,91,708	80,20,897
Orissa	14,94,824	2,39,365	6,66,939	24,01,128
Central Province & Berar	16,91,065	18,07,134	2,41,320	37,39,519
Assam	12,73,312	6,04,049	8,00,784	26,78,145
N.-W. F. P.	13,87,337	1,03,481	94,559	15,85,377
British Baluchistan	76,527	...	...	76,527
Ajmer-Merwara	1,13,231	17,291	28,498	1,59,020
Coorg	30,464	42,953	3,712	77,129
Delhi	1,88,423	23,997	39,167	2,01,587
Bangalore	...	...	...	...
Administered Areas in Indian States	...	...	34,669	34,669
<i>Total</i>	5,01,36,379	2,16,03,211	2,86,19,046	10,03,52,636

EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES) ON EDUCATION IN BRITISH INDIA : 1938-1939

(Expenditure on Recognized Institutions)

<i>Province</i>	<i>From Government funds</i>	<i>From Board funds</i>	<i>From Municipal funds</i>	<i>From Tics</i>	<i>From Other sources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Madras	2,59,40,283	64,89,060	27,90,647	1,07,18,448	1,12,21,514	5,70,99,942
Bombay	1,89,01,859	16,21,857	51,37,545	1,08,83,433	51,98,002	4,10,37,216
Sind	30,15,875	6,41,750	8,18,122	15,00,324	7,97,811	67,78,912
Bengal	1,68,55,951	17,90,153	20,07,631	2,17,08,263	75,86,101	4,93,98,104
United Provinces	2,14,81,153	33,78,638	20,53,288	86,56,106	57,23,950	4,12,92,525
Punjab	1,69,97,049	29,91,326	18,01,497	86,48,449	86,71,675	3,41,09,996
Bihar	44,91,252	43,54,509	5,20,877	44,65,062	24,85,012	1,63,16,712
Orissa	27,90,136	2,48,932	41,962	7,14,446	4,59,175	41,94,651
Central Province & Berar	51,46,262	19,95,262	12,70,069	21,58,206	10,19,450	1,15,89,249
Assam	92,78,273	6,68,163	1,23,898	12,92,539	6,59,197	60,22,085
N.-W. F. P.	21,15,448	1,34,208	2,67,934	4,05,723	3,30,860	92,54,168
British Baluchistan	9,53,701	15,501	5,243	68,087	60,322	5,02,854
Ajmer-Merwara	4,47,358	18,490	68,220	2,98,970	2,50,011	10,88,049
Coorg	1,60,155	47,303	4,715	41,898	6,384	2,60,455
Delhi	10,91,348	27,147	4,36,466	8,96,512	4,39,915	28,81,388
Bangalore	3,24,540	...	69,509	3,60,177	2,84,146	10,38,372
Administered Areas in Indian States	4,08,910	...	67,938	4,08,722	4,64,354	13,49,814
<i>Total</i>	12,25,99,543	2,44,21,809	1,74,15,546	7,32,20,410	4,06,02,179	27,31,99,492

RESULTS OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 1939

	<i>Matri- culaion</i>	<i>I.A.</i>	<i>I.Sc.</i>	<i>B.A. Hons.</i>	<i>D.A. Pass</i>	<i>B.Sc. Hons.</i>	<i>B.Sc. Pass</i>	<i>M.A.</i>	<i>M.Sc.</i>
Madras	57	2,535*	—	124	862	53	201	32	12
Andhra	15	919*	—	12	269	21	47	1(b)	12
Annamalai	—	122*	—	24	21	28	42	—	—
Bombay	10,361	1,455	1,103	568	736	—	470	197	42
Calcutta	26,127	4,048	2,337	578(a)	2,402	176(a)	467	476	105
Dacca	—	—	—	62(a)	109	26(a)	55	75	26
Allahabab	—	—	—	37	436	20	121	264	31
Lucknow	—	—	—	63	296	2	80	136	35
Agra	—	—	—	—	595	—	149	125	23
Benares	470	19	155	1	206	2	95	65	43
Aligarh	208	133	100	3	191	3	45	98	27
Punjab	15,723	3,177	882	163	1,725	47	153	232	52
Patna	4,806	876	294	171	273	26	45	85	21
Nagpur	—	498	157	10	323	9	54	130	25
Mysore	—	194	360	40	88	45	116	10	11
Osmania	1,055	203*	—	—	99	—	41	29	20
Delhi	—	413	97	33	254	—	50	33	—
<i>Total</i>	58,827	14,821	5,485	1,894	8,885	458	2,231	2,033	535

PASSES FROM PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF EDUCATION 1939.

	<i>High School or Leaving Certificate</i>	<i>I. A.</i>	<i>I. Sc.</i>
Madras S. S. L. C. Board	9,914	—	—
Dacca Inter & Secondary Board	570	293	113
U. P. High School & Inter Board	9,751	2,925†	—
C. P. High School Board	2,395	—	—
Hyderabad (Deccan) H. S. L. C. Board	778	—	—
Delhi Secondary Board	936	—	—
Rajputana, Central India, Gwalior High School & Intermediate Board	357	34	23

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT & LOCAL BOARDS

In 1937-38, the total income and expenditure of the District and Local Boards in India were Rs. 16.2 crores and Rs. 16.13 crores. The Principal sources of income were:—Provincial Rates Rs. 518 lakhs; Income from Civil Works Rs. 248 lakhs and other sources Rs. 853 lakhs. The Principal heads

* I.A. & I.Sc. together, (a) Includes those who appeared at Hons. but got pass. (b) Excludes 28 Hons. graduates who obtained M.A. on paying fees.

† I. A. & I. Sc.

of expenditure were :—Education Rs. 642 lakhs ; Civil Works Rs. 416 lakhs ; Sanitation, Hospitals, etc. Rs. 215 lakhs and Debt Services and Miscellaneous Rs. 340 lakhs.

MUNICIPALITIES

In 1937-38 there were 758 Municipalities in British India. These had a total income of Rs. 38,86 lakhs and a total expenditure of Rs. 38,69 lakhs. The Principal sources of income were :—Municipal Rates and Taxes Rs. 1309 lakhs ; Receipts from pounds, rents of lands, fees from educational institutions, etc. Rs. 476 lakhs ; Extra-ordinary and debts Rs. 20,85 lakhs. The principal heads of expenditure were :—General Administration Rs. 169 lakhs ; Public Safety (Lighting, Police, Fire, etc.) Rs. 156 lakhs ; Public Health and Convenience, (water supply, drainage, sanitary arrangements, etc.) Rs. 899 lakhs ; Public Instruction Rs. 235 lakhs ; contribution for general purposes, Rs. 69 lakhs ; and extraordinary and Debts Rs. 20,65 lakhs.

MUNICIPALITIES IN BRITISH INDIA WITH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1937-38

	<i>In lakhs of Rs.</i>		
	<i>No. of Municipalities</i>	<i>Income*</i>	<i>Expenditure†</i>
Madras	42	253	238
(excluding Madras City)			
Madras City	1	306	106
Bombay	130	339	329
(excluding Bombay City)			
Bombay City	1	19,57	19,62
Sind	25	112	102
Bengal	118	119	120
(excluding Calcutta)			
Calcutta	1	327	346
United Provinces	85	192	205
Punjab	123	173	171
Bihar	57	50	50
Orissa	8	8	7
C. P. & Berar	79	61	82
Assam	28	13	13
N.-W. F. Province	7	18	20
British Baluchistan	1	7	7
Ajmer-Merwara	4	8	9
Coorg	5	6	6
Delhi	2	80	79
Bangalore	1	14	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>38,87.6</i>	<i>38,70.6</i>

* Income includes receipts from extraordinary and debts.

† Expenditure includes investments, deposits, debt services, etc.

NUMBER, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT
AND LOCAL BOARDS 1938-39

	No.	<i>In lakhs of Rs.</i>	
		<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Madras*	387	478	475
Bombay	179	203	204
Sind	8	45	38
Bengal	110	177	180
United Provinces	48	199	198
Punjab	29	209	209
Bihar	51	161	149
Orissa	19	27	28
C. P. & Berar	108	73	73
Assam	19	37	37
N.-W. F. Province	6	15	16
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	1
Coorg	1	2	2
Delhi	1	3	3
<i>Total</i>	967	16,25	16,13

PRINCIPAL PORTS

Practically five-sevenths of India's foreign trade is concentrated in six ports: Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatam, to name them in order of their importance, of which Bombay, Karachi, and Cochin alone are natural harbours. The major ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, Madras and Chittagong are placed under Port Trusts or Port Commissioners,—bodies, partly elected and partly nominated, who have certain wide powers vested in them by law. In the following are reviewed the principal features of different ports.

PORT TRUSTS: CONSTITUTION, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND DEBT

<i>Ports</i>	<i>Classification of Members</i>					<i>In Lakhs of Rupees</i>		
	<i>No. of Members</i>	<i>Nominated</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Capital Debt</i>
Calcutta	19	7	12	14	5	317	312	22,57
Bombay	22	9	13	14	9	260	255	18,82
Madras	15	5	10	10	5	36.5	38	1,44
Karachi†	15	6	9	8	8	78	67	3,87
Chittagong	12	5	7	8	4	7	6	39
<i>Total 1938-39</i>	83	32	51	54	31	698.5	678	47,09

* Includes 352 Union Panchayats.

† Includes one vacant seat for nominated member.

TOTAL SHIPPING OF PRINCIPAL PORTS FOREIGN AND COASTAL

<i>Ports</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>1937-38</i> <i>Tons (thousands)</i>
Bombay	95,772	14,886
Calcutta	2,948	9,286
Karachi	8,059	5,701
Madras (Fort St. George)	1,435	5,295
Tuticorin	1,967	2,413
Cochin	2,295	4,181
Chittagong	765	950

TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE, FOREIGN AND COASTAL IN PRIVATE MERCHANDISE OF EIGHT PRINCIPAL PORTS

<i>1938-39</i>		<i>1938-39</i>	
<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Rs. (lakhs)</i>	<i>Fort St. George (Madras)</i>	<i>Rs. (lakhs)</i>
Imports	74,23	Imports	16,32
Exports	56,88	Exports	13,31
<i>Total</i>	<i>131,11</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>29,63</i>
<i>Calcutta</i>		<i>Cochin</i>	
Imports	57,19	Imports	6,88
Exports	77,07	Exports	6,78
<i>Total</i>	<i>134,26</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>13,66</i>
<i>Karachi</i>		<i>Tuticorin</i>	
Imports	23,71	Imports	3,13
Exports	26,95	Exports	4,53
<i>Total</i>	<i>50,66</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7,66</i>
		<i>Chittagong</i>	
		Imports	3,23
		Exports	7,13
		<i>Total</i>	<i>10,36</i>

PORTS IN INDIA

Alleppey : The premier port in Travancore, 35 miles south of Cochin. The chief exports are copra, cocoanuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

Bedi : In the state of Nawanagar, situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar. Bedi offers no port facilities in the accepted sense of the term, as vessels have to cast anchor miles away in the waters of the Gulf of Cutch.

Bhavnagar : Port facilities comprise an anchorage of 8 miles or more

from the port proper, between which and large vessels goods are moved in lighters. Ample warehouse accommodation and good direct railway communication are available.

Bimlipatam : 22 miles north-west of Waltair. The imports are of little importance. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute, myrobalsans, niger and gingelly seeds, and groundnut kernels.

Bombay : The harbour, one of the safest and most spacious in the world, covers 74 square miles and provides

ample accommodation for shipping at all seasons, being 14 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a depth varying from 22 to 40 feet. There are three enclosed Wet Docks and two Dry Docks. Between 10 and 14 million tons of cargo are handled annually over the dockquays. Besides the docks there are a number of "Bunders" or open wharves, comprising an aggregate quayage of 30,000 lineal feet. The Port Trust Railways, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in actual length but comprising nearly 120 miles of lines and sidings, handles nearly 50 per cent of the railborne goods traffic of Bombay. The Great Bulk Oil Installations are some 93 acres in extent. The Cotton Depot covering an area of 127 acres is one of the largest in the world. The Grain Depot, a model of its kind, is 80 acres in extent and provides more than one million square feet of covered accommodation. Besides there are several other storage depots for trades, such as manganese ore, coal, building materials, hay and straw, etc. The total area of the Port Trust estates is 1,180 acres, or approximately one-eighth of the Bombay City and Island. The Bombay Port Trust consists of a whole-time Chairman, appointed by Govt., and twenty-two members, of whom nine are nominated. Of the raw materials brought down to the port for export the most important is cotton, other principal items being coal, hides, cotton twist and yarn, grain and seeds, and manganese ore, while bullion, cotton manufactures, hardware, metals, machinery, kerosene oil, sugar and timber are chief imports. The number of vessels which entered and cleared in 1938-39 was 95,722,* with an aggregate tonnage of 14,886,000.

Calcutta: The port serves the great jute, tea and coal industries of Bengal, the wheat and seeds traffic of Bihar and the United Provinces, and

generally the agricultural areas, tapped by the East Indian, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways and by the waterways connecting the delta with the interior of Bengal and Assam. The port includes the Calcutta jetties, all lands comprised in the area occupied by the King George's Dock and Kidderpore Docks. The Garden Reach jetties are later additions to the port. Budge Budge is the oil depot for Calcutta, where petrol and kerosene and other oils in bulk are discharged and has strong installations of a total capacity over 50,000,000 gallons. Five Dry Docks owned by the Port Commissioners are available for the use of shipping. The Commissioners provide extensive warehouse accommodation, consisting of two tea warehouses, a grain and seeds Depot at Kantapukur, "A" and "B" sheds at Kidderpore, and the Fairlie, Clive, Canning and Strand warehouses. The affairs are administered by a Port Trust, founded in 1870, at present comprising a Chairman, a Deputy-Chairman and nineteen Commissioners, of whom twelve are elected and seven nominated. In 1934-35, the total value of rail and riverborne traffic of Calcutta amounted roughly to 6,619,700 tons inwards and 1,616,900 tons outwards. The gross registered tonnage of vessels entering the port increased tenfold during the last sixty years ending in 1937. Pilotage is compulsory between Garden Reach and Sandheads. In 1938-39 9,286,000 tons of goods were handled in the port.

Calicut: The sea being very shallow, steamers anchor about three miles from shore. There are two piers about 1,200 yards apart, each 775 feet long and ten wharves along the bank. The lighthouse is visible 12 miles out to sea. The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, groundnut, raw cotton

* Includes sailing vessels.

and fish-manure. The foreign import consists of metals, machinery, provisions, sugar, cotton piecegoods, cement, pepper, wet dates and kerosene oil.

Chittagong : Declared a major port on the 1st April 1928, administration has been transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India. The export trade consists chiefly of tea, jute, wax, cotton, rice, paddy, oils, provisions, spices, tobacco, poultry and livestock. The import consists chiefly of salt, iron and steel materials, cotton piecegoods, machinery, hardware, cutlery, liquors, chemicals, drugs and oils. There are 4 jetties 2,100 feet long, and seven sheds, of which three are storage sheds and four transit sheds. The value of the trade of the port in 1937-38 was Rs. 966 lakhs in the foreign trade and Rs. 74 lakhs in the coasting trade. The number of vessels that entered and cleared the port in 1938-39 was 765 with an aggregate tonnage of 950,000. The port has now the capacity of dealing with ships of draft ranging from 22 feet to 26 feet.

Cocanada : Some 80 miles south of Vizagapatam. There are 42 jetties and wharves from which goods may be shipped. The principal exports are raw cotton, groundnuts, castor-seeds, the imports being kerosene, sugar and metals. Connected by a branch line (10 miles) from Smalkot with the main line.

Cochin : Is the most important port between Bombay and Colombo, the system of backwaters parallel with the coast affording cheap transport and excellent waterways, connecting several places of importance. There is a flashing light with an optical range of 16.3 miles. There has been a steady increase of late in the number of steamers entering and clearing the port which in 1938-39 was 2,295, their aggregate tonnage being 4,181,000.

Cuddalore : Cuddalore Old Town is on the main line of the South Indian Railway and is connected with the

port by a siding. The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulse. The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betelnuts from the Straits.

Cuttack and False Point : Cuttack is connected with Chandabali by canal, between which a small inland steamer trade exists. The port of False Point has been closed since October 22, 1924. The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandabali and False Point and hence the trade has now been caught by the Railway and carried to larger ports like Calcutta.

Dhanuskodi : Terminus of the South Indian Railway, this port was opened on the 1st March 1914. The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), rice, tea, and cotton piecegoods.

Gopalpur : Ten miles from Berhampur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The foreign trade consists mainly of imports of dutiable cargo from foreign countries brought by transshipment from Madras and Rangoon and from Ceylon direct.

Karachi : Since 1907 recognized as a major port and is the headquarters of a Collector of Imperial Customs service. Has a population of 2,60,000. With the opening of the Lloyd Barrage and canals system at Sukkur in January 1932, it has the prospect of still further development. The introduction of the air mail services between India and foreign countries in 1929 made it the leading air-port of India. The facilities include a continuous line of wharfage 8,600 feet in length on the east and on the west, four new berths of modern construction of a total length of 1,300 feet. The number of vessels entering the port in 1937-38 was 7,681 with an aggregate tonnage of 55,96,000.

There are two other ports in Sind, Keli Bandar and Sirganda. South of Sirganda is Madvi, the chief port of Cutch.

Karikal : Is an open roadstead and has no direct trade with France but there is a considerable rice traffic by country boat with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In 1934, 2.7 million imperial gallons of oil were imported by sea. Chief traffic is rice, betelnuts, matches, fireworks and kerosene oil.

Madras : Harbour has been formed by two concrete works projecting into the sea, enclosing a space of about 200 acres, within which as many as 14 vessels drawing up to 31'-6" can be accommodated. There are seven wharves ; seven mooring berths inside the harbour and one berth outside. Oil from bulk oil steamers is pumped ashore direct through the pipes into the merchants' installations. The warehouse accommodation covers 16 acres. The affairs of the port are administered by the Madras Port Trust Board consisting of fifteen members, of whom five are nominated. The chief imports into Madras are rice, foodgrains, coal, oils, manures, paper and stationery, timber, sugar, dyeing and tanning substances, metal, glass and glassware, chemicals, hardware, machinery, motor vehicles, cycles and accessories, cotton manufactures, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, building materials including cement, skin and hide, liquors, spices, fodder, bran and cattle food, cotton twist and yarn, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, gunnies, matches, raw cotton, soaps, apparel ; and the chief exports : groundnuts, skins and hides, onions, tobacco, raw cotton, ores, scrap iron, kerb stones, cotton manufactures, oilcakes, turmeric, manures and coffee. The number of vessels clearing the port in 1938-39 was 1,435, their total tonnage being 5,295,000.

Mangalore : At the junction of the Gopur and Netravati river, about 130 miles south of Mormugao. Is the north-western terminus of the South Indian Railway. Chief exports are

pepper, tea, cashew kernels, coffee, sandalwood, rubber, tiles, rice, salt fish, dried fruits and fish manures. Sugar is imported from Java.

Masulipatam : Connected by a branch line from Bezwada with the main line from Madras to Calcutta. The principal exports are groundnuts, castor seeds and oilcake.

Mormugao : Situated on the eastern extremity of the peninsula of that name in Portuguese India. Is the terminus of the west of India Portuguese Railway, worked since 1903 by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Is a distributing port and her foreign exports consist particularly of manganese, groundnuts, cotton, coconuts and occasionally manganese ore.

Negapatam : In the Tanjore district. About 13 miles south of Karikal. The port enjoys considerable foreign sea-borne trade. Exports are groundnuts, cotton piecegoods, tobacco and fresh vegetables.

Okha : Lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiawar peninsula. The harbour scheme has been well designed, modern in conception. Available even to the largest ships at all states of tides, disadvantage being the approach channel from the sea, which is circuitous and not devoid of risk. Is far removed from large centres of populations, being 231 miles from Wadhwan Junction.

Pondicherry : Capital of the French settlements in India. Is the centre of the export trade in groundnuts from French territory. Connected with the main line of the South Indian Railway by a branch. The principal exports are shelled groundnuts, unbleached cloth, ghee, onions, mangoes, and bonemeal manure. The chief imports are raw cotton, arecanuts, foodstuffs, cement, wood and other building materials, wines, spirits, cotton piecegoods, silk-piecegoods, silver, sugar, saccharine and

gold lace. The combined value of the imports into and from Pondicherry and Karikal in 1984 amounted to 807,858,882 francs (imports 199,339,264 and exports 168,519,618).

Portbandar : Was at one time prosperous, but its foreign trade is now chiefly coastwise.

Puri : An open roadstead. Few steamers have visited the port of late years. Has an oscillating light visible for 10 miles.

Quilon : Is on the Shencotta-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway. The chief exports are cocoanut oil, coirmats, timber and fish. The foreign trade is insignificant.

Surat : One of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories, most of its trade has now been transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Tellicherry : Situated on the Calicut-Mangalore extension of the South Indian Railway. Steamers can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon. The principal exports are

coffee and pepper, copra, sandalwood, tea, ginger, cardamom and rose-wood. The normal sea-borne traffic is above 500,000 tons.

Tuticormi : Next to Madras and Cochin has the largest trade in Southern India. Steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary. There is a considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies, and livestock. Other chief articles of export are raw cotton, tea, senna leaves, palmyra fibre and cardamoms. The number of steamers clearing from the port in 1988-89 was 1,967, tonnage being 2,413,000.

Vizagapatam : Two miles from Waltair, the junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The principal exports are manganese, myrobalsans, niger and rape seeds, and oil-cakes. With the construction of a first class harbour, Vizagapatam has been declared to be a major port and is now the centre of new shipbuilding industry in India. Its sea-borne trade is increasing year after year.

PRINCIPAL TRADING CENTRES IN INDIA

Agra : Manufactures are carpets, daries, embroideries and stone works. A collecting centre for quality hides.

Ahmedabad : Important industrial centre in the Bombay presidency. Contains more than a hundred cotton mills.

Allahabad : Important railway centre.

Amraoti : Centre of cotton industry of Deccan and Berar.

Amritsar : Entrepot trade in piecegoods. Large business in skins and hides. Carpet industry is well known. An important storehouse for grains. Two "Option" and "Future" markets for wheat.

Asansol : One of the chief centres of coal industry in India.

Bangalore : Manufactures are carpets, cotton textiles, woollen goods, and leather. Miscellaneous industries such as soap, porcelain, shellac, furniture, gas-mantles, white lead and cigarettes.

Benares : Considerable silk and weaving industry.

Bombay : Outstanding industrial features are cotton spinning, weaving mills, dyeing and bleaching works, metal stamping factories and hydro-electric works at Lonavla and in the Andhra valley. Distributing centre for very large imports of cotton

manufactures. A most important market for oilseeds. Valuable crushing and oil refining industry. Considerable trade in oil-cake with the United Kingdom.

Calcutta: Centre of the jute manufacturing industry. There are flour and paper mills, match factories, chemical works, rice mills, oil mills, iron foundries, tanneries, etc. 150 miles away at Jamshedpur are the Tata Iron and Steel works. An important centre for the export of tea. Home of miscellaneous industries, such as soap, perfumery, toilet goods, enamelled and porcelain ware, glassware, galvanised ware, celluloid and horn articles, cardboard boxes and tin cans, hats, waterproof cloth, etc. Coal is also an important commodity for trade. The bulk of the raw hide and skins is exported from Calcutta.

Cawnpore: A distributing centre for the imports of Manchester piece-goods, hardware and machinery. Factories produce leather goods, woollens, cotton textiles and tents. There are flour mills, oil mills, bristle factories, chemical works and a number of flourishing minor industries.

Dacca: There are a number of handlooms working. Collecting centre of hides and skins.

Delhi: An important clearing house in cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods. There are cotton spinning and weaving mills, a biscuit factory and several flour mills. Noted for ivory carving, jewellery, lace-work, silver-smiths' work, pottery and gold and silver embroidery, embroidered (*jardar*) shoes, lamb skin and fur trades. A buying centre for milch cattle and buffaloes.

Hyderabad: Centre of considerable cotton trade.

Jaipur: Famous for its artistic pottery and brassware.

Jubbulpore: Contains a central gun carriage factory, a spinning and weaving mill, pottery works and railway workshops.

Karachi: An important distributing centre for Punjab and Sind wheat.

Lahore: Trading centre for the agricultural produce of the province.

Lashkar (Gwalior): Contains a number of State-owned factories. Centre of an important stone quarrying and carving industry. Gaining importance in tobacco cultivation.

Lucknow: Distributing and collecting centre for the agricultural produce of Oudh.

Madras: Industrially of no great importance. An exporting centre for groundnuts, types of tobacco, and tanned hides and skins.

Madura: Silk and cotton weaving and dyeing industries.

Mandalay: Silk manufacturing industry.

Mirzapur: Considerable brass industry for the manufacture of domestic utensils. Important shellac and carpet factories.

Mysore: Famous for the manufacture of sandalwood oil, silk, ivory, sandalwood carving and incense sticks.

Nagpur: Commercial importance due to weaving mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories and manganese deposits in the neighbourhood.

Rangoon: Chief industry is rice milling. There is large export trade in timber, oil, pig lead and paraffin wax.

Sialkot: Centre of the sports goods industry in the Punjab.

Srinagar: Famous for its embroideries, carved wood work and the largest silk filature in India.

Visagapatam: Manganese ore, myrobalan, groundnuts, and tobaccos.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

(In the present edition the materials so kindly supplied by organisations could not be duly utilised for dearth of space. *Ed.*)

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION: Estd. 1891 to protect and develop trade, comm. and manufactures, especially the cotton trade in India, and to promote good relations between employers and employees. Has ever encouraged the Trade Union Movement at the centre and kept up harmonious relationship with the local Textile Labour Assn. A recognised assn. of employers of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad for the purposes of Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, it can represent its members in all proceedings under the Act. Comte. of 12 members.

ALL INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS (28, Ferozeshah Rd., New Delhi): Estd. 1932 to nominate employers' delegates to Internatl. Lab. Confe., League of Nations and Internatl. Chamb. of Comm., deal with I. L. O.'s recommendations and conventions, promote industrial development and regulate conditions of labour employment. Subs. p. a. for industrial assns. Rs. 25, for firms Rs. 10.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF INDIA: Estd. 1920 as Asscd. Champs. of Comm. of India and Ceylon. Name changed on Ceylon Chamb. of Comm. seceding 1932. Aims at closer organisation of European comml. interests throughout India. Since 1930 Pres. and Secy., Bengal Chamb. of Comm. have been its Pres. and Secy. Annual Confs. held in Cal. Viceroy in Council nominates its representative on Central Assembly on recommendation of its 15 constituent chambers—Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Calicut, Chittagong, Cocanada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Karachi, Madras, Narayanganj, Northern India, Punjab, Upper India and Tuticcrin.

BEHAR PLANTERS' ASSN. LTD. (Motihari): Estd. to protect and foster the indigo and sugar industries interests, guard members' rights as landlords and tenants, collect and issue relative information and promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting said interests. 20 Dirs.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Calcutta): Estd. 1834 and Regtd. 1893. Mang. Comte. of 9 members elected by its nearly 244 members. 26 Comm. assns. affld. 2 classes of members—Chamber and Associate. Licensed Measurers' Dept. measures and weighs chief exports from Calcutta; Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes. Represented in the Council of State, Bengal Legis. Assembly and many other public bodies.

[BENGAL] CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE LTD. (16, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Park Circus, Cal.): Membership open to public and regtd. Bengal co-op. socs. Subs. p. a.—for persons Rs. 6, for rural socs. R. 1/8, for central and other socs. Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. Capital of Rs. 2½ lacs divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 5. Estd. as a centre of co-op. activities in Bengal to promote study of co-op. principles, advise and supervise affld. socs. and spread co-op. educ. and information through journals, books, lectures, etc.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Calcutta): The premier institution of the Indian comml. community in Bengal, estd. 1887 to aid and stimulate comml., agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam, represent traders' views and requirements to Govt., railway and port authorities, secure organised action on all matters involving its members'

interests including conditions of employment of industrial labour, and arbitrate bet. willing parties. Associate and Hony. Membership open to the entire trading community in Bengal. Ordinary Member Roll of about 400 includes almost all the leading Indian comml. and industrial firms, persons and jt.-stock cos. in Bengal. Constitution provides for a close association bet. itself and various sectional organisations of trades and industries in Bengal.

BERAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Rajasthan Bldg., Akola, Berar): Estd. 1933. Membership open to Berar Indian trading firms, cos., assens. 3 kinds of members—Ord., patron and Hony. Comte. of 17 members.

BIHAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Patna): Estd. to promote the comml. and industrial interests of the province. Membership open to all comml. and industrial cos. and persons interested in the economic uplift of the prov., represented in the local legislature and other local bodies.

BLANKET & SHAWL TRADERS' ASSCN. (Calcutta): Estd. 1933 to promote textiles and especially title trades. About 200 members. Affld. to Marwari Chamb. of Comm.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE Ltd. (Shroff Bazar, Bombay): Estd. 1923 to regulate the city's bullion trade. Board of 9 members aided by a merchants' comte. of 9.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1836. Issues daily returns of arrivals of produce and those of some, and bi-wkly. details of all, imports and exports, wkly. current quotations and a *Monthly Return* of clearances of staple goods by sea. Has a Measurement Dept. Represented in Council of State, Bombay Legislature (by 2), Municipality and Port Trust. Member's Fee Rs. 360. Hony. members also. Comte. of 9 members.

BOMBAY PIECEGOODS NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (Sk. Memon St., Bombay 2): Estd. 1881 to secure unanimity among said traders and promote their interests and arbitrate on matters referred. Recognised by Govt.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSCN. (Budri Mahal, 217-219, Hornby Rd., Bombay): Estd. 1902 to protect and promote prov. traders' interests and collect and issue information. Represented jointly with Bombay Chamb. of Comm. in Bombay Assembly.

BOMBAY SHARE-HOLDERS' ASSCN. (Aga Khan Bldg., Dalal St., Bombay): Estd. 1928 to protect and promote shareholders' and investors' interests. Membership open to Indian cos.' major regd. shareholders. Comte. of 20-40 members.

BOMBAY SHROFFS' (INDIGENOUS BANKERS') ASSOCIATION (233, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2): Estd. 1910 to foster harmony amongst shroffs and commission agents and protect and promote the interests of both, to make rules and regulations for *Hundis*, make representations to local and central govts. on matters affecting trade, banking and industry of the country, and arbitrate in matters referred. Has a fine comml. library. Supplies *Hundi* forms in Gujrati to members and others almost at the cost price, to make current one standard *Hundi* form throughout India.

BUYERS' AND SHIPPERS' CHAMBER (Karachi): Estd. 1916 to protect and promote Indian maritime traders' interests and deal with Internatl. Labour Conferences' recommendations and conventions. Represented in some public bodies. Comte. of 5 members.

CALCUTTA GRAIN OILSEED AND RICE ASSCN. (Royal Exchange Bldgs., Cal.) : Estd. 1884. Developed 1930 to foster the title trades interests of Cal. Comte. of 5 members.

CALCUTTA HIDE AND SKIN SHIPPERS' ASSCN. (Royal Exchange Blds., Cal.) . Estd. 1919 to protect and promote the title trade interests and examine methods of flaying, preserving and curing hides. Affld. to Beng. Chamb. of Comm. whose Secy. and Asst. Secy. are its Secy. and A. Secy. Comte of 5.

CALCUTTA IMPORT TRADE ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.) : Estd. 1890 to protect and promote Cal. import traders' interests, collect and sort facts and statistics, fix points of customs and adopt uniform contract form. Comte. of 7. Secy. and Asst. Secy. same as those of Beng. Chamb. of Comm.

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSCN. (34, Dalhousie Sq. S., Cal.) : Estd. 1830 to promote amity among Calcutta retail traders, who only can be its members, and collect and issue said trade statistics. Represented in Beng. Assembly and other public bodies. Secy. is exc. officer.

CALICUT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1923 to protect the commerce of the port of Calicut and the Malabar coasts ; comte. of 4 members.

CHITTAGONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1906 to foster European and Indian comml. interests in East Bengal. Membership includes Surma Valley and Assam branches of Indian Tea Assn. Arbitrates on request. Represented on local municipality and Port Trust.

COCANADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1868 to represent the European traders at Cocanada and in the north-east coast of Madras Prov. Subs. p. a.—for those at Cocanada Rs. 120, for others Rs. 60. Arbitrates, conducts surveys and publishes statistics. Comte. of 3.

COCHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1857 by European traders of Malabar produce to protect and promote the trade and commerce of India, especially of Malabar coast, collect and circulate useful statistics, establish equitable principles in trade and arbitrate in comml. disputes. Has 14 members.

COIMBATORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1922 to protect and promote Coimbatore town and districts trade interests. Ordry. and Hony. members. Comte. of 5.

DELHI FACTORY OWNERS' FEDERATION (Seindia House, New Delhi) : Estd. to promote the interests of employers, employees or members' trades. Membership open to all industrial firms and owners of mills, presses or factories in Delhi prov.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSCN. LTD. (Bombay) : Estd. to foster the cotton trade in and beyond the prov., regulate contracts and provide forms, adjust traders' disputes, fix cotton classification standards, collect and publish relative market information and lessen or insure local risk. Board of 20 dirs.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA (P. B. 85, Madras) : Estd. 1920 to study the relations between employers and employees in S. India from relative first-hand statistics and other information, promote equitable dealings between the two, promote and safeguard the interests of comml. and industrial employers in S. India, especially against misguided actions of employees, and to promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting

such interests and to move proper authorities on connected matters. Recognised by the provincial Govt. and consulted on all matters affecting industry and labour. Those employing not less than 100 persons are eligible for membership. Comte. of 8 members.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (28, Ferozeshah Rd., New Delhi): Recognised by Central Govt. as the premier organisation representing Indian comml. and industrial interests, estd. 1927 to promote Indian inland and foreign trade, collect and issue statistics and comml. information, deal with legislative and other measures affecting said ints., arbitrate, promote uniformity and unanimity of franchise in Indian business fields, etc. Ord., Hony., Foreign, and Corresponding (Ind. Chambs. allowed) members. Represented in many public bodies.

GODAVARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1885. All Indian traders can be members. Surveys goods. Issues fortnightly price quotations.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (Bombay): Estd. 1899 to protect and promote the grain and seeds trade interests. Comte. of 80 members.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE (Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay): Constituted 1921 by Govt. of India on the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Comte., 1917-8. With its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923 it changed from a purely advisory into an administrative body, having at its disposal funds derived from the Cotton Cess. Composed of representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, it is primarily concerned with the interest and welfare of the cotton grower and it now provides, at a cost of about Rs. 10,00,000 p. a., for agricultural and technological research into cotton problems of all-India importance and for seed distribution, in co-ordination with the Agric. Deptts. in the cotton provinces and Indian States and arranges for the improvement of primary cotton marketing and the prevention of adulteration and other abuses.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA (102-A, Clive St., Calcutta): Estd. 1925 mainly to protect and promote Indian trade and industries, especially those touching Indians, even with capital, Indian or Indian-managed, to adjust members' disputes, to advance comml. and tech. educ., and to maintain suitable bldgs. for a comml. Exchange in Cal. 2 kinds of members—local (Subs. Rs. 100 p. a.) and Mofussil (Subs. Rs. 50 p. a.). Membership open to Indians engaged in trade, transport, industries and insce. or connected with art, science or literature. Many staple merchants' and industrialists' asscns. connected with Sugar, Chemicals, Insce., Paper, Coal, Rice, Jute, Gunny, Tea, Tubes, Metals and Shares are affiliated to it. Tribunal of Arbitration has separate panels for Jute, Gunny, Piecegoods and Yarn, Iron and Steel, Coal and Minerals and General trades.

INDIAN COLLIERY OWNERS' ASSCN. (Jharia, Br. 102 A, Clive St., Cal.): Estd. 1933 to promote Indian coal mining industry and trade. Membership open to persons and firms in these or by-products industries.

INDIAN ENGINEERING ASSCN. (Calcutta): Estd. 1912 to protect the Indian metals and machinery industries. All such firms can be members. Comte. of 7 members. Secretarial work done by Beng. Chamb. of Comm.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (Punjab): Estd. 1912 and Regtd. 1913 to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce, trade and agriculture. Recognised by the Govts. of the Punjab and India. Affld. to the

Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Paris. Issues Certificates of Origin and has an Arbitration Board to settle comml. disputes. Has vote in the commerce constituency of Punjab Legis. Assembly along with 8 other chambs.

INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSCN. (102A, Clive St., Cal.) : All-India Organisation estd. 1938 to protect and promote Indian chemical, pharmaceutical, and allied manufacturers' interests. Adm. fee Rs. 25 and Subs. p. a. Rs. 100. Membership open to persons and cos. owning or managing power-worked chem., pharm., allied or by-products factories in India or Burma. Affld. to Indian Chamb. of Comm., Cal., Federation of Ind. Chambs. of Comm. and Industry, and All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers. Comte. of 14 members.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.) : Estd. 1902 to secure united action, collect statistics, open new markets, fix points of custom and get grievances removed. Elects 2 members to Bengal Legislature. Comte. of 7. Secretarial work done by Beng. Chamb. of Comm.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER (Bombay) : Estd. 1907 to secure unanimity and organised action among Indian business community regarding their interests, and particularly among its members on all subjects involving their interests including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour', to collect and publish necessary statistics and other information and promote comml., economic and technical education, to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting the said interests, to undertake arbitration of commercial disputes and enquiries and action for redressing of legitimate grievances and to examine the Agenda of the Internatl. Labour Confes. of the League of Nations, send Indian employers' representatives to the confes. and promote or oppose recommendations or conventions thereof. Represented in Bombay Legislative Assembly, Central Legislature, Bombay Port Trust (by 5) and Municipal Corporation and some other public bodies.

INDIAN MINING ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.) : Estd. 1892 to protect the Indian mining industrialists' interests, to foster the industries and afford arbitration. Membership open to all persons and firms conducting mining. Represented in Bengal and Bihar Legislatures.

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION (15, Clive St., Cal. ; Br. at Jharia) : Estd. 1913 to represent mainly Indian coal mining capital in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and C. P. Issues relative statistics. Represented on various public bodies. Comte. of 15.

INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSCN. (102 A, Clive St., Cal.) : Estd. 1932. Membership, open to persons and cos. owning or managing power-worked mills or factories, includes 119 mills. Has a tribunal of arbitration, and own contract form for sale of sugar. Adm. fee Rs. 100. Subs. p. a. based on daily crushing capacity of mills. Affld. to Indian Chamb. of Comm., Cal., Federation of Ind. Chambs. of Comm. and Industry, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, and Ind. Natl. Comte. of Internatl. Chamb. of Comm. Comte. of 17 members.

INDIAN SUGAR PRODUCERS' ASSCN. (Cawnpore) : Estd. 1912 to secure co-ordinated plan and work for the common interests of grower, manufacturer, refiner and dealer. Comte. of 7 members.

INDIAN TEA ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, 2, Clive St., Cal.) : Estd. 1881 to promote interests of growers of Indian Tea. Membership open to owners,

managers and agents of tea estates. Bengal Chamber of Commerce's Secy. and Asst. Secy. are its Secy. and Asst. Secy. Has a scientific dept. devoted to cultivation problems.

INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD, Royal Exchange, Calcutta (formerly Indian Tea Cess Comte.): Constituted under Act IX of 1903 as amended from time to time, to provide funds to promote the sale of Indian Tea by propaganda carried on in India and abroad in co-operation with producers asscd. in the Internatl. Tea Agreement in Europe, America, U. K., Africa and Australia. Mang. Comte. of 28 members representing growers and traders.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATL. COMTE. OF THE (28, Ferozeshah Rd., New Delhi): Estd. 1928 to secure uniform action on all internatl. questions affecting finance, trade and industry and promote comml. intercourse and cordial relations among countries.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1860, to protect and promote the general trade interests of Sind prov. Subs. p. m. Rs. 18. Entrance fee for new members Rs. 750. Subs. p. a. to its periodical Returns Rs. 50 (for non-members Rs. 100). Represented in Sind Legis. Assembly and other public bodies.

KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCN.: 219 members. Estd. 1902 and Regtd. 1925, to protect and promote Indians' trade and industry in and around Karachi and secure unanimity among them, settle members' disputes and secure equitable dealings in trade, initiate and promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade interests, maintain depts. devoted to particular trades or industries, e. g., its Produce Exchange Dept. controlling local grain and seeds trade, regulate trade exchanges, examine agenda of the International Labour Organisation and recommend for nomination of Employers' delegates to Internatl. Labour Confses. Represented on various public bodies. Has a Clearing House to settle differences periodically between members *inter se*. Affld. to Federation of Indian Chambs. of Comm. and Industry, Ind. Natl. Comte. of Internatl. Chamb. of Comm. and Indian Chamb. of Comm. in Gt. Brit.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1836. Membership open to all persons and firms interested in the general trade, commerce or manufactures of the prov. Distinguished persons, members of kindred asscns. and officials similarly interested may be elected honv. members by ballot. Other Chambs. of Comm. may be affld. members. Entrance fee (hony. members exempt)—Rs. 100 once for all, but for banks, cos., and firms—Rs. 100 every ten yrs. Subscription p. a. for ordy. member—Rs. 300; for affld. member—Rs. 50. Undertakes arbitrations, surveys, regtn. of trade marks and issues Certificates of Origin.

MADRAS TRADES ASSCN. (Spencer Bldgs., Mount Rd., Madras): Estd. 1856 to promote Madras traders' interests. Questions re: hrs. of business and holidays dealt.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Industrial Assee. Bldgs., Church Gate, Bombay): Estd. 1927 to secure amity among traders and factory-owners of Maharashtra who only can be members, protect their interests and collect and issue to them manifold statistics.

MARWARI ASSCN. (160A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Cal.): Estd. 1898 to promote all the social, economic and political interests of the Marwaris. About 200 members including prominent Marwaris and chief local Marwari firms covering all the branches of their inland and foreign trade. Recognised as representative and often consulted by Govt.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (143, Cotton St., Cal.): Estd. 1900. Recognised as the custodian of the East Indian Marwari trading and industrial community's interests. Represented on almost all Govt. and other public bodies. Nearly all Marwari traders and industrialists are members. Is Calcutta agent of Technological Laboratory, Bombay. Surveys goods and issues Certificates of Analysis, and Certificates of Origin for all British Indian exports (valid almost everywhere).

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES (Cawnpore); Estd. & regd. 1932. 200 members including 4 affld. comml. bodies. Council of 21 members. Issues a monthly Eng. Bulletin, surveys goods and issues Certificates of Origin. Recognised by Prov. and Central Govts. and the prov. Eng. Press.

MILLOWNERS' ASSCN. (Patel House, Churchgate St., Bombay): Estd. 1875. Membership, now 103, mainly confined to Indian and States cotton spinning and weaving cos. Represented in central and prov. legislatures, Bombay Corporation and Port Trust and other local bodies and all-India bodies, formed by Central Govt., connected with textile industry. Through an effective system of private regtn. it has all along prevented infringement of industrial property marks, and trade numbers and names compiles monthly statistics of import, re-export and export trade in cotton yarn, piece-goods and artificial silk of Br. India and Bombay prov. Its annual *Cotton Mill Statement* is a full, authoritative directory of Indian Cotton mills. Supplies to members firsthand local survey of trends of prices and tendencies in principal trade centres. Issues fntly. lists of ex-mill quotations for Bombay mills cotton yarn and piece goods and wholesale bazar prices of chief Indian imports. Keen on betterment of labour conditions.

MILLOWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSCN. LTD. (Patel House, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay): Regd. 1924, for the mutual insce. of its members against liability to pay compensation or damages to their employee-workmen or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, incurred in work. Membership open to all members of the Millowners' Asscn. as also non-members approved by the latter's Comte. Board of 9 dirs.

MINING & GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA (Calcutta): Estd. 1906 to promote the study of all branches of Indian mining, geology, metallurgy and engineering and diffuse information useful to development of Indian mining industries. Graduates and 1st class diploma-holders in any of said subjects and qualified mine fieldworkers can be members. Council of 21 members. Issues annual *Transactions*. Has a technical library for members in Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (22, Canning St., Cal.): Estd. 1932 to protect and promote Indian, especially Muslims', trade and industries. Any firm or co. can be member. Represented in many public bodies. Comte. of 21.

MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF BIHAR & ORISSA (Patna): Estd. 1932 to promote Indian, especially Bihar and Orissa Muslims' comml. welfare. Comte. of maximum 15 members.

MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Bangalore): Estd. 1915 to protect and promote Mysore State trade interests. Recognised by Govt. to issue Certificates of Origin. Represented in important public bodies. Ordry. and Hony. members.

NAGPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LTD. (Jaiswal Bldg., Cotton Market, Nagpur): Regd. 1938 to protect and promote C. P. trade and industry, deal with legislative and other measures affecting said interests, collect and issue statistics and other information, settle trade disputes, secure uniformity in usages, and regulate forward contracts re: cotton-seed, grain and oil and provide the forms. Comto. of 18. Has standing sub-comtes. for particular trade sections.

NARAYANGANJ CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Narayanganj, Bengal): Estd. to protect and promote Bengal trade and manufactures. 16 members.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSCN. (Bombay): Constituted 1887 to protect brokers' status and further the interests both of them and the Bombay public concerned, to promote honourable practices and suppress malpractices, and settle brokers' disputes and decide all questions of business custom and courtesy. About 472 members. Its present bldgs. with land cost about Rs. 21,00,000. Membership card now priced at about Rs. 24,000. Subs. Rs. 5. Constitution of 37 articles in the Deed and Rules sanctioned by Govt.

NEGAPATAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1931. The traders in and around Negapatam town are members. Recognised by India Govt. and authorised to issue certificates of Origin for the port exports. Fosters local trade interests, conducts surveys and arbitrates in comml. disputes. Exc. Comto. of 21 elected members.

NORTHERN INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ('Commerce House,' Lawrence Rd., Lahore): Estd. 1923 to protect and further N. Indian comml., industrial and agricl. interests. Represented on various public bodies. Affld. to the Assoc. Chambs. of Comm. of India and the Federation of Chambs. of Comm. of Brit. Emp., London. Its Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes. Surveys merchandise and issues Certificates of Origin for Indian manufactures. Keeps a set of tested weights. Comto. of 13 members.

ORISSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1932 to promote amity among traders and protect their interests. Popular among traders and recognised by Central and Prov. Govts.

PLANTERS (BENGAL AND ASSAM): Besides Indian Tea Asscn., other district (tea-growers') asscns. are: Darjeeling, Duars and Terai, Bengal, Surma Valley Indian Tea, Terai Indian, and Indian Tea (Jalpaiguri), Planters' Asscns., Indian Tea Growers' (Assam) Asscn. and Tripura Tea Asscn.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Delhi): Estd. 1905. Fosters mercantile interests in the Punjab, N.-W. F. P. and Kashmir. Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Represented in the Central Assembly, Punjab Legislature and other public bodies. Member's subs. Rs. 180 p. a.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSCN. LTD. (Jenabai Bldg., Musjid Bunder Rd., Bombay 3): Estd. 1926 to protect and promote Indian raw produce (seeds, oils, grains, etc.) traders' interests, fix standards for classification of the said articles and arrange for maintaining, through a clearing House and otherwise, uniformity of control in the said trade, collect and circulate useful relative

information and adjust said traders' disputes. 2 types of members—Merchants and Brokers.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSCN., LTD., CALCUTTA (7, Lyons Range, Cal.) : Estd. 1908 and regd. 1923 with authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. 223 shareholders now, further share-selling closed. A share sells at about Rs. 25,000 now. Adm. fee Rs. 5,000. Issues a *Year-Book*. Comte. of 16 members. Deals on Cash and Delivery basis.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION LTD., MADRAS : Regtd. 1937, the only institution of its kind in S. India. Members are either Founders or ordy., the respective entry fees being Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000, besides a deposit of Rs. 5000 or as the Exc. Comte. may decide. Subs. Rs. 25 p. m.

STOCK EXCHANGE LTD., BOMBAY : Oldest among Indian Stock Exchanges.

STOCK EXCHANGE LTD., PUNJAB : Estd. 1936. Capital Rs. 1 lakh. Shares of Rs. 1,000, now sell at Rs. 1,400 each. Member's adm. fee Rs. 500. Subs. p. m. Rs. 5.

SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Madras) : Estd. 1909. Represents Indian trade, commerce, industry & banking in Madras City and the upper districts of the province. Surveys goods and undertakes arbitrations. Represented in the Central Assembly, Madras L. Assembly, and other public bodies. About 450 members all over the prov. with 18 district comm. chambs. & assens. afiled.

SOUTHERN INDIA SKINS & HIDE MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (83, Errabalu Chetty St., Madras) : Protects and promotes title trades. Comte. of maximum 58 members.

TELLICHERRY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Membership open to all local European trading cos. and persons. Managed by Hony. Secy.

TUTICORIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE : Estd. 1906 to represent the European traders in and around Tuticorin, appoint arbitrators and collect and publish annually statistics and other information re : the port trade. Comte. of 3 members.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSCN. OF SOUTHERN INDIA ("Glenview", Coonoor) : Estd. 1893 to protect and promote throughout the world S. Indian planting industries interests, collect and issue in its ftnly. *Planters' Chronicle* relative statistics and information, and settle members' disputes. Dist. Planters' Assens., and persons, firms and cos. likewise interested can be members. Represented in Madras Assembly and other public bodies. A Labour and a Scientific Dept.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Civil Lines, Cawnpore) : Estd. 1914. The only recognised Indian Chamber in the prov. Most of the trading and industrial concerns of the prov. afiled. Membership open to all persons and firms interested in trade or industry. Represented in U. P. Legis. Assembly and other public bodies.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Cawnpore) : Estd. 1888 to protect and further U. P. comml. interests. Subs. p. a.—for Cawnpore traders Rs. 800, for others Rs. 150. Arbitrates in disputes. Represented on U. P. Legis. Council (by 2) and other public bodies. Comte. of 10 who can form local comtes.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT INDIA

DISTRICTS IN INDIA

Madras	...	26	Assam	...	12
Bombay	...	29	N.-W. F. P.	...	5
Bengal	...	28	Baluchistan	...	6
U. P.	...	48	Ajmer-Merwara	...	1
Punjab	...	29	Coorg	...	1
Burma	...	33	Delhi	...	1
Bihar & Orissa	...	21	Andamans &		
C. P. & Berar	...	22	Nicobars	...	2

INFIRM PERSONS IN INDIA (CENSUS OF 1931)

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Insane	74,002	46,302	120,304
Deaf-Mutes	137,660	93,215	230,895
Blind	284,741	316,629	601,370
Lepers	107,892	40,019	147,911
<i>Total</i>	<i>604,315</i>	<i>496,165</i>	<i>1,100,480</i>

INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Ameer Ali		H. H. the Aga Khan	1934
Sir B. C. Mitter		Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	1934
V. S. Srinivasa Sastri	1921	Sir Akbar Hydari	1936
Lord Sinha	1926	M. R. Jayakar	1939
Sir D. F. Mulla	1930	Sir C. Madhavan Nair	1941
Sir Shadilal	1934		

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

S. Ramanujam	Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman
Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose	Dr. Birbal Sahni
Dr. Meghnad Saha	Dr. K. S. Krishnan
	Dr. H. J. Bhabha

INDIAN FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (1939)

INDIANS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Sir Muncherjee Bhowagree	(Conservative)
Dadabhai Naoroji	(Liberal)
Sapurji Saklatvala	(Communist)
Lord Sinha, First Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)
Lord Sinha, Second Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)

INDIAN PEERS OF THE BRITISH REALM

Sinha, Satyendra Prasanna, First Baron of Raipur.
Sinha, Arcon Kumar (b. 1887), Second Baron of Raipur.
[Heir—Hon'ble Sudhindra Sinha (b. 1921)]

INDIAN KING'S COUNSEL

Bhugwandin Dube, 1931.

INDIAN BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir Cowasji Jehangir 1908.
 Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, 1857.
 Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Ranchodlal, 1918.
 Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.
 Sir Victor Sassoon.
 Sir Kenneth Gibson.
 Sir Richard Temple.

INDIAN RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSS

Badlu Sing, *Ressaldar*, (14th Lancers), Great War, 1918.
 Chatta Singh, *Sepoy*, (Bhopal Inf.), Great War, 1916.
 Darwan Singh Negi, *Naik*, (Garhwal R.), Great War, 1915.
 Gobard Singh Negi, *Rifleman*, (89th Garhwals) Great War, 1915.
 Govind Singh, *Dafadar*, (Ind. Cav.), Great War, 1918.
 Ishar Singh, *Naik*, (28th Punjabis), Waziristan, 1921.
 Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik*, (Gurkha Rifles), Great War, 1918.
 Khudadad Khan, *Naik*, (29th Baluch.), Great War, 1914.
 Kulbir Thapa, *Rifleman*, (Gurkha R.), Great War, 1915.
 Lala, *Lance-Naik*, (41st Dogras), Great War, 1916.
 Mir Dost, *Subadar*, (Coke's Rifles), Great War, 1915.
 Shahamad Khan *Naik*, (Punjabis), Great War, 1916.
 Second Lieut. Premindra Singh Bhagat, (Indian Engineering Corps), June 1941.
 Subadar Richpal Singh, (6th Rajputana Rifles), July 1941.

PRESIDENTS, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (CENTRAL)

Sir Frederick Whyte*	1920-25
V. J. Patel	1925-30
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	1930
Sir Shanmukhan Chetty	1930-33
Sir Abdur Rahim	1933-

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA†

Year	No. of killed	No. of wounded
1929-30	3,344	7,967
1930-31	3,156	8,436
1931-32	2,869	9,153
1932-33	2,713	9,434
1933-34	2,793	10,184
1934-35	3,003	10,195
1935-36	2,935	10,555
1936-37	3,123	11,060
1937-38	3,323	13,997
1938-39	3,439	15,650

* Appointed by the Governor-General. The rest were elected.

† Exclusive of accidents in Railway premises but not connected with movements of trains, vehicles, etc.

MOTOR VEHICLES RUNNING IN BRITISH INDIA

(As at 31st March, 1940)

Area	Motor Cars including Taxi Cabs	Motor Cycles including Scooters and Auto-Wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (Lorries, Buses)	Total
Madras Province (excl- ding Madras City)	9,208	935	4,695	14,838
Madras City	5,126	468	846	6,440
Bombay	18,350	1,638	7,969	27,957
Bengal (excluding Calcutta and Howrah Town)	4,391	402	2,481	7,274
Calcutta including Howrah Town	18,030	737	3,700	22,467
United Provinces	13,570	978	3,564	18,112
Punjab	6,246	831	6,295	13,372
Bihar	5,549	619	1,409	7,577
Orissa	767	126	373	1,266
Central Provinces and Berar	3,918	746	1,874	6,538
Assam	3,437	209	2,155	5,791
N.-W. F. Province	1,523	150	1,352	3,025
Sind	3,450	462	914	4,826
Ajmer-Merwara	780	86	162	978
Delhi Province	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Total	91,285	8,387	37,789	140,461

STRENGTH AND COST OF CIVIL POLICE (1938)

Province	Sanctioned Strength	Total cost (Rupees)
Madras	27,024	1,56,60,813
Bombay	22,910	1,37,75,416
Sind	6,210	39,95,535
Bengal	31,145	2,14,39,155
United Provinces	33,476	1,49,77,190
Punjab	23,078	1,18,21,016
Bihar	12,873	67,01,357
Orissa	4,009	22,85,287
Central Provinces and Berar	11,551	59,32,947
Assam	4,474	25,54,481
N.-W. F. P.	6,385	33,68,703
British Baluchistan	1,848	10,05,157
Ajmer-Merwara	1,420	7,43,100
Coorg	224	92,695
Delhi	2,125	11,90,920
Total	188,252	10,55,48,772

(g) Figures not yet available.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED (1938)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of cases in which property was stolen</i>	<i>Number of cases in which property was recovered</i>
Madras	24,532	11,640
Bombay	16,154	8,084
Sind	4,369	2,018
Bengal	46,393	18,477
United Provinces	50,830	14,052
Punjab	24,785	10,202
Bihar	24,921	6,291
Orissa	5,202	1,801
Central Provinces and Berar	38,923	11,997
Assam	8,049	2,215
N.-W. F. P.	3,575	970
British Baluchistan	672	284
Ajmer-Merwara	1,711	637
Coorg	155	85
Delhi	1,592	746
<i>Total</i>	251,863	84,499

NUMBER ASSESSED TO INCOME-TAX

(Classified according to grades of income)

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Grades of Income</i>		<i>Number assessed</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
I	1,000 to	1,499	116
II	1,500 to	1,999	384
III	2,000 to	2,499	66,402
IV	2,500 to	2,999	37,520
V	3,000 to	3,499	29,264
VI	3,500 to	4,999	48,548
VII	5,000 to	7,499	35,895
VIII	7,500 to	9,999	19,143
IX	10,000 to	12,499	10,204
X	12,500 to	14,999	6,709
XI	15,000 to	19,999	7,198
XII	20,000 to	24,999	3,498
XIII	25,000 to	29,999	2,712
XIV	30,000 to	39,999	2,088
XV	40,000 to	49,999	823
XVI	50,000 to	99,999	1,091
XVII	1,00,000 and over		486
XVIII	Unclassified		18,914
<i>Total for 1938-39</i>			285,940

POST OFFICES (*British India*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Post Offices</i>	<i>Total strength of establishments</i>
1928-29	22,820	112,714
1929-30	23,888	114,812
1930-31	24,175	115,205
1931-32	23,985	113,326
1932-33	23,797	106,480
1933-34	23,676	106,204
1934-35	23,622	104,202
1935-36	23,695	103,568
1936-37	24,917	104,847
1937-38	24,253	101,674
1938-39*	24,303	101,514

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES—INDIA & BURMA

(in Lakhs of Rupees)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Net receipts</i>	<i>Total amount outstanding</i>
1917-18	10,00	1,12	8,88	8,88
1930-31	11,78	8,35	3,43	38,43
1931-32	14,49	8,34	6,15	44,58
1932-33	15,74	4,68	11,06	55,64
1933-34	13,31	5,24	8,07	63,71
1934-35	9,95	7,70	2,25	65,96
1935-36	13,45	13,43	2	65,98
1936-37	14,88	16,46	—1,58	64,40
1937-38	14,32	18,19	—4,51	60,53
1938-39	15,03	15,40	—91	60,16
1939-40	10,54	12,88	—2,27	57,82
1940-41*	4,89	14,93	—10,04	46,98

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS—INDIA & BURMA

(in Lakhs of Rupees)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Withdrawals</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Net increase</i>	<i>Amount outstanding at the end of the year</i>
1913-14	10,99	9,04	61	2,56	23,16
1930-31	24,86	25,50	1,04	10	37,02
1931-32	27,39	27,29	1,08	1,18	38,20
1932-33	30,96	26,86	1,15	5,25	43,45
1933-34	36,87	29,37	1,28	8,78	52,23
1934-35	38,67	37,26	1,34	2,75	58,30
1935-36	46,33	38,88	1,50	8,95	67,25
1936-37	48,38	37,40	1,45	7,43	74,68
1937-38	44,71	41,05	1,50	5,16	79,84
1938-39	46,12	42,98	1,46	4,60	84,44
1939-40	41,95	46,59	1,20	—3,68	81,00
1940-41*	25,35	45,09	93	—18,81	59,57

Excluding Burma and Aden.

ALL-INDIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Timings are in Indian Standard Time (subtract $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours for G. M. T.).

<i>Station & Wave Band</i>	<i>Wavelength (Meters)</i>	<i>Frequency in Kc/s</i>	<i>Hours of Transmission</i>
Delhi (Medium Wave)	338'6	886	7-30 a. m. to 10-5 a. m. ; 12 to 2 p. m. ; 5 to 10-45 p. m.
Delhi (Short Wave)	41'15	7,290	7-30 to 10-5 a. m. ; 12 to 2 p. m. ; 5 to 7 p. m.
	60'48	4,960	7-15 to 10-45 p. m.
	25'36	11,880	7 to 9-30 a. m. ; 5-29 to 6-55 p. m.
	19'62	15,290	9-45 to 10-25 a. m. ; 12 to 2-45 p. m. ; 4-30 to 5-20 p.m.
	49'3	6,085	6-55 to 11-15 p. m.
	31'3	9,590	7 to 10-25 a. m. ; 12 to 2-45 p.m. ; 4-30 to 11-15 p. m.
Calcutta (Medium Wave)	370'4	810	6-30 to 8-30 a. m. ; 12 to 2 p. m. 4-30 to 10 p. m.
Calcutta (Short Wave)	41'61	7,210	6-30 to 8-30 a. m. ; 12 to 2 p.m. ; 4-30 to 7-15 p. m.
	61'98	4,840	7-30 to 10 p. m.
Dacca (Medium Wave)	257'1	1,167	4-30 to 10 p. m.
Bombay (Medium Wave)	244	1,281	7-30 to 9-30 a. m. ; 12-30 to 2-25 p. m. ; 4-30 to 10-45 p. m.
Bombay (Short Wave)	41'44	7,240	7-30 to 9-30 a. m. ; 12-30 to 2-35 p. m. ; 4-30 to 7-15 p. m.
	61'48	4,860	7-30 to 10-45 p. m.
Madras (Medium Wave)	211	1,420	7 to 9 a. m. ; 1 to 3 p. m. ; 4 to 10 p. m.
Madras (Short Wave)	41'27	7,270	7 to 10 a. m. ; 1 to 3 p. m. ; 4 to 7-15 p. m.
	25'45	11,790	7-15 to 8-30 a.m. ; 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.
	60'98	4,920	7-45 to 10 p. m.
Lahore (Medium Wave)	276	1,086	7-30 to 9-30 a. m. ; 12-30 to 1-35 p. m. ; 5-30 to 10-45 p. m.
Lucknow (Medium Wave)	298'5	1,022	7-30 to 9-30 a. m. ; 12-30 to 1-35 p. m. ; 5-30 to 10-45 p. m.
Trichinopoly (Medium Wave)	396	758	7-15 to 9 a. m. ; 1 to 2-30 p. m. ; 5 to 10 p. m.
Peshawar (Medium Wave)	200	1,500	7-30 to 9 a. m. ; 5 to 10-45 p. m. Relayed from Delhi with some exceptions.

INDIAN NEWS BROADCASTS

English : 8 a. m. ; 10 a. m. ; 1-30 p. m. ; 6 p. m. ; 9-20 p. m.
 Bengali : 7-40 a. m. ; 5-50 p. m. ; 8-45 p. m.
 Gujarati : 9 a. m. ; 5-45 p. m. ; 8-20 p. m.
 Hindustani : 7-50 a. m. ; 12-57 p. m. : 6-15 p. m. ; 9 p. m.
 Marathi : 8-50 a. m. ; 5-40 p. m. ; 8-10 p. m.
 Pushtu : 2-30 p. m. ; 5-30 p. m. ; 6-55 p. m.
 Tamil : 7-20 a. m. ; 2 p. m. ; 6-35 p. m. ; 8-25 p. m.
 Telugu : 7-30 a. m. ; 2-5 p. m. ; 6-25 p. m. ; 8-20 p. m.

WAVELENGTHS OF FOREIGN STATIONS

<i>Stations</i>	<i>Metres</i>	<i>Mc/s.</i>	<i>Stations</i>	<i>Metres</i>	<i>Mc/s.</i>
Daventry	18'98	21'53	Vienna	25'42	11'80
	16'84	17'81	Budapest	19'52	15'87
	16'86	17'79	Lisbon	30'8	9'94
	19'82	15'14		27'17	11'04
	22'92	12'04	Madrid	30'43	9'86
	25'53	11'75		31'62	9'49
	31'25	9'60		42'43	7'07
	31'32	9'58	Switzerland	26'31	11'40
	31'55	9'51		38'48	7'80
	48'54	6'18		44'94	6'67
Paris	49'10	6'11	Ankara	19'74	15'20
	16'87	17'78	Tokyo	19'79	15'16
	19'68	15'24		25'42	11'80
	19'83	15'13		31'47	9'53
	25'24	11'88	Chungking	16'85	17'80
				31'58	9'95
Germany	16'89	17'76	Saigon	25	12
	19'56	15'84		19	15'79
	19'63	15'23	Bangkok	19'02	15'77
	19'74	15'20		31'58	9'50
	19'85	15'11	Pretoria	31'5	9'52
	31'38	9'56		50	6'00
	31'45	9'54	Melbourne	25'25	11'88
Rome	16'88	17'82		31'32	9'58
	19'61	15'30	Sydney	31'28	9'59
	25'40	11'81	Schenectady	19'95	21'60
	31'02	9'67		19'65	15'27
	31'15	9'63		31'48	9'8
Vatican	19'84	15'12	Boston	19'67	15'25
	25'55	11'74		49'67	6'04
Moscow	19'76	15'18	Wayne	26'86	11'88
	19'89	15'08	Bound Brook	16'87	17'78
	25'77	11'64		31'02	9'67
	31'25	9'60	Pittsburgh	18'98	21'53
	31'51	9'52		19'72	15'21
	49'75	6'03		25'26	11'87

**PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK AND NEWSPAPERS,
PERIODICALS, AND BOOKS PUBLISHED**

<i>Province</i>	<i>Printing presses</i>	<i>News- papers</i>	<i>Periodicals</i>	<i>In English or other European Languages</i>	<i>In India Language or multi- lingual</i>
Madras	2,651	842	1,028	466	2,451
Bombay	1,172	452	144	584	2,876
Sind	294	149	53	79	873
Bengal	1,757	156	691	1,869	2,627
United Provinces	1,115	406	532	844	2,967
Punjab	557	384	450	365	2,252
Bihar	231	39	116	24	115
Orissa	76	34	89	5	451
C. P. & Berar	237	89	34	19	190
Assam	100	44	44	2	17
N.-W. F. Province	47	67	4	5	7
Ajmer-Merwara	40*	16	14	12	122
Coorg	7	2	1	...	3
Delhi	188	72	106	24	286
	<hr/> 8,467	<hr/> 2,752	<hr/> 3,301	<hr/> 3,298	<hr/> 14,187

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

In India nearly three persons out of every four have to depend for their livelihood on agriculture. It is often said that this preponderance of agriculture is the bane of the country, the cause of chronic poverty of the land. But there are countries, of which the national prosperity largely depends not only on agriculture but on one crop only. As for example, the principal item of the national prosperity of Egypt is her cotton crop and that of Thailand is her rice crop. But having regard to the fact that world price of agricultural produces has not, since 1922, kept pace with industrial prices, it is not safe for a large country like India to continue to be a purely agricultural country. India's model should be U. S. A., Canada and Russia, where side by side with a thriving agriculture, sundry industries are being fostered. In Russia there has been in recent years simultaneous development of both industry and agriculture. The Famine Commission of 1880 emphatically sought to bring home to the British administrators the necessity of effecting diversification of industries as an insurance against famine in India.

As things stand, we must, until this diversification is effected extensively, concentrate all our energies both of the Government and of public-spirited members of the community, in improving the productivity of agriculture and therewith the general economic and social conditions in rural India. The Royal Commission on Agriculture of 1928 laid special stress on this point. In the world demand for agricultural commodities, India has a place of her own, she supplies cent per cent of world's jute, more than 60% of world's tea; twenty-five per cent of world's cotton and 50% of world's oilseeds. But this position in the world market is not very compatible with the miserable conditions of the tillers of the soil. India is a vast country and it is only

natural that she must produce enormous quantities from her enormous cultivable lands.

The principal defects of Indian agriculture are the following :

1. Due to the peculiar law of inheritance in India both among the Hindus and the Muhammadans, agricultural holdings in India have undergone progressive disintegration, generation after generation. The result has been that the average agricultural holding in India is so small that the cultivator has very little scope for adopting improved modern methods of cultivation, and persists in the rule of the thumb.

2. The Indian cultivator still suffers from dearth of capital. If he gets credit he is to pay dearly for that. Moreover once in debt he is not infrequently hopelessly in debt. As is well known, many of the landowning cultivators have now been transformed into landless cultivators. In most of the provinces, legislative measures have been taken for reducing the rates of interest and for saving the cultivators from the clutches of the Mahajans. But these measures have not produced desired results. On the contrary, as in Bengal, they have produced an adverse effect on the agricultural credit. The Mahajan has become more shy than ever and the credit famine in Bengal is now more acute than before.

3. Most of the cultivators are illiterate with the result that they are conservative and unbusinesslike in their habits and outlook. They are not quick to appreciate the benefit of improved methods of cultivation even where such methods are not beyond adaptability.

4. Ploughing in India is usually done with the help of bullocks. But the number and the working capacity of these bullocks are not satisfactory. Of late, enlightened public opinion and the Government Departments have been taking lively interest in the problem of livestock.

5. Indian cultivators cannot afford to utilize modern manure only because there is no provision in India for the manufacture and distribution of cheap manure. Moreover, there is a criminal waste of farmyard manure as cheap fuel.

6. Due to pressure of population the inherent fertility of soil in India has deteriorated, but no attempts have been made to make good the exhaustion of inherent fertility. The result has been that the productivity of the Indian soil is now very poor.

Indian cotton has a world market but the quality of Indian cotton is inferior to that of American or Egyptian cotton. This necessitates that India has to import raw cotton for the consumption of local mills, for certain counts of yarn. In recent years India has lost her importance as an exporter of wheat, because India could not compete in respect of prices with countries like Canada, Australia and Russia. It is not necessary that India's prosperity should be built upon a gigantic export trade in agricultural produces. The fact remains that in India, as well as in other countries of the world, the internal market has potential demands many times more than the world demand. The local demand in India for agricultural produces, particularly for food grains, must be stimulated and supply must be increased. It has been repeatedly pointed out by great authorities on diet and on public hygiene that the majority of people in India are still underfed, their intake of cereals is insufficient for giving them sufficient vitality or efficiency. Serious and systematic attempts should, therefore, be made for improving Indian con-

sumption. But such attempts involve large-scale and costly measures not only by provincial Governments, but by, and mainly by, the Central Government. It has not yet been duly appreciated in this country how the authorities controlling credit, currency and prices in India can lend stimulus to the production and consumption of agricultural commodities by mere regulation of prices and co-ordination of credit and currency.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS

RICE : Rice is the principal crop grown in India and the staple food of the people. The area under it is estimated to be about a third of the total cultivated area. Next to China, India is the biggest producer of rice in the world. India and Burma together supply about half of the total world production. Rice, being a typical monsoon plant, is grown chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madras and to a lesser extent in the U. P., Punjab, Frontier Province and Coorg. There are usually three varieties, the chief of which is the winter rice. This is sown from April to August and harvested between November and January. The other varieties, the autumn and the summer, are not so important. Of these the autumn variety is sown between May and June and the summer variety between January and February. The harvesting is done between September and October for the former and between May and June for the latter. The variety of rice grown in India is innumerable. The production of rice in 1938-39 was 26.6 million tons and the area under cultivation of rice was about 70 million acres.

WHEAT : Wheat occupies the second place of importance in Indian agriculture. India is the third wheat-producing country in the world and contributes about 12 per cent to the world total. The chief wheat-growing areas are the Punjab, the United Provinces and the N.-W. Frontier Province. The *bread* wheat and the *macaroni* wheat are the two principal species grown. Wheat is essentially a *rabi* crop and is sown during October to December. The harvesting is done during March to May. The production of wheat in 1938-39 was about 8 million tons and the acreage under cultivation was about 26.8 millions. During the present century, the production of wheat has largely increased due to the success of the irrigation policy of the Government in U. P., the Punjab and in other wheat-producing areas.

SUGARCANE : The economic importance of sugarcane is very great in the United Provinces and Bihar. It is also grown in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Madras and Bombay. India is now the largest producer of sugar. The conditions for the cultivation of cane are particularly suitable in U. P., Bihar and some parts of northern Bengal. The sowing season is from February to May and the harvesting season is usually from November to January. The production of sugarcane in 1938-39 was above 4 million tons and the acreage under sugarcane was 3.1 million. Since 1932-33 the area under sugarcane has increased very considerably in response to the increased demand for sugarcane by the increasing number of sugar mills in U. P., Bihar and other provinces.

TOBACCO : The principal areas where tobacco is grown are Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras and Bombay. Tobacco has a considerable internal demand and the exportable surplus is in no way fairly large. India contributes about 28 per cent of the world total. The production of tobacco in 1938-39 was 476,000 tons.

TEA : India is the biggest producer of tea in the world. Suitable conditions of tea cultivation are found on hill-slopes at a height of between two and five thousand feet above the sea level. Bengal and Assam produce the bulk of the tea grown in India. The Punjab, United Provinces and Nilgiris produce small amounts of tea. The best tea is grown in and about Darjeeling. Seeds are generally sown between November and March. The seedlings are transplanted not earlier than six months. Tea is plucked from May to December, except in South India, where it is done between January and December. The production of tea in 1938-39 was over 412 million lbs. and the area under cultivation was about 738,500 acres.

COFFEE : The cultivation of coffee is restricted to South India—Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Cochin, Travancore and Mysore being the principal areas. Mysore alone produces about half of the total coffee grown in India. The sowing and transplanting is done during the rains, the harvesting being done between October and January. The production of coffee in 1938-39 was over 20 million lbs.

MILLETS : Millets are an important food-crop particularly in Central and South India. Many varieties are grown, of which two are the most important, the *bajra*, a *khari* crop, and *jowar*, both a *rabi* and a *khari* crop. The production of millets in 1938-39 was : *bajra*, 1.8 million tons ; and *jowar*, 4.1 million tons.

PULSES : Pulses, of which a large number are cultivated, are an important class of foodstuff in India. Many of the pulses are *rabi* crops, of which gram is important. Of the *khari* varieties, the most important is *arhar*. Pulses are grown everywhere and often mixed with cereals. The production of gram in 1938-39 was 2.7 million tons. Other kinds of pulses are largely grown all over the country.

LINSEED : Linseed is an important oil-seed grown in India. The cultivation is fairly extensive, and it is grown in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay, Punjab and in many South Indian and Central India States. The sowing is done between August and October and the harvesting between January and April. The production of linseed in 1938-39 was 878,000 tons.

RAPE AND MUSTARD : The cultivation of rape and mustard is extensive, and Northern India contributes a bigger share than the South. This is a *rabi* crop. The sowing is done between August and October and the crop is harvested between January and April. The production of rape and mustard in 1938-39 was 916,000 tons.

SESAMUM : Sesamum or *til* is not localized in any particular area and is grown extensively. Principally, this is an autumn crop, though a *rabi* variety is also grown in some parts. The sowing time is between January and February for this variety and between May and July for the more usual variety. The autumn variety is harvested between October and December and the other variety between May and July. The production of sesamum in 1938-39 was 821,000 tons.

CASTOR-SEED : Castor-seed is generally cultivated in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, U. P., Bihar, Orissa and Sind. There are two varieties. The *Khari* variety is sown during May and June and the *rabi* variety during September to November. The harvesting is done between January and

February and March and April respectively. The production of castor-seed in 1938-39 was 48,000 tons.

GROUNDNUT : Groundnut is chiefly grown in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, and in the South Indian State of Hyderabad. The sowing season is during May to August. The harvesting is done usually between November and January. A summer variety, it should be noted, is grown in Madras. The production of groundnut in 1938-39 was 2,274,000 tons.

COTTON : India is the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world, contributing about 15 per cent of the world total. Raw cotton is an important item in the export list and usually accounts for not less than 40% of the total value of raw materials exported out of India. In quality and strength, Indian cotton is inferior to those of U. S. A., Egypt, and East Africa. For certain types of yarn, even Indian mills have to depend on cotton imported from abroad. The principal cotton producing provinces and States in India are Bombay Presidency, Madras Presidency, C. P. & Berar, U. P., and the Punjab, Bombay States, Baroda and Hyderabad, and Central India States. "The area under cotton in India covers such a wide climatic range that the season for planting and picking are divergent in different parts of the country, and while in the Punjab and Sind, the crop is almost entirely irrigated, elsewhere it depends for the most part upon the sufficiency and the timeliness of the monsoon rainfall." There are two varieties mainly cultivated. The sowing is extended from March to August for both varieties and the harvesting is done between October and April. In certain parts of South India, the sowing may continue as late as December and the harvesting as late as July. India exports a large quantity of cotton to Japan. The production of cotton in 1938-39 was about 8,259,000 bales of 400 lbs. each and the area under cultivation was about 14 million acres (see Agricultural Statistics).

JUTE : Jute is practically the monopoly of India. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta in Bengal and Assam, in Cooch Behar State and some parts of Bihar and Orissa. Alluvial deposits brought up by inundation enable the growth of crops year after year without expenditure on manure. Jute is generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September. The demand for jute in the world market is based upon the fact that no other cheaper fibre is obtainable for bagging agricultural produces. The cultivation of jute has during the last 50 years or so increased by leaps and bounds. In 1874 the area under jute was below one million acres. The average area for the 5 years ending 1912-13 was estimated at a little more than 3 million acres. In 1918-14 (i.e., in the pre-war year), the acreage was no less than 3,352,200. Since 1922 there had been a contraction in the acreage of jute cultivation. During 1924-26 there was, however, a welcome recovery from post-war depression. But the world economic depression of 1930-31 had a very depressing effect on the cultivation of jute. In 1931 the acreage and production of jute receded to the low figure of 1,862,000 acres and 5.5 million bales of 400 lbs. each respectively. Since 1933 signs of improvement have been visible, but the improvement has not yet been so marked.

In recent years the Government of Bengal have sought to raise the price of jute by (i) trying to restrict the acreage under cultivation, and (ii) later by controlling the price of jute. These two measures have produced some effect, but the results have not been very encouraging. (See Agricultural Statistics).

Of the non-food crops in India, jute is one of the most important. Jute in normal years constitutes about 20 to 25 per cent of the total exports of India. The production of jute in 1938-39 was about 6,753,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, and the area under jute cultivation was about 3,125,000 acres.

RUBBER : Rubber is grown principally in South India, being mostly localized in Travancore, which accounts for about 78 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Madras, Cochin and Coorg come next in order of area. The production of rubber in 1938-39 was over 4 million lbs.

Agricultural Statistics

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA IN BRITISH INDIA

(in acres)

Province	<i>(Cultivated)</i>		<i>(Uncultivated)</i>		Forests
	<i>Net area actually sown</i>	<i>Current fallows</i>	<i>Culturable waste other than fallow</i>	<i>Not available for cultivation</i>	
Ajmer-Merwara	387,133	174,590	263,165	899,251	96,782
Assam	6,295,796	1,601,597	18,856,570	4,577,400	4,153,437
Bengal	24,728,100	4,640,569	5,753,822	9,649,215	4,482,890
Bihar	19,323,400	6,966,506	5,123,622	6,294,248	6,606,945
Bombay	28,715,213	5,059,224	888,388	5,722,961	8,336,139
C. P. & Berar	24,587,804	3,805,214	13,992,370	4,899,410	15,857,033
Coorg	144,673	164,667	11,690	359,474	331,760
Delhi	213,444	11,161	65,305	78,502	...
Madras	32,032,814	9,450,303	10,537,675	14,604,210	13,173,241
N.-W.F. Province	2,109,029	576,056	2,851,700	2,687,052	352,932
Orissa	6,447,555	1,786,964	3,571,049	6,211,433	2,637,753
Punjab	27,296,877	3,695,782	14,164,936	13,021,910	1,975,219
Sind	5,140,479	4,878,248	5,899,512	13,548,576	717,671
United Provinces	36,171,073	2,637,755	9,988,955	9,887,964	9,274,595
<i>Total</i>	213,493,390	45,393,686	91,968,759	92,441,606	68,001,397

ESTIMATED AREA UNDER, AND YIELD OF, CROPS IN BRITISH INDIA

	<i>Yield 1938-39</i>	<i>Area 1938-39</i>
	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 Acres</i>
<i>Food grains</i>		
Rice	22,612	69,918
Wheat	7,935	26,781
Barley	1,852	6,200
Jowar	4,147	20,834
Bajra	1,804	12,776
Ragi	...	3,491
Maize	1,770	5,723
Gram	2,720	11,633
Other grains & pulses	...	23,553
<i>Total (food grains)</i>		185,959

	<i>Yield</i> 1,000	<i>Area</i> 1,000 Acres
<i>Other food-crops</i> (including fruits, vegetables, spices, etc.) :	...	6,760
Sugarcane	9,148 tons	3,154
Coffee	20,609 lbs.	96
Tea	411,595 lbs.	788
Linseed	378 tons	2,478
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	321 tons	2,421
Rape & Mustard	915 tons	2,977
Groundnut	2,274 tons	5,698
Cocoanut	...	659
Castor	42 tons	416
Other oilseeds	...	1,537
Cotton	3,259 bales	13,887
Jute	6,752 bales	3,125
Other fibres	...	714
Indigo	6 cwts.	55
Opium	...	10
Tobacco	454 tons	1,155
Fodder crops	...	10,371
Rubber	4,183 lbs.	...

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

BY PROVINCES 1938-39

The first figure indicates the number of acres and the second figure, unless otherwise stated, the yield in tons. (*Bales means bales of 400 lbs. each*)

BENGAL—*Rice* 21,988,000 and 7,567,000. *Wheat* 174,000 and 44,000; *Barley* 101,800 and 82,000; *Maize* 67,100 and 21,000; *Gram* 341,600 and 97,000; *Linseed* 155,900 and 29,000; *Sesamum* 188,400 and 31,000; *Rape and mustard* 777,300 and 152,000; *Cocoanut* 13,800 acres; *Sugar-cane* 298,900 and 489,000; *other sugar plants* 66,300 acres. *Cotton* 58,000 and 20,000 bales; *Jute* 2,474,500 and 5,690,000 bales; *Tea* 200,500 and 106,889,400 lbs.; *Tobacco* 816,000 and 182,000; *Fodder crop* 110,900 acres. *Fruits and vegetables* 817,000 acres.

ASSAM—*Rice* 5,351,506 and 1,742,000; *Sesamum* 22,662 acres. *Rape and Mustard* 405,730 and 65,000; *Sugar-cane* 38,542 and 37,000; *Cotton* 36,650 and 14,000 bales; *Jute* 302,628 and 570,000 bales; *Tea* 489,069 and 261,087,200 lbs.; *Tobacco* 14,432 and 7,000; *Fruits and vegetables* 461,204 acres.

BIHAR—*Rice* 9,578,600 and 2,654,000; *Wheat* 1,093,300 and 385,000; *Barley* 1,294,000 and 419,000; *Jowar* 65,100 and 15,000; *Bajra* 60,200 and 16,000; *Ragi* 611,700 acres; *Maize* 1,520,600 and 352,000; *Gram* 1,346,600 and 415,000; *Linseed* 576,800 and 79,000; *Sesamum* 114,200 and 17,000; *Rape and Mustard* 498,209 and 108,000; *Castor* 38,800 and 4,000; *Sugar-cane* 375,300 and 369,000; *Cotton* 42,600 and 7,000 bales; *Jute* 315,600 and 486,000 bales; *Tobacco* 104,300 and 38,000; *Fruits and vegetables* 445,100 acres.

ORISSA—*Rice* 5,147,885 and 1,405,000; *Ragi* 291,227 acres; *Maize* 30,673 and 7,000; *Sesamum* 114,791 and 18,000; *Rape and Mustard* 27,627 and 5,000; *Ground-nuts* 20,657 and 7,000; *Cocoanuts* 30,021 acres; *Castor* 20,894 and

2,000 ; *Sugarcane* 32,020 and 62,000 ; *Jute* 24,932 and 57,000 bales ; *Tobacco* 30,596 and 10,000 ; *Fruits and vegetables* 140,023 acres.

U. P.—*Rice* 7,785,475 and 20,70,000 ; *Wheat* 8,520,501 and 2,694,000 ; *Barley* 3,988,015 and 1,182,000 ; *Jowar* 2,245,039 and 421,000 ; *Bajra* 2,057,214 and 303,000 ; *Ragi* 244,593 acres ; *Maize* 2,063,332 and 607,000 ; *Gram* 5,529,552 and 1,481,000 ; *Linseed* 282,485 and 148,000 ; *Sesamum* 321,576 and 101,000 ; *Rape and Mustard* 258,794 and 433,000 ; *Groundnuts* 150,882 acres. *Condiments and Spices* 123,078 acres. *Sugarcane* 1,627,846 and 1,432,000 ; *Cotton* 651,978 and 179,000 bales ; *Opium* 6,183 acres ; *Tobacco* 98,879 and 76,000 ; *Fodder* 1,548,878 acres. *Fruits and vegetables* 590,274 acres.

C. P. & BERAR—*Rice* 5,794,340 and 1,725,000 ; *Wheat* 3,381,966 and 672,000 ; *Jowar* 4,330,812 and 929,000 ; *Bajra* 99,943 and 22,000 ; *Maize* 151,389 and 76,000 ; *Gram* 1,106,522 and 185,000 ; *Linseed* 1,288,894 and 106,000 ; *Sesamum* 438,084 and 84,000 ; *Rape and Mustard* 73,392 and 16,000 ; *Castor* 28,487 and 5,000 ; *Cotton* 3,652,817 and 536,000 bales ; *Fodder* 508,998 acres. *Fruits and Vegetables etc.* 147,013 acres.

PUNJAB—*Rice* 1,029,548 acres ; *Wheat* 9,526,323 and 3,235,000 ; *Barley* 574,889 and 151,000 ; *Jowar* 877,720 and 69,000 ; *Bajra* 2,640,575 and 218,000 ; *Maize* 1,110,427 and 384,000 ; *Gram* 2,301,761 and 875,000 ; *Linseed* 30,276 and 3,000 ; *Sesamum* 96,873 and 8,000 ; *Rape and Mustard* 649,987 and 110,000 ; *Sugarcane* 354,285 and 229,000 ; *Cotton* 2,902,303 and 1,104,000 ; *Indigo* 6,840 and 1,500 cwts. *Other dyes* 11,723 acres ; *Opium* 3,975 acres ; *Tobacco* 82,639 and 92,000 ; *Fodder* 4,873,663 acres ; *Fruits and vegetables* 272,027 acres.

N.-W. F. P.—*Rice* 41,891 acres ; *Wheat* 982,453 and 235,000 ; *Barley* 142,638 and 42,000 ; *Jowar* 79,517 and 11,000 ; *Bajra* 109,897 and 10,000 ; *Maize* 486,354 and 214,000 ; *Gram* 95,016 and 13,000 ; *Rape and Mustard* 99,988 and 8,000 ; *Sugarcane* 51,091 and 57,000 ; *Fodder* 142,074 acres ; *Fruits and vegetables* 43,640 acres.

BOMBAY—*Rice* 2,015,329 and 789,000 ; *Wheat* 1,860,583 and 337,000 ; *Jowar* 7,728,308 and 1,320,000 ; *Bajra* 4,252,517 and 501,000 ; *Ragi* 666,263 acres ; *Maize* 172,501 and 71,000 ; *Gram* 595,036 and 91,000 ; *Linseed* 124,777 and 12,000 ; *Sesamum* 209,945 and 22,000 ; *Groundnut* 1,435,638 and 582,000 ; *Cocoanut* 28,702 acres ; *Castor* 45,927 and 6,000 ; *Condiments and spices* 223,359 acres ; *Sugarcane* 76,120 and 190,000 ; *Cotton* 3,698,757 and 654,000 bales ; *Tobacco* 155,060 and 30,000 ; *Fodder* 2,480,450 acres ; *Fruits and vegetables* 207,314 acres.

SIND—*Rice* 1,256,106 and 504,000 ; *Wheat* 1,178,013 and 365,000 ; *Jowar* 450,867 and 101,000 ; *Bajra* 753,066 and 72,000 ; *Gram* 295,857 and 47,000 ; *Rape and Mustard* 162,772 and 15,000 ; *Cotton* 855,852 and 364,000 ; *Fodder* 188,272 acres ; *Fruits and vegetables* 49,317 acres.

MADRAS—*Rice* 9,844,388 and 4,100,000 ; *Jowar* 4,914,537 and 1,265,000 ; *Bajra* 2,717,545 and 643,000 ; *Ragi* 1,639,299 acres ; *Maize* 64,218 and 27,000 ; *Gram* 50,806 and 11,000 ; *Sesamum* 876,397 and 93,000 ; *Groundnut* 8,770,689 and 1,613,000 ; *Cocoanut* 586,860 acres ; *Condiments and spices* 645,991 acres ; *Sugarcane* 98,262 and 274,000 ; *Other sugar* 95,807 acres ; *Cotton* 1,928,714 and 869,000 bales ; *Indigo* 28,576 and 3,900 cwts. ; *Coffee* 54,623 and 11,624,600 lbs. ; *Tea* 77,546 and 38,180,200 lbs. ; *Tobacco* 320,134 and 119,000 ; *Fodder* 431,865 acres ; *Fruits and vegetables* 714,351 acres.

Irrigation

Normal rainfall in India is very markedly uneven. While Konkan, Malabar districts, Assam and Bengal enjoy sufficient quantities of rainfall for agricultural purposes, Sind, the Frontier Province and major part of the Punjab, C. P. and U. P. receive very scanty rains. This inequality in the distribution of rainfall makes artificial water supply a crying necessity in many parts of the country. As the Irrigation Commission of 1901-1908 pointed out, "between the area in which the annual rainfall is invariably sufficient and that in which it is so scanty that no agriculture is at all possible without irrigation system, there lies a tract of nearly a million square miles which, without the aid of irrigation, is exposed to the uncertainty of season and to the scourge of famine." The total area irrigated in British India in 1937-38 was about 53 million acres. This represents about 20 per cent of the total cropped area of the country. (See Tables)

As a result of the findings of the two Famine Commissions, the Government of India took up in right earnest an extensive programme of railway-construction and irrigation works and the excavation of irrigation canals in provinces like the Punjab, U. P., C. P., Sind and North-West Frontier Province. In most of the provinces irrigation has been a paying concern to the Government. In Bengal, however, irrigation is hardly productive or remunerative. But as was pointed out by the late Sir Daniel Hamilton, the Bengal Government might profitably undertake a programme of draining away the masses of water logged in numerous marshy places known as *bils*. This draining programme, if put into effect, would have achieved two distinct results. It would have driven away the scourge of malaria and it would have made available for cultivation a large area of water-logged marshes. With the introduction of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, irrigation was made a provincial subject and under the present constitution it continues to be so.

Irrigation works are broadly classed as productive and unproductive. Productive works are those, the revenue derived from which covers the interest on the capital out-lay within 10 years of the construction of the works. The net interest earning of irrigation works in British India (productive and unproductive works taken together) is 5.89 per cent of the capital at charge, which stood at Rs. 152.8 crores. But if we eliminate unproductive works from these figures then the interest earning on capital at charge would stand at 7.61 per cent.

There are various indigenous methods of irrigation undertaken generally by individuals such as small tanks, wells, temporary obstruction to divert water from stream on to the fields. Well-irrigation is very common in this country. As far back as the beginning of the present century, there were approximately two million and a half of irrigation-wells, which irrigated some 12 million acres of cultivable land. The irrigation works undertaken by the Government consist mainly of tanks, canals and barrages. The latter are artificial obstructions to the course of rivers with a view to deepening the volume of water within these rivers. The success, which irrigation has achieved in India, evidently stands on its own merits. Irrigation has converted barren tracts of land in the Punjab, U. P. and Sind into fertile regions. The production of wheat and sugarcane has increased during the present century by at least 50 per cent over the last century and irrigation, more than anything else which the Government has done, is responsible for this increased production.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN BRITISH INDIA
IN ACRES 1938-39

Province	Area irrigated (000's omitted)				
	By Canals		By tanks	By wells	Other sources
	Govt.	Private			
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	16	82	...
Assam	228	853	1	..	300
Bengal	110	285	1,013	39	447
Bihar	695	810	1,457	473	1,602
Bombay	245	87	105	689	21
C. P. & Berar	...	841	..	169	50
Coorg	2	...	2	...	...
Delhi	45	...	...	39	...
Madras	3,753	153	2,902	1,299	337
N.-W. F. P.	452	432	...	81	67
Orissa	317	52	276	8	685
Punjab	11,166	444	42	4,749	143
Sind	3,864	29	...	27	512
United Provinces	3,762	45	58	5,564	2,540

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS OF IRRIGATION WORKS

Provinces	Total	I r r i g a t i o n	
		Gross Revenue from all sources	Gross Revenue per acre irrigated
Madras	6,982,180	2,52,88,442	3'62
Bombay	434,399	89,28,141	9'04
Sind	4,742,935	1,44,12,604	3'04
Bengal	106,174	7,13,761	6'7
United Provinces	5,986,684	2,94,70,016	5'52
Punjab	13,173,738	6,66,20,394	5'05
Bihar	695,065	28,15,356	4'05
Orissa	310,821	7,10,310	2'29
Central Provinces & Berar	324,898	7,40,939	2'28
N.-W. F. P.	477,906	21,27,895	4'45
Baluchistan	20,303	53,430	2'63
Ajmer-Merwara	9,298	76,453	8'22
Total, 1938-39	32,614,401	14,69,57,741	4'51

Net Revenue on Capital at charge in the Provinces (1938-39) :—

Productive Irrigation Works : Madras 5'97% ; Bombay 8'07% ; Bengal 1'9% ; U. P. 6'38% ; Punjab 13'63% ; Bihar 5'71% ; N.-W. F. P. 9'74% ; Sind 2'73% ; Baluchistan 0'88%.

Unproductive Irrigation Works : Madras 0'90% ; Bombay 1'32% ; Bengal 0'5% ; U. P. 2'94% ; Punjab nil ; Bihar 1'35% ; C. P. 0'18% ; N.-W. F. P. 2'11% ; Sind nil ; Orissa 0'04% ; Rajputana nil ; Baluchistan nil.

The Co-operative Movement

Famine and usury are said to be the two inevitable evils of purely agricultural countries. The 19th century history of Ireland, Russia and some other purely agricultural countries of Europe along with the conditions prevailing in India for the last 175 years lend much strength to this view. The problem of agricultural credit had occurred to the Government of India long before the passing of the first Co-operative Societies Act of 1904. As early as in 1888 the Land Improvement Loans Act was passed, and the next year the Agriculturists' Loan Act was passed with the object of advancing working capital at low rates of interests to Indian ryots. By the middle of the last century two notable Germans, Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch had introduced and popularized in Germany two distinct types of banks for giving relief to the poor in Germany. The object of Raiffeisen Societies was the relief of agricultural indebtedness and that of Schulze-Delitzsch Societies was the relief of other classes of poor people, particularly poor artisans. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson, who had been deputed to the Continent to study and report on co-operation, reported to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks in Madras. The Government of India also began to take a lively interest in the problem of agrarian indebtedness.

The Government of Lord Curzon passed the first Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 and laid the foundation of co-operative movement in India. For the first few years the movement was slow in its progress. The Amending Act of 1912, however, gave an effective stimulus to the movement by providing for central financing agencies, such as Central Co-operative Banks and Provincial Co-operative Banks. In 1925-26 there were 69,016 societies with 2,877,550 members and with a total working capital of Rs. 53 crores. These figures increased to 94,242 ; 4,349,609 and Rs. 91 crores respectively in 1930-31 and to 104,307 ; 4,886,398 and Rs. 96 crores respectively in 1938-39.

The existing structure of the co-operative movement in India is given below :

I. At the apex of the whole movement in a province there is the *Provincial Co-operative Bank*, which works both as a provincial financing agency and an agency for absorbing the surplus funds of other societies in the province, such as, Central Co-operative Banks and primary societies, agricultural or non-agricultural. *The Provincial Co-operative Banks* attract large deposits from the public and absorb and utilize the surplus of the primary and central societies in the province. The working capital of these banks is usually very large and they sometimes get accommodation in the shape of loans or guarantee from provincial Governments. In 1938-39, there were 10 such banks with a total working capital of Rs. 12.85 crores.

II. Just below the provincial bank are the *Central Co-operative Banks* located in important places such as at subdivisional and district headquarters and centres of business and the supervising and guaranteeing unions formed by the union of a number of primary societies. Central Co-operative Banks tap the middle class and rich people and lend only to the co-operative societies within their jurisdiction. They also guide and supervise the primary societies in their jurisdiction. In 1938-39 there were 594 Central Co-operative Banks with a total working capital of Rs. 29.4 crores.

III. The *primary societies* consist of two types, the agricultural and non-agricultural societies. Both the types comprise different classes, such as, credit societies, sale societies, irrigation societies, etc. But in both the types, credit societies form an overwhelming majority, both in number and working capital. The *agricultural societies* or the rural or Raiffeisen Societies work on the following principles: (a) only the inhabitants may become the members of such a society; (b) the working capital is supplied mostly by Central Co-operative Banks and very few primary agricultural societies issue share capital; (c) each and every member of such a society has individually and collectively with other members unlimited liability for all the debts of the society; (d) all profits of such societies are carried to a permanent reserve fund, which can never be divided among the members, though in some provinces a maximum of 25% of the profits may be spent for the benefit of the public of the locality where the society is located; (e) loans are granted only to the members of the society for productive purposes alone and usually the loans are for short terms varying from 6 months to 1 year; (f) the office-bearers of the society are honorary workers; (g) the societies can accept deposits from non-members but cannot lend money to them. The other types of agricultural societies are only a few in number and are far from popular as yet. But the main principles of collective security and unlimited liability are there (See Tables). The *non-agricultural societies* or the urban or Schulze-Delitzsch Societies greatly differ from the agricultural type. They are more akin to a joint-stock company than to an agricultural society. They work on the following principles: (a) they draw their working capital by issuing shares to the members of the society, from deposits from members and non-members, loans from Central Co-operative Societies and other societies; (b) the member's liability is limited; (c) the members are entitled to dividends; (d) though deposits are accepted from the public, loans are granted only to the members of the society; (e) loans are granted on the collective security of the loanee and usually two other members of the society.

The Government does not usually offer financial assistance or accommodation to the movement, though in matters of audit, propaganda, and supervision the Government takes a very prominent part. Almost every Provincial Government has now a Co-operative Department with a Registrar and his staff and offices. Incidentally it must be pointed out that unlike in other countries of the world, the co-operative movement in India was introduced and fostered exclusively by the Government, which exercises rigid control over the movement in all its strata. But the working capital of the movement is supplied exclusively by private individuals, societies or banks. At the beginning of the movement, the Government supplied a few lakhs of rupees of working capital, but now-a-days it is only in very critical periods that the provincial Governments offer accommodation to the movement.

The history of 1918-14 to 1928-29 is one of steady growth and prosperity for the movement, but that of the period from 1932-33 down to the present is one of set-back and arrested growth. The co-operative movement is not unsuited to Indian soil, but is on the other-hand typically the institution which should and must thrive in a country like India, where the majority of the people are poor and credit famine is universal. What is needed is a thorough overhauling of the movement and infusion of new vigour and energy into the movement. Till the year 1931, the Indian co-operative movement had worked out a silent revolution and had shown that it was capable of growth. The dark days after 1931-32 represent other evils than may appear to the lay public.

The world economic depression of 1930-31 and the consequent fall in agricultural prices up to 1933, gave a serious set-back to the normal growth of the movement. The total amount of the outstanding loans of the societies had increased to enormous sizes and many of the primary and central societies had to be wound up during 1933-36. A large part of the funds of the movement got frozen and deposits from the public shrank. The size of the overdues has taken an enormous proportion. In 1937-38, the total overdues from members of agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 11 crores, whereas the total working capital of these societies was Rs. 32 crores. This state of things has naturally ushered in the much-talked-of problem of long-term credit for cultivators and in some provinces land-mortgage banks have been established as a matter of experiment.

Defects of the Indian Co-operative Movement : The Indian co-operative movement deals principally with the credit problem, and has not as yet taken up in right earnest such problems as sale, marketing, and other phases of economic activities. More than 50 per cent of the primary societies—both agricultural and non-agricultural—are credit societies. The recent developments in co-operation in Europe, Canada and Australia point to the conclusion that in a vast agricultural country like India, the principle of co-operation can be employed in all stages and phases of agricultural production. In our country we have had irrigation societies, cattle insurance societies, consolidation of holding societies, but their numbers were so small and their activities so limited that they formed a negligible minority.

The Indian co-operative movement mainly deals with short-term credit and does not provide for long-term credit. The Royal Commission on agriculture assessed the total of agricultural debts in British India at Rs. 900 crores. That was in 1928, and since then we have passed through prolonged fall in agricultural prices and shrinkage of rural credit. The total working capital of agricultural societies was about Rs. 31 crores in 1937-38, of which about Rs. 6.5 crores were loaned out to the cultivators. This latter amount represents not even 1 per cent of the total agricultural indebtedness in India. In recent years attempts have been made here and there to set up land-mortgage banks. But land-mortgage banking is still and will, for years to come, be in an experimental stage. The total number of such banks in British India was only 226 in 1938-39 and their working capital was about Rs. 5.3 crores, of which Rs. 2.7 crores represented loans granted to individuals. This is not an encouraging picture. If the co-operative movement is to be a factor of economic regeneration in India, it must take up a comprehensive programme of long-term agricultural finance.

Statistics of the Co-operative Movement

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH INDIA (1938-39)

	<i>Central</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Non-agricultural</i>
Number ...	985	90,713	12,609
Members ...	204,991	3,175,735	1,455,672
<i>Working Capital in Lakhs of Rupees</i>			
Loans from persons, other societies and banks	3,128	1,608	668
Share capital	301	368	525
Deposits by members	...	119	819
State aid	16	7	51
Borrowing of land-mortgage banks and societies	...	457	...
Reserve	468	756	327
<i>Total</i>	3,913	3,315	2,390
LOAN ISSUED to members and other societies	1,735	337	1,461

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN INDIAN STATES (1938-39)

	<i>Central</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Non-agricultural</i>
Number ...	145	14,785	2,930
Members ...	30,713	464,339	278,866
<i>Working Capital in Lakhs of Rupees</i>			
Loans from persons and other societies	182	132	57
Share capital	36	75	95
Deposits by members	...	17	98
State aid	40	2	4
Borrowings	...	34	...
Reserve	56	124	50
<i>Total</i>	316	334	334
LOAN ISSUED to members and other societies	49	58	140

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN INDIAN STATES (1938-39)

<i>Kind of Society</i>	<i>Number of Society</i>	<i>Working Capital in lakhs of Rs.</i>	<i>Loans issued to members and Societies in lakhs of Rs.</i>
Central	145	315	49
Agricultural	14,785	333	58
Non-agricultural	2,930	333	140
<i>Total</i>	17,860	10,31	247

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH INDIA (1938-39)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Central Banks</i>	<i>Agricultural Societies</i>	<i>Non-agricultural Societies</i>	<i>Total no. of Societies</i>	<i>Total of Working Capital in lacs of Rs.</i>
Madras	294	11,503	1,773	13,570	2,260
Bombay	140	4,049	937	5,126	1,623
Sind	54	1,001	342	1,497	320
Bengal	119	27,551	2,989	30,659	2,008
U. P.	73	10,026	645	10,744	310
Punjab	121	19,401	4,734	24,256	1,699
Bihar	64	7,039	205	7,303	465
Orissa	27	2,511	171	2,709	132
C. P. & Berar	42	4,479	243	4,764	543
Assam	21	1,356	174	1,551	88
N.-W. F. Province	4	754	64	822	23
Ajmer-Merwara	10	550	161	721	62
Coorg	14	244	42	300	20
Delhi	1	249	102	352	34
Hyderabad & administrative areas	1	...	27	28	24
<i>Total</i>	985	90,713	12,609	104,407	9616

BIG CO-OPERATIVE BANKS*

(Figures in thousand rupees)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Banks</i>	<i>Paid-up Capital</i>	<i>Reserve and other funds</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Deposits and Loans</i>	<i>Loans outstanding</i>	<i>Cash Balances held</i>
1928-29	18	1,16,99	46,35	1,63,34	9,31,49	6,80,29	(a) 77,76
1929-30	22	1,39,76	64,94	2,04,70	10,90,16	8,92,66	(a) 84,66
1930-31	27	1,58,88	97,04	2,55,92	12,57,38	10,69,60	(a) 88,23
1931-32	34	1,72,32	1,34,70	3,07,02	15,01,60	11,47,99	(a) 1,14,57
1932-33	36	1,86,49	1,72,33	3,58,82	18,09,77	11,41,67	(a) 2,46,80
1933-34	35	1,92,19	1,60,86	3,53,05	17,11,99	11,65,57	(a) 1,90,51
1934-35	41	2,18,61	2,03,85	4,22,46	17,93,34	13,11,10	(a) 2,07,37
1935-36	44	2,39,19	2,42,44	4,81,63	19,89,56	14,47,16	(a) 2,79,48
1936-37†	45	2,49,81	2,60,10	5,09,91	20,56,71	15,25,26	(a) 2,41,06
1937-38(b)	40	2,23,87	2,56,41	5,80,28	19,79,05	14,99,95	(a) 1,72,08
1938-39	43	2,40,62	2,94,68	5,35,30	22,92,48	18,88,66	(a) 2,03,36

* Banks with paid-up capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over.

† Figures revised.

(a) Include Government securities valued at Rs. 49,08,000, Rs. 38,74,000, Rs. 36,02,000, Rs. 96,28,000, Rs. 83,55,000, Rs. 64,35,000, Rs. 80,31,000, Rs. 63,79,000, Rs. 77,22,000, Rs. 75,58,000, held by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank in 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38 and 1938-39 respectively.

(b) Figures for years prior to 1937-38 include Burma.

The operation of the Land Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1938-39 was as under :

Number of banks or societies	...	226
Number of members	...	79,596
Share capital	...	Rs. 36,15,470
Debentures from the Public and Government	...	Rs. 2,04,48,444
Deposits	...	Rs. 12,97,441
Reserve and other funds	...	Rs. 801,296
Loans	...	Rs. 2,73,33,466
Working capitals	...	Rs. 5,34,96,117
Loans made to individuals	...	Rs. 81,54,392
Loans made to banks and societies	..	Rs. 74,31,316
Profit	...	Rs. 277,969

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

"We cannot measure the access of the strength which an industrialised India will bring to the power of the Empire...mere traders with an outlook of less than a generation ahead may be disposed to regard each new source of manufacture as a possible curtailment of their established sources of profit. But each new acquisition of wealth increases the purchasing power of the whole, and changes in the configuration of trade that disturb individuals must be accompanied by a total increase in its value which is to be the good of the whole."—*Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Reforms.*

Compared to agriculture, manufacturing industries in India occupy a minor position as a means of livelihood. But there was a time not far off in the past, when, compared to other countries of the world, India was advanced in industries. But those were the days of cottage industries, when innumerable small industries lay scattered all over the country. Many of the Indian villages were self-sufficient economic units, the village artisans producing all the necessities of the village.

In many localities, specialized excellences were achieved by certain industries. The conch and *muslim* industries of Dacca, and the weaving industry of Chandernagore and Santipur, the silk industry of Benares, Murshidabad and Malda have not yet died out, but are still continuing their existence in the face of the competition offered by manufactured cheap articles of Indian and foreign mills. Many people of to-day seem to take the view that the days of these small indigenous industries are over. But the conditions of mass production make the existence of small industries all the more desirable, as the scope for the individual and often hereditary skill of artisans will not die out due to the pressure of the competition of modern mass production.

MODERN INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Upto the year 1921 the Government of India, in sympathy with the Home Government, pursued a policy of *laissez faire* with regard to industrial development in India. When foreign commodities were distributed all over the country with the help of the newly introduced railways and steamers, the Government of India allowed the innumerable small industries scattered all

over the country to die out. But from the ruins of the old industrial system arose a new order represented by the cotton industry of Bombay Presidency, the jute industry on the banks of the Hoogly, the iron and steel industry of Jamshedpur, and the coal-mining industry of Bengal and Bihar. The position up to the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 was this: the jute industry was in a thriving condition as the world demand for manufactured jute had been on the increase ever since the establishment of jute mills in Bengal. The cotton mills in Bombay Presidency and a few others in Bengal and elsewhere were somehow keeping themselves going on in the face of world competition. The old and primitive sugar industry in different parts of the country had almost died out. The iron and steel industry at Asansol and the new works at Jamshedpur were somehow dragging themselves on in a moribund condition. The outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) acted as an effective barrier against the influx of foreign commodities into India and Indian industries without exception reaped high profits from rising prices and shortage of import commodities. The famous *Industrial Commission* of 1912, which had been appointed by Lord Hardinge, made the following observations. (1) Though India was rich in raw materials and industrial possibilities, deficiency of her industrial system rendered her liable to foreign competition in times of peace and serious danger in times of war. (2) Indian labour was insufficient and capital was inert. (3) The people of the land had not developed the right tradition for industrialism. (4) Active intervention on the part of the Government was, therefore, necessary for developing and guiding the industrial activities of the country. The outbreak of the war in 1914 threw all these proposals to the background. During the war of 1914-18 the Government for the first time realized what importance and strength an industrialized India might lend to the Empire. The Fiscal Commission appointed in 1921 stressed on the following points: (1) It was necessary that India should follow a protectionist policy as distinct from a *laissez faire* policy. (2) A permanent body to be known as the Tariff Board was to be constituted for examining and determining the claims of Indian industries to protection or bounties. (3) The Government of India should follow a policy of discriminating protection to Indian industries.

The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission and a Tariff Board was appointed early in 1924. The Board first examined the claims of iron and steel industries and recommended protective duties on different types of steel imported into India, and bounties on steel rails and fish-plates for three successive years. Later, these protective duties were further enhanced and during the years 1925-1939 the Tariff Board examined the claims of, and recommended protective duties on, various Indian industries, such as, cement industry, paper industry, printing ink industry, cotton textile industry, sugar industry, etc. In most cases Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Board with the result that Indian industries to-day are stronger than ever before, and in many industrial products India is self-sufficient. No one could, some twelve years ago, imagine that India would be producing sugar sufficient for Indian consumption. The industrial position in India has taken a definitely better turn since the year 1936, when panicky rumours of world war and hectic buying of industrial products by various States in the world, including the British Empire, opened up wider and wider scope for Indian industries. The present war has kept up this healthy tone of industrial production in India. India is now faced with the problem of supplying 100 per cent of her necessities of

paper and clothes from home manufacture ; and she is already supplying about 80% of her needs.

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN INDIA (1938-39)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Production</i>
<i>Pig iron</i>	1,575,562 tons	<i>Paper</i>	1,188,957 cwts
<i>Iron castings and manufactures</i>	87,862 "	<i>Portland cement*</i>	1,169,894 tons
<i>Steel ingots</i>	977,358 "	<i>Sugar</i>	13,859,699 cwts
<i>Semis</i>	790,746 "	<i>Matches</i>	21,068,802 gross
<i>Finished steel</i>	725,742 "	<i>Paints</i>	577,346 cwts
<i>Heavy Chemicals</i>		<i>Wines, Spirits, etc.</i>	
Hydrochloric Acid	7,271 cwts	(a) Country Spirit	6,554,891 L.P. gl.
Nitric Acid	11,768 "	(b) India-made foreign spirit	108,472 "
Sulphuric Acid	511,701 "	(c) Rectified Spirit	487,882 "
Alum	84,495 "	(d) Denatured Spirit	2168,714 "
Aluminium Sulphate	90,168 "	(e) Ale	1,109,486 "
Ferrous Sulphate	11,777 "	(f) Stout	87,665 "
Magnesium Sulphate	70,135 "	Jute manufactures	1,221,482 tons
Sodium Sulphate	16,640 "		3,479,508,285 yards
Ammonium Sulphate	14,860 tons		773,220,377 pieces
Aviation Petrol	52,324 gallons	<i>Cotton manufactures</i>	
Motor Spirit	10,768,107 "	(a) Woven goods	588,356,000 lbs.
Kerosene oil	33,790,589 "	(b) Coloured piece-goods	168,183,000 lbs.
Wheat Flour	16,482,548 mds.	Hosiery, and other products	3,408,793 dozens

Mining Industry

During the present century it has been established beyond doubt that India's latent mineral wealth is full of rich possibilities. India had once a comparatively efficient and well-developed metallurgical industry ; but with the advent of cheap foreign imports, these old industries have been extinct. Later, western methods of extraction have been profitably employed in many mineral industries of the land. The coal-mining industry of Bengal and Bihar has for the last 75 years or so become well developed and during the present, these mines have been able to supply all the growing needs of India. The discovery of rich iron ores in Mayurbhanj, and elsewhere in Orissa and C. P. opened up a new chapter in the mining and industrial history of India. Hithertofore large iron and steel industry could not be set up, as sufficient quantities of coal and iron ores were not found within practicable vicinity of each other. The working of the iron ores in the Orissa States by the now famous Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., of Jamshedpur, has demonstrated that very big industries of the most up-to-date type can be developed and worked in

* Figures for 1937-38.

India. The principal minerals of India in order of their importance are : coal, iron, manganese, gold, silver, zinc, copper, mica, kerosene and petroleum. With the separation of Burma from India, silver, kerosene and petroleum have ceased to be important Indian productions. Some kerosene and petroleum are, however, extracted from Assam mines. The quantity and value of the principal minerals extracted from Indian mines in 1938 are given below :

MINERAL PRODUCTS IN INDIA IN 1938

<i>Products</i>	<i>Quantity (000's omitted)</i>	<i>Value (1,000 Rs.)</i>
Coal	28,343 tons	1,06,424
Gold	321 ounces	30,475
Petroleum	8,782 gallons	16,543
Chromite	44 tons	688
Copper ore and matte	288 tons	3241
Iron ore	2,744 tons	4,857
Manganese ore	968 tons	39,295
Mica*	128 cwts.	4,205
Silver	22 ounces	30

Apart from the minerals enumerated above, India produces a large variety of minerals of minor importance, such as, tungsten, lead, diamond, graphite, paraffin wax, borax, etc.

COAL

Indian coal deposits are classified mainly according to two geological divisions, the *Gondwana* coalfields and the *Tertiary* coalfields, the bulk of the coalfields belonging to the former class. Jharia and Ranigunge, the two principal coalfields in India, account for over 70% of the total output. The first working of the Ranigunge mines began in 1820, whereas the working of the Jharia mines dates from 1897. The Bokharo and Giridih fields in Bihar, Punch Valley fields in C. P., and Singareni fields in Hyderabad State occupy the next positions of importance. The mines in Assam and in the Mianwali district in the Punjab contain considerable deposits of *tertiary* coal. Until very recently, Indian coal was exported in large quantities to countries like Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, United Kingdom and other countries. But from 1933-34 down to 1935-36 exports had progressively diminished. It was immediately before the outbreak of the present war, that the export trade and prices of coal seemed to improve. But the exports of bunker coal (i.e. coal shipped for use of steamers) has remained steady during this period. The internal consumption of coal, however, has been on a steady increase during the last 7 years. The average annual consumption is above 20 million tons, of which about 7 million tons are consumed by Indian railways. India may be said to be self-sufficient in coal, and if she imports small quantities of coal every year, the reason is that there are many ports and industrial areas where foreign coal is obtainable at cheaper rates than Bengal and Bihar coal. In 1938 the total quantity of coal mined in India was 28 million tons valued at Rs. 10.6 crores. It has been estimated that the consumption of coal per head of population was '06 ton in 1935 as against '05 ton in 1938 and '06 in 1934.

Only dressed Mica.

Labour in coal mines : "The classes from which colliery labour is recruited being largely agricultural, supply is adversely affected by a favourable monsoon as the cultivator only turns to mining when his crop has failed and his savings are exhausted. The average annual output per head of labour was, in 1935, 128 tons (above and below ground) and 180 tons (below ground only) as compared with 289 tons and 370 tons in the United Kingdom, 203 tons and 298 tons in France, 217 tons and 314 tons in Belgium, respectively. In 1934 the figure in the United States of America was 657 tons and in Japan 212 tons and 290 tons. The *per capita* output of Indian labour has decreased considerably in recent years, as compared with the figures in 1929 when the outturn was 190·4 tons and 187·8 tons, respectively."

Coal Trade in recent years : The supply of wagons for the transport of coal is controlled by the *Coal wagon supply Committee*, which body allots wagons to different collieries on representation from railways and collieries. Coal trade has moreover been much helped by the establishment of *Indian Coal Grading Board* which is responsible for maintaining the standard of coal and for issuing shipment certificates. The production of coal has steadily increased in India during the last 7 years. Increase in industrial activities for the few years before and during the present war is mainly responsible for an increasing demand for coal. The following figures show the production of coal in recent years :

Year	Production in 1,000 tons	Average Price per ton at pit	
		Rs.	a.
1935	23,017	2	13
1936	22,612	2	12
1937	25,036	3	2
1938	28,343	3	12
1939	27,769	3	9

After the outbreak of the present war internal demand for coal has increased with a spurt. But two great difficulties have arisen—the difficulty of getting sufficient number of wagons for transport of coal and of obtaining sufficient supply of labour in the mines. These two difficulties have combined to make the distribution of coal in India uneven and the retail prices of coal at different places are in most cases cent per cent higher in 1942 than those of 1941.

IRON ORE

Deposits of iron of good quality have been proved to exist in different parts of India, and India is now only next to the United Kingdom in the British Empire as a producer of iron and steel. The iron and steel production in India has been on the increase till 1929. Due to the trade depression of 1930-31 there was a marked decrease in Indian output of iron and steel. But since 1932 there has been a steady increase in production. During the last 4 or 5 years India has exported large quantities of pig iron and iron ore, the chief markets for pig iron being Japan, China, United Kingdom and United States of America. Iron ores of good quality are mined from Mayurbhanj State in Orissa and Raipur district of the Central Provinces. There are good iron ores in Mysore State, but due to the absence of coal mines in the vicinity of the iron mine, the iron and steel industry has not been developed on a very large or

satisfactory scale. The present war, however, has improved the prospect of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The quantities of iron ores mined in India for eight years up to 1938 are :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1928	2,055,992	1935	2,364,297
1929	2,428,555	1936	2,526,931
1930	1,849,825	1937	2,810,832
1931	1,624,883	1938	2,743,675

MICA

Before the War of 1914-18, India used to contribute about 60% of the world production of mica. But during the War mica mining was considerably developed in Brazil and India's importance as a mica-mining country in the world has since then diminished. All the mica mined in India is muscovite, though very small quantities of flagopite mica is obtained in Travancore mines. Mica mines occur in the districts of Hazaribagh, Monghyr, and Gaya in Bihar; in Nellore in Madras; in the Eraniel taluk of Travancore; and in the Hassan district of Ajmer. The average production of mica is about 50,000 tons. India exports large quantity of mica every year, the average quantity and value of the exports being about 100,000 cwt., and £500,000. The production of dressed mica in 1938 was 40,89,488 cwts.

MANGANESE ORE

India is the largest producer of manganese in Asia and one of the largest producers in the world. Manganese mining dates back to 1892 in which year the Vizagapatam mines commenced work. Since then mines have been discovered in Madras Presidency and C. P., and the output and exports of the mineral had been on the increase. The C. P. mines account for the largest proportions of Indian production, though the Madras productions are considerable. Normally India exports large quantities of Manganese ore to the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries. The consumption of manganese ore by Indian iron and steel industries have considerably increased during the last twenty-five years. But since 1930 there had been a sharp decline in the production of the ore owing to sharp fall in its price. Usually India exported manganese ore of the average value of £500,000 per annum. But since 1930 the export trade also fell off. The production of manganese increased with a spurt as it were in and since 1935, since which year world demand for iron and steel has increased by leaps and bounds. In 1937 Indian mines produced 1,051,594 tons of the ore valued at Rs. 4,29,53,068. The production for certain years up to 1938 are given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1928	978,449	1936	813,442
1929	994,279	1937	1,051,594
1930	829,946	1938	967,929
1931	537,344		

IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURES

The principal manufacturers of iron and steel are : 1. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.; 2. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.; 3. Steel Corporation of India Ltd.; 4. Mysore Iron & Steel Works; and 5. Bengal Iron Company

Ltd. Of these the first is the largest and the biggest steel factory not only in Asia but in the British Empire. The Bengal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which was established in 1875, produces cast iron pipes, castings, sleepers and chairs for railway lines. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which was floated in 1907, commenced work in 1911 and had a good time during the war of 1914-18 when the company obtained large contracts for supply of steel from the Government of India. Except for a few years before 1924, and for 1931-32, the company's progress has been very satisfactory. Steel plates, corrugated sheets, rails, joists, pig iron, etc. are largely produced in Tata's works. The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. of Asansol produces pig iron, steel, ferro-manganese. The latest steel factory in India is Steel Corporation of India Ltd. which is already a profitable concern.

The production of both pig iron and steel has been on a very steady increase since 1933, and since 1936, the exports of Indian pig iron have risen sharply. In 1937-38 India exported 629,208 tons of pig iron valued at Rs. 2,59,69,000. During the past few years the United Kingdom has made heavy purchases of Indian pig iron. Japan used to be our best customer of pig iron. The present war and the years preceding it saw an unprecedented rise in the production of iron and steel in India. The manufacture of steel in India has been encouraged by the imposition of discriminating protective duties on the imports of steel into British India since 1924, when the Government of India introduced for the first time the policy of discriminating protection.

Since 1924, Steel Industry in India has had an onward progress under the discriminating protection offered by the Government of India. During the worst years of Trade Depression (1930-1932) the production of iron and steel fell. But since 1935 increasing demand for Indian iron at home and abroad and increasing home demand for Indian steel have made iron and steel industry one of the most profitable business in India. During the present War and for two years preceding the War, the industry has had a boon. The import of steel from United Kingdom has been severely curtailed while demand for steel for War production purposes and ordinary home consumption has risen by leaps and bounds.

Iron and Steel Production

(In 1000 tons)

	<i>Pig iron</i>	<i>Steel ingots</i>	<i>Semi's</i>	<i>Finished steel</i>
1934-5	1,343	834	76	551
1935-6	1,540	883	71	606
1936-7	1,552	861	73	613
1937-8	1,644	922	759	668
1938-9	1,576	977	791	726
1939-40	1,838	1,070	872	804

SUGAR INDUSTRY

India was probably the original home of sugarcane. The area under sugarcane is larger than in any country in the world. But the average yield per acre has been so low and the demand from a population that is largely vegetarian so great, that the country had to depend on an increasing extent on the imports of foreign sugar, and until recently, India's apathy in fact had proved Java's

opportunity. Due to the increasing adoption of improved varieties of sugar-cane the average yield per acre has steadily advanced in recent years. The demand for imported sugar in Indian markets has undergone a remarkable change since the grant of protection to the sugar industry in 1932, as a result of which the Indian industry has developed its production steadily. The imports of sugar in India in 1929-30 and 1934-35 were 940,000 tons and 223,000 tons respectively. This shows how rapid progress the industry had made in India under state protection.

The production of sugar in India in 1938-39 was about 3 lakhs tons below the normal consumption requirements of the country. It was about 30 per cent less than in the season 1937-38 and about 40 per cent less than in 1936-37. The causes of the short production were : a reduction in the area under cane, the low yields of cane per acre, owing to diseases and insect pests and the poorer quality of the cane available for crushing. Owing to the short production in 1938-39 and the meagre opening stocks, there was acute shortage of sugar in the country and prices began to move up. The average price of the best grades of Indian factory sugar (factory delivery basis) was Rs. 12 per maund in May, 1939. With prices at such a high level it became possible to import sugar from Java to fill the gaps in home production. Imports from Java during the year were 324,266 tons. According to some sources, imports from Java were in excess of requirements. But owing to a general improvement in world sugar prices, it was possible to effect resales of a part of the Java sugar for shipments to destinations in the Near East. With the extension of War in the Far East imports from Java have been totally stopped ; and India has now to supply 100% of her demand for sugar.

The Tariff Board recommended continuance of protection at the existing rate of Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. till the 31st of March, 1946. The Government was unable to accept the Board's recommendation and it was decided that protection should be at the reduced rate of Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. for 2 years from 1st April, 1939. The rate of protection for the remaining period would be determined after further inquiry.

As has been noted elsewhere, India is self-sufficient in sugar. Recently talks have been abroad for developing export markets, as in some years India is expected to enjoy exportable surplus. The future of the sugar industry, however, can be much brightened up by the introduction of cheap transport of molasses for agricultural manure and by the establishment of plants for manufacture of power alcohol as a by-product of sugar industry.

SUGAR COMPANIES (J. S.) IN BRITISH INDIA

<i>Year</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Paid up capital in Lakhs of Rs.</i>
1930-31	32	201
1932-33	106	286
1935-36	190	742
1936-37	196	926
1937-38	171	943
1938-39	165	1,050
1939-40	163	1,164

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN INDIA FROM CANE, GUR
AND KHANDSARI CONCERNS

Year	No. of factories that produced sugar direct from cane	Production of sugar direct from cane (Tons)	No. of factories that refined gur	Production of sugar refined from gur (Tons)	Production of khandsari sugar (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1929-30	27	89,800	11	23,200	200,000	313,000
1930-31	29	119,900	10	29,700	200,000	439,600
1931-32	32	158,600	17	62,000	250,000	470,600
1932-33	57	290,200	27	78,000	275,000	643,200
1933-34	112	454,000	16	64,900	200,000	718,900
1934-35	130	578,100	13	43,500	150,000	771,600
1935-36	137	932,100	13	47,900	125,000	1,105,000
1936-37	137	1,111,400	9	25,600	100,000	1,237,000
1937-38	136	930,700	10	17,200	125,000	1,072,900
1938-39	139	650,800	10	15,800	100,000	766,600
1939-40	145	1,242,000	11	30,000	125,000	1,487,000
1940-41	143	1,095,000	14	50,000		

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR FROM CANE, GUR AND KHANDSARIS*

(In 1000 tons)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-39	1939-40	1940-41
U. P.	288	385	394	660	513
Bihar	86	145	167	322	246
Punjab, Sind† & N.-W. F. P.	36	41	15	15	21
Madras	29	35	37	31	44
Bombay	20	21	57	69	85
Bengal & Assam	13	14	15	40	52
Other Provinces and the States	2	3	31	105	133
<i>Total</i>	469	644	766	1,242	1,094

COTTON INDUSTRY

The Great War of 1914-18 gave a powerful incentive to the growth of cotton mills in India, as the imports of cotton manufactures had fallen and the Indian mills, particularly the Bombay mills, reaped a harvest of good profits. The price of cotton manufactures during the war period went up stiffly. The

* Burma has been excluded since 1936-37.

† Up to 1939-40 figures refer to Punjab only.

Indian mills, which before the outbreak of the war had somehow kept themselves going on, found days of prosperity. On the conclusion of hostilities in 1918, enormous orders for cotton mill machinery were placed by Indian mills and during 1923-25 a large number of cotton mills were established in different parts of India. The tariff policy of the Government of India with regard to cotton manufactures was not liberal. There was only a revenue custom duty of 2½% *ad valorem*. But under Free Trade Convention the Indian Mills had to pay excise duty on their production at 2½% *ad valorem*. Later, due to increased necessity for revenue, imports duties on cotton manufactures were gradually raised up to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. This gave much relief to Indian mills. Shortly, this duty was declared to be a protective duty. But in spite of the protection of enhanced duties Indian cotton mills somehow managed to progress in the teeth of keen foreign competition, particularly from Japan. The period 1930-32 was very unfavourable for cotton industry in that it was the period of world trade depression and the demand for cotton manufacture had fallen considerably in India, and in the world at large.

To-day the Indian mills are supplying more than 75% of the country's need of mill-made cloth. The Sino-Japanese war had to some extent diminished the keen competition offered by Japanese yarns and Japan-made woven goods, and the present war has considerably affected imports from Manchester. Indian mills have, therefore, now good prospects and if the present war be a prolonged one, this prosperity will continue. The extension of war to the Far East has entirely closed the Indian market to Japanese cotton goods; and the imports of cotton goods from United Kingdom have further fallen. The demand for products of Indian mills has therefore intensified to the maximum.

The average consumption of clothes in India is about 15 sq. yds. per head as compared with 38 in Canada, 30 in Malaya, 21 in Japan, 64 in U. S. A., and 85 in the United Kingdom. The total Indian production of piecegoods in 1938-39 was about 4,270 million yards; in 1939-40 it fell nearly by 1,926 yards. One of the healthy signs in recent years has been that the industry is not localized in Bombay Presidency, but is being spread to provinces like Bengal, U. P., Madras and the Punjab. The progress attained by this industry points to a very bright future. During the present war it has been established that India can be self-sufficient in the production of cotton textiles.

A large proportion of the cotton used by Indian Mills is imported from Egypt, East Africa and U. S. A. The extension of War in the Far East, the shortage of shipping facilities, and the restriction on imports of cotton from U. S. A. due to exchange control—these have created a serious situation for Indian Mills. Since September 1941 there has been an increasing shortage of imported cotton. Indian Mills in most cases cannot use short staple cotton which is commonly produced in India. The import of yarn from Japan has been totally stopped. The net results of the above have been an acute shortage of cotton goods in India and an abnormal rise in the prices thereof.

It is, however, note-worthy that the production of yarn by Indian Mills had increased during the 10 years from 1929-30 to 1938-39, from 834 million lbs. to 1,308 million lbs. Of the latter figure Bombay Mills produced more than 50% in 1938-39.

PRODUCTION OF YARN IN 1938-39

<i>Yarn</i>	<i>British India Million lbs.</i>	<i>Indian States Million lbs.</i>
Counts 1 to 20	554	124
Counts 21 to 30	295	46
Counts 31 to 40	157	11
Counts above 40	85	7
Wastes	18	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>200</i>

PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES OF ALL COUNTS OF YARN
IN 1938-39

	<i>Production in million lbs.</i>		<i>Production in million lbs.</i>
Madras	169	C. P. & Berar	59
Bombay	648	Ajmer-Merwara	15
Bengal	45	Delhi	31
U. P.	118	Bihar	3
Punjab	16		1,104

Indian States & Foreign Territory 200

Total, 1938-39 Million lbs. 1,304

COTTON MILLS PRODUCTION 1938-39

<i>British India (000's omitted)</i>	<i>Woven Goods Grey & bleached piece-goods</i>	<i>Indian States and Foreign Territory (000's omitted)</i>
24,000 lbs.	Chadars	6,714 lbs.
245,762 "	Dhutis	33,578 "
28,814 "	Drills and Jeans	6,354 "
18,182 "	Cambrics and lawns	2,078 "
1,951 "	Printers	1,289 "
181,752 "	Shirtings and longcloth	42,901 "
40,228 "	T-cloth, domestic and sheetings	10,089 "
5,135 "	Tent cloth	804 "
9,764 "	Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	17,084 "
22,768 "	Other sorts	5,101 "
588,356 "	<i>Total</i>	<i>125,442 "</i>
143,367 lbs.	<i>Coloured piece-goods</i>	35,044 "
4,962 lbs.	{ Grey and coloured goods }	1,525 lbs.
1,272 Doz.	{ other than piece-goods }	154 Doz.
6,962 lbs.	{ <i>Hosiery</i> }	570 lbs.
2,131 Doz.		283 Doz.
6,191 lbs.	Miscellaneous	998 lbs.
6,651 "	Cotton goods mixed with silk and wool	413 "
168,133 lbs.	{ <i>Total</i> }	38,545 lbs.
3,404 Doz.		437 Doz.
766,489 lbs.	{ <i>Grand</i> }	163,987 lbs.
3,404 Doz.	{ <i>Total</i> }	437 Doz.

COTTON MILLS : NUMBERS, LOOMS AND SPINDLES 1938-39

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of Mills</i>	<i>Number of Looms</i>	<i>Number of Spindles</i>
Madras	54	6,332	1,315,954
Bombay	208	130,693	5,466,747
Bengal	27	9,434	395,776
United Provinces	26	10,993	692,803
Punjab	14	2,112	100,600
Central Provinces and Berar	11	6,337	361,952
Ajmer-Merwara	3	1,423	53,360
Delhi	5	2,435	108,590
Bihar	2	338	18,352
<i>Br. India—Total 1938-39</i>	350	170,157	8,513,131
Do. 1929-30	256	155,805	8,127,072
<i>Indian States & Foreign Territory— 1938-39</i>	65	23,949	1,313,265

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL IN COTTON INDUSTRY

British India : In 1938, the 350 Cotton Mills in India had in all paid-up capital of Rs. 34.20 crores and £51,643 and total Debentures of Rs. 8 crores. The Bombay Presidency occupying the first place had 208 Mills with total paid-up capital of Rs. 20.6 crores and Debentures of Rs. 2.26 crores. The next positions of honour are occupied by Madras, Bengal and U. P.

Indian States & Foreign Territory : The 65 Mills had total paid-up capital of Rs. 6.5 crores, £156,580 and 10 million Franc and total Debentures of Rs. 1.21 crores.

JUTE MILLS

The first power mill in India to spin jute started work at Rishra near Serampore (Bengal) in 1855, and the first weaving mill at Baranagar in 1859. The industry progressed steadily until 1875, when there was a temporary setback owing to a too rapid increase in the number of looms. Since then the record is one of almost uninterrupted progress. Hand-weaving has in consequence altogether died out, but the hand spinning of jute twines is still carried on as a cottage industry throughout the jute growing areas. The number of mills at work has increased from 21 in 1883-84 to 107 in 1938-39, while the nominal capital of jute mills has increased from Rs. 270 lakhs to Rs. 27 crores and £ 3 million and 3.75 million dollars; the number of looms has increased from 55,000 to 67,939, while the number of spindles increased from 88,000 to 1,350,465. The consumption of raw jute in Indian mills is more than half the total jute produced in India, the actual figures of Indian mill consumption for 1937-38 is 7,355,635 bales of 400 lbs. each. Practically all the mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta are on the banks of the Hooghly, the only mills outside Bengal being 3 in Madras Presidency, 2 in Bihar and Orissa, and 1 in U. P. The most interesting development in the manufacture of jute canvas was when the Russian Revolution closed the principal flax market to the Allies. During the war of 1914-18 and immediately after, the

jute industry enjoyed unparalleled prosperity. From 1920-21 to 1928-29 Indian mills worked short time and from 1924-25 onwards entered into an agreement not to increase the productive machinery. In 1929-30 the mills decided to increase their production, but due to the trade depression that followed, the additional output accentuated heavy fall in prices of both raw jute and jute manufactures. The export of bags and cloths, however, increased. In 1930-31 and 1931-32, the jute industry was faced with an alarmingly increasing world-wide depression in trade. Prices of manufactured and raw jute went down heavily. In 1932-33 there seemed to be little improvement, and the exports of gunny bags increased. The year 1934-35 was one of a comparative steadiness in jute industry. Since 1934-35, the mills have increased their production after having progressively released the sealed looms.

Since 1936 Jute Trade in India has been in a thriving condition due to progressive increase in world demand for jute and jute manufactures. By 1938-39 there was a boom in the trade due to war scare and with the outbreak of present war, shipment of jute and jute manufactures had been on an increasing scale. The fixing of the minimum price of jute by the Government of Bengal and the restriction of jute cultivation enforced by the Government of the province have put jute cultivation on a stable basis, so far as the cultivators are concerned. But the outbreak of the present war has been a greater windfall to those engaged in jute trade and cultivation. At certain periods during the war period the future quotation for jute had reached Rs. 90/- per bale of 400 lbs. The extension of war in the Far East has, however, discouraged jute trade and jute shipments, as facilities for shipping jute abroad have decreased.

In 1938-39 there were 107 Jute Mills in India of which 98 were in Bengal. The total paid-up capital of Jute Mills in India is Rs. 20'80 crores, £ 2'5 millions and \$ 8'75 millions.

JUTE MANUFACTURES 1938-39

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Million yds.</i>	<i>Million pieces</i>
Twist and Yarn	55,093	...	...
Canvas	3,428	7'0	...
<i>Gunny Bags</i>			
Hessian	62,622	260'4	165'8
Sacking	618,885	1,488'2	607'9
<i>Gunny cloth</i>			
Hessian	447,629	1,702'0	...
Sacking	31,254	71'9	...
Other manufactures including rope and twine	2,681	...	...
<i>Total 1938-39</i>	1,221,482	3,479'5	778'2
<i>Total for 1934-35*</i>	949,820	1,160'7	619'4

* Does not include figures for yards of gunny-bag, hessian and sacking.

NORMAL EXPORT OF RAW JUTE

DISTRIBUTION AND TOTAL VALUE

(according to countries)

<i>Countries</i>	<i>1913-14</i>	<i>1931-32</i>	<i>1935-36</i>
	(bales)	(bales)	(bales)
United Kingdom	8,626,067	864,785	980,000
Germany	886,928	732,776	851,000
United States of America	659,366	275,044	445,000
France	407,165	2,04,466	421,000
Italy	211,512	247,100	275,000
Spain	118,613	199,477	285,000
Other countries	137,003	675,462	1,112,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>Bales</i> 4,803,326	3,285,000	4,319,000
	<i>Tons</i> 768,451	586,618	771,324
<i>Value</i>	<i>£.</i> 20,550,929	8,391,022	10,280,726

PAPER INDUSTRY

During the last decade Indian paper industry has achieved remarkable expansion. The demand for writing, printing and other types of paper has been on increase during the last 25 years and Indian mills have not failed to take advantage of the expanding market. With the outbreak of the present war, paper mills in India have been confronted with the problem of meeting a sudden increase in demand. The spreading of war to Scandinavia, Finland, Holland and Belgium shut the major sources of the supply of mechanical and a large variety of ordinary paper. Indian paper mills have, therefore, been strenuously endeavouring to cope with the situation created by the war and are working under maximum pressure. Luckily for India, a number of new paper mills have been started and it can be expected that in near future India will be self-sufficient in the supply of paper and board. Due to shortage of foreign supply, the price of paper in India has risen very high and the Indian mills are reaping a good harvest of profit.

PAPER INDUSTRY STATISTICS

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of mills</i>	<i>Paid-up capital in lakhs of Rs.</i>	<i>Production in 100 cwt.</i>	<i>Import in 1,000 cwt.</i>
1935-36	17	105	962	2,836
1936-37	23	105	972	2,718
1937-38	18	170	1,076	3,000
1938-39	21	243	1,183	2,582
1939-40	22	248	1,416	2,200

* Since middle of 1940, imports of paper have severely fallen off and at present only a small quantity of newsprint is imported under Government Control from U. S. A. and Canada.

PAPER MILLS . NUMBER, CAPITAL AND PRODUCTION 1938-39

Province	Number of Mills	Authorised Capital Is.	Production Quantity Tons	Value Rs.
Madras	1	23,00,000	303	1,51,300
Bombay	4	14,25,000	4,523	16,52,108
Bengal	4	1,06,84,250	44,875	1,88,49,000
United Provinces	2	48,00,000	3,213	14,32,267
Punjab	1	32,50,000	7,200	25,20,000
<hr/>				
British India Total 1938	12	2,24,13,250	60,114	2,46,04,675
Do. 1929	9	1,44,62,500	40,712	1,86,75,694
Travancore 1938	1	7,00,000	689	1,72,562
Do. 1929	1	7,36,796	75	25,290

Mechanical wood pulp has not yet been manufactured in India with the result that though there is now a famine for cheap mechanical papers, local mills have been unable to take advantage of the situation and the demand is being met with ordinary paper. The cost of paper production has considerably increased owing to rise in the price of chemicals and other ingredients necessary for manufacture of paper. The present maximum productive capacity of Indian paper industry is not more than 100,000 tons whereas the minimum needs are 120,000 tons per annum. From the middle of 1940 the paper scarcity in India has intensified and by the autumn-winter 1941-42, famine conditions and prices prevailed in the market. The Government have, however, taken elaborate measures for controlling price and distribution of paper in India and have, to a great extent, succeeded. A serious situation has arisen in newsprint. Nearly the whole is to be imported from abroad. But war conditions do not permit the import of even a third of the normal quantity of such paper in India. The Government are, therefore, rationing newsprint and have fixed up minimum prices of newspapers.

MINOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Cement Industry : In 1937-38 India produced 1,169,594 tons of cement. Since 1934, the industry has shown an upward tendency in production. The industry is mainly localized in Bihar and C. P. India has already been independent of the necessity of depending on imported cement and is expected in near future to enjoy exportable supplies. During the last ten years Indian cement production has more than doubled itself.

Salt Industry : Salt is manufactured in large quantities in the maritime areas of Bombay, Madras and Bengal, though some considerable quantities of rock salt are extracted in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and elsewhere. The maximum total of salt production in India may be estimated at about 50 million maunds per year. The production of salt has greatly increased, while imports have fallen off in recent years.

Woollen Industry : The industry is particularly localized in the Punjab and Kashmir, and in U. P. In 1938-39 there were 89 woollen mills with aggregate paid-up capital of about Rs. 1 crore for India.

Film Industry : Though one of the latest Indian industries, the film industry has achieved very quick growth during the last decade. At present

about 30,000 persons are earning their livelihood from this industry and the total capital invested in this industry is above Rs. 15 crores. The cities of Calcutta and Bombay, with their suburbs, are the principal centres of this industry.

Matches : India now produces nearly all her requirements of matches. In 1938-39 not less than 21 million grosses of match boxes or booklets were manufactured in India.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The principal characteristics of India's foreign trade are : (1) more than 99% of it is sea-borne trade ; (2) India's imports mainly consist of manufactured goods, and her exports of raw materials or semi-manufactured goods ; (3) normally there is every year a favourable balance of trade. Before September 1931, gold was an important item on the import list. But since England went off gold standard and the rupee exchange was linked to the sterling in September 1931, the position has been reversed. Since that time India has been exporting huge quantities of gold every year. But the import of silver has not been affected. Favourable balance of trade is a necessity for India in that we are to pay out every year a large amount of money to foreigners as Home Charges, interest and profits on foreign investment in India and sundry other payments. Before Sept. 1931, a large proportion of the favourable balance of trade used to be employed in buying gold and silver. As the tables appended to this section will show, the United Kingdom is our biggest individual customer, on her part we are the biggest customers of U. K. goods. But in normal times we purchase from U. K. more than we sell, whereas in our transaction with other countries we usually enjoy a favourable balance of trade.

BALANCE OF TRADE

	<i>Average for five years ended</i>		<i>(In crores of rupees)</i>
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Exports	1,81	2,22	2,08
Imports	1,87	1,45	1,39
Balance	44	77	69

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1938-39		
	<i>Imports of foreign merchandise</i>	<i>Exports of Indian merchandise</i>	<i>Balance of trade (excluding re-exports)</i>
U. K.	46,49	55,51	+ 9,02
Burma	24,35	10,03	- 14,32
Ceylon	1,18	5,09	+ 3,91
British Empire	88,56	85,37	- 3,19
European countries other than U. K.	26,93	29,61	+ 2,68
Japan	15,41	14,59	- 82
U. S. A.	9,78	13,88	+ 4,10
<i>Total Trade</i>	159,33	162,79	+ 10,46

1939-40

	<i>Imports of foreign merchandise</i>	<i>Exports of Indian merchandise</i>	<i>Balance of trade (exclu- ding re-exports)</i>
U. K.	41,61	72,48	+30,87
Burma	31,38	12,30	-19,08
Ceylon	1,46	6,37	+ 4,91
British Empire	93,11	114,06	+20,95
European countries other than U. K.	19,48	21,63	+ 2,15
Japan	19,29	13,99	- 5,30
U. S. A.	11,86	24,42	+12,56
<i>Total Trade</i>	165,28	203,92	+88,64

1940-41

	<i>Imports of foreign merchandise</i>	<i>Exports of Indian merchandise</i>	<i>Balance of trade (exclu- ding re-exports)</i>
U. K.	35,97	64,97	+29,00
Burma	28,36	16,24	-12,12
Ceylon	2,19	7,31	+ 5,12
British Empire	69,74	116,66	+26,92
European countries other than U. K.	4,65	6,36	+ 1,71
Japan	21,55	9,00	-12,55
U. S. A.	27,01	25,91	- 1,10
<i>Total Trade</i>	156,79	186,91	+80,12

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1938-39 :

IMPORTS

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value (in Rupees)</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value (in Rupees)</i>
Cotton (raw)	8,50,89,194	Chemicals	3,05,28,600
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	14,15,27,167	Hardware	2,57,27,194
Metals and ores	10,86,51,500	Liquors	2,10,82,733
Machinery and mill work	19,04,77,823	Paper and pasteboard	3,22,93,342
Silk (raw & manufac- tured)	1,94,15,368	Woollen goods	2,19,78,397
Oils	15,62,41,088	Spices	2,63,42,567
Tobacco	1,04,55,007	Provisions	2,48,41,461
Glass	1,25,12,053	Instruments, apparatus, appliance & parts thereof	5,85,26,869
Dyeing and tanning substances	3,11,19,795	Paints & painters' materials	88,98,853
Drugs and medicine	2,20,53,230	Tea-chests	90,80,089
Wood and timber	2,86,68,991	Mechanically propelled vehicles	5,53,46,828
Building and engineering materials	62,17,830	Books printed, and printed matter	58,92,132
Fruits and vegetables	1,34,43,180	Earthenware & porcelain	39,19,207
		Grain and pulse	13,76,46,473
		Coal and coke	8,04,731

EXPORTS

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value (in Rupees)</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Value (in Rupees)</i>
Jute (raw)	13,39,67,180	Hides & skins & leather goods	9,12,24,063
Jute (manufactured)	26,26,11,373	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	15,09,21,693
Cotton (raw)	23,85,89,154	Lac (excluding lac dye)	1,26,651,48
Cotton (manufactured) including twist and yarn	7,11,79,205	Wool (raw)	2,98,68,271
Rice	3,18,26,871	Wool (manufactured)	86,26,288
Wheat and wheat flour	3,26,22,667	Oils	1,03,39,066
Other grain and pulse	1,29,62,915	Rubber (raw)	71,57,805
Tea	23,42,49,105	Other dyes and tans	58,69,575
Spices	78,65,521	Paraffin wax	36,24,864
Hemp (raw)	71,98,133	Tobacco	2,75,63,159
Manganese ore	1,07,24,757	Coir goods	95,71,292
Other kinds of metals & ores	3,83,76,762	Manures	37,21,685
Oilcakes	3,01,19,532	Wood	23,66,418
Fruits and vegetables	2,26,86,466	Coal and coke	1,36,24,932
		Sugar (refined & unrefined)	24,17,620
		Coffee	75.10.857

INDO-BURMESE TRADE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	<i>1939-40</i>	<i>1938-39</i>
Exports to India	33.05	26.35
Exports to other countries	21.52	22.15
Imports from India	13.93	11.18
Imports from other countries	11.16	9.60

NOTE : Trade with India in 1938-39 represented 54 per cent of Burma's foreign trade and 59 per cent in 1939-40.

INDIA'S INTERNAL TRADE

The following figures indicate the weight of commodities which were handled for internal trade :

(Figures in thousands of maunds)

	<i>1938-39</i>	<i>1939-40</i>	<i>1940-41</i>
Coal and coke	449,855	496,499	480,840
Cotton, raw	11,986	13,531	13,973
Cotton piecegoods	11,077	11,292	12,761
Grain, pulse and flour	131,272	143,338	130,132
Hides & skins, raw	2,679	3,382	2,948
Jute, raw	31,497	32,767	28,073
Gunny bags & cloth	5,218	5,484	5,856
Iron and steel bars, sheets, etc.	41,894	41,981	44,101
Oilseeds	50,062	43,772	39,349
Sugar	24,470	15,650	20,623
<i>Total</i>	<i>760,010</i>	<i>807,696</i>	<i>778,651</i>

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA
(FROM 1917 TO 1938. 1913=100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Annual Average</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Annual Average</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Annual Average</i>
1917	145	1925	159	1932	91
1918	176	1926	148	1933	87
1919	196	1927	148	1934	91
1920	202	1928	145	1935	99
1921	179	1929	141	1936	91
1922	176	1930	116	1937	102
1923	172	1931	96	1938	95
1924	173				

NOTE : The last world war was marked by a very high rise of price in India and the world at large. In 1913, the price level was 100 and in 1917 it was 145. But immediately after the armistice of 1918, the rise in prices was sharper, the maximum point being reached in 1920. The sharp fall after 1920 and 1929 indicates the starting points of trade depression of 1922-23 and that of 1930-31.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

		<i>India 1914=100</i>		<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>U. S. A.</i>	<i>Japan</i>
		<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>1930=100</i>	<i>1926=100</i>	<i>1900=100</i>
1929	Average	141	145	—	95	220
1930		116	126	100	86	181
1931	"	96	109	98	78	153
1932	"	91	109	86	65	161
1933	"	87	98	86	66	180
1934	"	89	95	88	75	178
1935	"	91	99	89	80	186
1936	"	91	96	94	81	198
1937	"	102	106	109	86	238
1938	"	95	101	101	79	251
1939	"	108	109	103	77	278
1940	"	120	118	137	79	311
1940	January	130	128	125	79	320
"	February	126	124	128	79	317
"	March	121	119	129	78	312
"	April	121	121	132	79	314
"	May	117	118	134	78	312
"	June	114	114	134	78	303
"	July	114	115	140	78	306
"	August	115	112	140	77	306
"	September	119	113	141	78	308
"	October	121	115	143	79	310
"	November	122	118	147	80	310
"	December	120	118	149	80	312
1941	January	121	117	150	81	313
"	February	119	116	150	81	317
"	March	123	120	151	82	322

PRICES IN INDIA AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES

It will appear from the preceding table that the price level in India was very slow to recover after 1931, and that even after 1935, rise in Indian prices has been slower than in the United Kingdom. The fall in Indian prices during 1930-35 has been greater than in any of the countries enumerated.

GOLD AND SILVER

India has been characterized as a sink for world's precious metals. This no doubt held good before 1931, when India was one of the greatest individual consumers of both gold and silver. During the last 175 years India has imported huge quantities of gold and silver. It was only since 1931 that India has ceased to import gold and begun to export gold. It was rightly estimated that India absorbed about 20% of the total world production of yellow metals in normal years. When England went off gold standard the rupee was linked to the sterling, and there was an unprecedented rise in the price of gold, both in India and England. The rise in the price of gold synchronized with world trade depression, which was keenly and protractedly experienced in India. The result was that the millions of gold-hoarders in India took advantage of high prices and sold their gold stocks. There are those who take the view that the exodus of gold from India represented distress gold. Though there is considerable truth in this view, yet this is not the complete view. Moreover, many economists hold that depletion of gold resources of India is a weakening of the national resources. Though there is much to be said in favour of this, yet the fact remains that gold was exported at a time when it was to the best advantage of India to export gold and that India obtained almost double the price at which she had originally purchased this gold. During the protracted exodus of 1931-39 India has lost nearly 20% of her gold-hoardings, but this has effected a diminution in her indebtedness to foreign countries and avoidance of further foreign debts. It is difficult to say what is the total of gold stocks in India.

PRICE OF BAR GOLD IN BOMBAY PER TOLA*

		<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>
		<i>Rs. As. P.</i>	<i>Rs. As. P.</i>	<i>Rs. As. P.</i>
April	1940	42-10-6	42- 7-0	42- 8-1
May	"	48- 8-0	42 -8-0	44- 7-5
June	"	45- 8-0	40- 2-6	43-10-3
July	"	42- 2-6	40-10-0	41-11-4
August	"	43- 3-0	41-10-8	41-14-6
September	"	42- 9-3	41-11-6	42- 1-4
October	"	42- 0-6	41- 6-0	41-12-9
November	"	41-18-6	41- 9-9	41-12-0
December	"	42- 4-0	41-12-0	41-14-2
January	1941	42- 4-3	41-14-8	42- 0-9
February	"	44- 5-3	41-15-9	42- 8-4
March	"	44- 2-0	42- 2-8	43- 9-10

* After the outbreak of war in the Far East on December 7, 1941, the price of gold rose very precipitately to Rs. 50 per tola.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PRICE OF GOLD

Year	Average Per tola			Year	Highest Per tola			Year	Lowest Per tola		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
1931-32	24	12	0	1937-38	35	2	9	34	8	6	
1932-33	29	4	6	1938-39	37	10	6	34	12	3	
1933-34	31	12	3	1939-40	43	8	0	36	9	0	
1934-35	34	11	6	1940-41	44	5	3	40	2	6	
1935-36	35	4	4								

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION

IMPORTS

	Quantity in 1000 ounces	Value in 1000 Rupees.
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05	2,496	15,07,15
Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10	2,845	17,49,60
Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15	4,902	29,92,14
Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20	3,220	19,64,85
Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25	5,529	36,45,22
Average for 1925-26 to 1929-30	3,821	21,66,31
1930-31	2,330	13,24,52
1931-32	450	2,79,95
Average for 1932-33 to 1936-37	133	1,13,90
1937-38	171	1,56,84
1938-39	78	72,63
1939-40	70,923	72,24
Total for 31 years from 1900-01 to 1930-31	116,402	714,50,95
Total for 9 years from 1931-32 to 1939-40	1,434	11,51,19

EXPORTS

	Quantity in 1000 ounces	Value in 1000 Rupees.
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05	1,520	8,83,72
Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10	1,000	5,75,07
Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15	791	4,57,92
Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20	1,075	6,23,42
Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25	1,008	7,74,26
Average for 1925-26 to 1929-30	19	10,82
1930-31	87	4,984
1931-32	5,688	60,77,23
Average for 1932-33 to 1936-37	5,688	49,20,22
1937-38	1,938	17,90,02
1938-39	1,435	13,79,65
1939-40	3,437	37,28,46
Total for 31 years from 1900-01 to 1930-31	27,157	166,75,47
Total for 9 years from 1931-32 to 1939-40	43,328	375,76,49

PRICE OF SILVER* 1940-41

		<i>Price in London per standard ounce Average d.</i>	<i>Price in New York per fine ounce Average cents</i>	<i>Price in Bombay per 100 tolas (country bar) Average Rs. As. P.</i>
April	1940	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	57-11-5
May	"	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵	61-13-9
June	"	22 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¹ ₈	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵	62- 4-10
July	"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	62- 7-8
August	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	63- 4-7
September	"	23 $\frac{7}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	63- 2-2
October	"	23 $\frac{7}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	62- 4-6
November	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	61- 6-6
December	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	61- 3-6
January	1941	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	62-11-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	"	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	63- 1-5 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	"	23 $\frac{7}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	63- 2-3

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SILVER COIN AND
BULLION SINCE 1900

	<i>Imports Rs.</i>	<i>Exports Rs.</i>	<i>Net imports (+) or exports (-) Rs.</i>
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05	14,64,66,929	4,53,05,415	+10,11,61,514
Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10	18,26,25,431	2,12,05,059	+16,14,20,372
Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15	14,13,58,602	3,52,17,276	+10,61,41,326
Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20	30,70,50,526	2,74,11,840	+27,96,38,686
Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25	19,18,47,079	3,45,76,258	+15,72,70,821
1925-26	19,89,70,504	2,77,29,354	+17,12,41,150
1926-27	21,76,34,160	1,89,53,825	+19,86,80,335
1927-28	16,47,37,417	2,63,69,190	+13,83,68,227
1928-29	15,52,18,307	6,15,11,381	+ 9,77,06,926
1929-30	13,41,90,827	4,79,78,629	+ 8,62,12,198
1930-31	13,46,62,717	3,88,69,661	+10,07,93,056
1931-32	4,42,63,962	4,84,81,050	- 42,17,088
1932-33	1,62,95,157	3,64,26,108	- 2,01,30,951
1933-34	81,72,592	7,17,44,018	- 6,35,71,426
1934-35	4,45,10,039	9,35,74,841	- 5,40,64,802
1935-36	16,45,68,617	7,03,09,479	- 57,40,862
1936-37	13,87,64,907	28,47,436	+13,59,17,471
1937-38	2,50,22,330	99,56,495	+ 1,50,65,835
1938-39	2,46,45,104	73,97,354	1,72,47,750

* After the extension of War to Far East the price of silver rose to enormous heights. During April—December 1941, the price had already risen to Rs. 70 per 100 *tolas* and in 1942 it rose for a time above Rs. 90 per 100 *tolas*.

LABOUR IN INDIA

The problem of Indian labour is not merely the problem of industrial labour. Apart from the wage-earners in factories, the wage-earners in the field and in small cottage industries and workshops, which are not enumerated as factories and which do not come under the benignant provisions of factory laws or labour laws, number millions. There are more than 15 million industrial workers in India, but of these only some 2 millions are factory workers. If we include the 32 million landless agricultural labourers, it would appear that labourers in India are a major class and their welfare is a major national problem. Labour in India is a new force. It is only since the war of 1914-18 that labour as an agency in industrial production has begun to assert itself and make its existence felt. But the labour problem in India is not a national problem in the sense in which it is so in industrialized countries. The industrial labour—the wage-earners—form a microscopic minority in India. Prices and cost of living in India had risen enormously during the last war; but after the war, the rise in prices did not only persist but attained heights unprecedented in India. Industrial wages are always slow in keeping pace with rise in cost of living and industrial labourers were put to great difficulties. In 1920 began industrial strikes which spread with the rapidity of epidemics throughout 1921 and persisted with virulence during 1922-25. During 1921-25 more than 1,000 strikes occurred in India, of which 396 took place in 1921 alone. Labour as a political force in India has been recognized in both the Constitution Acts of 1919 and 1935. Under the Act of 1919, in all the provincial legislatures labour had nominated members but under the Act of 1935, labour has been granted representation on provincial legislatures. Under the auspices of the International Labour Office under the League of Nations, the Government of India had been taking keen interest in various labour problems in India and attempting to bring conditions of working hours in line with the conditions in progressive countries of the world. The two decades following 1923, i. e., the year when the first Workmen's Compensation Act was passed, marked the rise, growth and organization of labour movement in India and a series of legislations guaranteeing sundry benefits and privileges to Indian labour was passed both by the Central and the provincial legislatures in India.

LABOUR IN RECENT YEARS

Labour legislation has only recently come to occupy an important position in our national life. The first Factory Act was passed in 1881 and the second in 1891. But there was no further advance in factory legislation during the next twenty years; this period saw intense industrial activity in India and also growing agitation against the existing industrial system. By the Act of 1911 the hours of male adult workers were, for the first time, restricted by law and more extensive provisions relating to health and safety were introduced. Then came the Great War of 1914-18. The rising prices and profits and the general discontent led to increased consciousness of power and a growing unwillingness to accept disagreeable conditions; the war had done much to open the eyes of our workers to the conditions of work outside India and our Government also sent representations to the first International Labour Conference, which met at Washington in 1919.

The Factories Act of 1922 (amended by the Acts of 1923, 1926, and 1934) prescribes a daily as well as a weekly limit to the hours of work in factories ; the law also insists on certain conditions with regard to ventilation, light and temperature being observed to secure workers against danger to health or serious discomfort, and also provides for rest intervals and a weekly holiday. Some provinces have passed *Maternity Benefit Acts*, by which leave of absence is granted to women workers for a certain period before and after confinement, while all the provinces have appointed Factory Inspectors. Some provinces have made rules requiring the provision of first-aid appliances, sterilized dressings, etc., for the benefit of workers, who may get hurt in spite of all precautions. The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1926 (as amended in 1929, 1931, and 1933) provides that the worker or his family should be compensated for certain kinds of injury, or death while on duty, according to a fixed scale.

There were few industrial disputes in India during the last century. It was in the second decade of the present century that the strike came to be regarded as an ordinary weapon of industrial warfare ; the strike situation was very serious immediately after the conclusion of the Great War, but the next few years were comparatively quiet. The millowners, however, tried to introduce rationalization and new methods of work, and there were several big strikes in 1923. The next year was a very important year in the history of our labour movement. The all-India Communist workers were arrested and tried at Meerut ; the Royal Commission on Indian Labour arrived in India on 11th October and a Court of Inquiry was set up in Bombay, which recommended the constitution of a joint tribunal of arbitration, to which a dispute could be referred after a strike.

The central organization of the trade union movement in India, namely the All-India Trade Union Congress (which had been inaugurated in 1920 and to which most of the important unions in this country were affiliated) met for its tenth annual session in November, 1929, at Nagpur and passed several important resolutions, but some moderate workers seceded from this organization and set up a separate federation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. In 1935, however, a Joint Committee of the two organizations, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation (1933), was formed with a view to promoting unity which has only recently been achieved.

In 1931 the Royal Commission's Report was published ; it is an important reference book for students of social legislation and labour welfare in India. Some of its recommendations are very valuable indeed. Judgment was delivered in the famous Meerut case on the 16th January 1933, and twenty-six persons were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The Indian Factories Act based on the Royal Commission's recommendations was passed into law in 1934 ; the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1940, passed by the Government of India, was brought into operation from 9th April 1940. Provincial autonomy was established in 1937 and Congress Ministries were set up in several provinces. In Bombay, Bihar, C. P. and U. P., Committees of Inquiry were appointed to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment and to make recommendations. The various Boards and Committees made several recommendations, some of which were accepted. The labourers' representatives in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, however, very vigorously opposed the Industrial Disputes Act of 1938, as it sought to deprive the

workers of their fundamental right to strike work ; a one-day strike was organized on the 7th November, and the police had to open fire on two occasions. Yet this Act is regarded by some as perhaps the most advanced piece of labour legislation ever attempted in this country. Several Labour Inquiry Committees have recently been appointed in the various provinces : the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in October, 1937 ; the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee in November, 1937 (with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman) ; the Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, in February 1938 ; and the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee, in March 1938 (again with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman).

The outbreak of war in September, 1939 affected all the principal industries in India and all her industrial workers. Everywhere millowners had been trying to reduce costs of production, but with a great demand for commodities of all varieties, prices began to rise and factory employees began to demand increases in wages in the form of dearness of food or war allowances. Discussions were held with the object of securing agreement on the extent of relief to be granted. Some reasonable concessions were granted. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed in C. P. with Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, I. E. S. as Chairman and it recommended that a dearness allowance should be granted to the workers. In Bombay too the Government appointed Industrial Courts and Boards of Conciliation ; in some cases dearness allowances were granted. In other parts of the country too various similar measures were adopted. Under National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance 1940, passed on 28th June of the same year, the Central Government was empowered to constitute National Service Labour Tribunals in different parts of the country for finding necessary workers for notified factories. In order to effect co-ordination in Labour Legislation the Labour Member of the Government of India held conferences in Calcutta in January 1941 and the Agenda comprised several benevolent labour legislations including Trades Dispute Acts. These conferences were followed by Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi and presided over by the Labour Member of the Government of India.

Labour in Indian Mines and Railways, etc. : The Indian Mines Act of 1923 (as amended in 1935) has introduced certain changes in the conditions of employment of labour in the mines ; there are some Mines Boards of Health, which look after the health of the labour force. All railways workshops come under the Indian Railway (Amendment) Act of 1930, which gave effect to the Government's statutory obligations under the International Labour Conventions. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, is based on some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. In August 1937 was published the programme of the Congress Ministry in Bombay regarding the welfare of the industrial worker. "They visualize the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance and have under consideration the feasibility of legislation for the grant of leave with pay during periods of sickness, in the hope that it will pave the way for sickness insurance. There are considerable difficulties in the way of introduction and enforcement of social insurance in India."

The Indian trade union movement has grown stronger and stronger during the last few years ; still its progress in India is not comparable with the progress in the west. The labour force is heterogeneous in character and effective combination is very difficult indeed. Gradually, however, matters may be expected to improve in all these respects.

At the 18th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held in Bombay on the 26th September 1940, the General Council passed a number of resolutions dealing with various questions concerning the Congress. The suggestion that the National Trade Union Federation should be merged with All-India Trade Union Congress was accepted by the Council. The two resolutions demanding immediate repeal of Ordinances regarding the conscription of labour, and Amendment of Payment of Wages Act were passed. A third resolution called upon the constituent unions and workers in general to agitate for securing dearness allowances for Indian labour. The General Council also passed a resolution protesting against a restraint placed on certain labour leaders since the outbreak of the war. Other resolutions passed by the General Council concerned with social welfare, urging the Government to take measures for securing social insurance for labour, reduction of working hours, minimum living wages, etc. As regards India's attitude towards the present war the General Council expressed the view that participation in the war, if it did not result in the establishment of freedom and democracy in India, will not be to the benefit of India or to the benefit of the working classes. The invasion of Russia by Germany in June 1941 has profoundly affected the attitude of Indian Labour to the present War. There appear to be waves of anti-Axis feelings among labourers of all classes in India; and a consciousness that the defeat of the Axis powers is to the best interest of labourers.

TRADE UNIONS : NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND INCOME

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of trade unions registered</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Income (including balance carried over from previous year)</i>
1928-29	75	181,077	(a)
1929-30	104	242,355	8,32,707
1930-31	119	219,115	7,22,192
1931-32	131	235,693	9,58,865
1932-33	170	237,369	11,19,936
1933-34	191	208,071	10,34,119
1934-35	213	284,918	10,90,046
1935-36	241	268,326	12,44,927
1936-37	262	257,308	10,60,105
1937-38	420	390,112	13,13,772
1938-39	555	399,159	13,82,176

TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA (1937-38)

<i>Branches of Industries</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Railways (including railway workshops and other transport)	78	144,991
Tramways	6	4,357
Textiles	75	73,074
Engineering	22	8,729
Printing presses	28	10,442
Municipal	39	14,409
Seamen	6	45,121
Docks and Port Trusts	16	16,645
Miscellaneous	124	81,391
<i>Total</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>399,159</i>

FACTORY LABOURERS IN INDIA

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Factories</i>	<i>Average daily attendance</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Factories</i>	<i>Average daily attendance</i>
1894	815	349,810	1930	8,148	1,528,302
1910	2,859	792,511	1936	9,323	1,652,147
1914	2,986	950,973	1937 (a)	8,930	1,675,869
1918	3,436	1,122,922	1938	9,743	1,737,755
1926	7,251	1,518,391	1939	...	1,958,879

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH INDIA 1938

	<i>Perennial workers</i>	<i>Seasonal workers</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government & Local Fund Factories	118,192	1,177	119,369
All other Factories	1256,893	299,607	1,556,500
	1,975,085	300,784	1,675,869
Indian States	...	...	283,010
<i>Grand Total</i>			1,958,879

WORKERS IN MINES

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Mines</i>	<i>No. of workers</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Mines</i>	<i>No. of workers</i>
1924	1,804	258,277	1936	1,973	269,593
1929	1,732	269,701	1937	1,925	267,858
1935	1,813	253,970	1938	1,935	306,260
			1939	1,864	305,344

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA (1921-39)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of disputes</i>	<i>Number of workpeople involved</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of disputes</i>	<i>Number of workpeople involved</i>
1921	396	600,351	1931	166	203,008
1922	278	435,434	1932	118	128,099
1923	213	301,044	1933	146	164,938
1924	133	312,462	1934	159	220,808
1925	134	270,428	1935	145	114,217
1926	128	186,811	1936	157	169,029
1927	129	131,655	1937	379	647,801
1928	203	506,851	1938	399	401,075
1929	141	532,016	1939	406	409,189
1930	148	196,301			

NOTE : During 1930-35, period of falling prices, labour unrest was at the minimum level.

(a) Since 1937 Burma figures excluded.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA

Short History : In 1845, the Court of Directors of the East India Company agreed to build railways in India and wrote to the Governor-General accordingly. In 1849, three experimental lines were sanctioned, viz. (i) from Calcutta to Ranigunj (120 miles), (ii) Bombay to Kalyan (88 miles), and (iii) Madras to Arakonam (39 miles). The first railway train to move in India was along the second of these lines, i.e., from Bombay to Kalyan and on the 18th day of the month of April, 1853. The railway between Calcutta and Pandua was opened on August 15, 1854.

In the next few years the following eight companies were floated in England : (i) East Indian, (ii) Great Indian Peninsula, (iii) Madras (now absorbed by the Madras and Southern Marhatta and South India), (iv) Bombay Baroda and Central India, (v) Eastern Bengal, (vi) Calcutta and South Eastern (later merged in the Eastern Bengal), (vii) Scinde, Punjab and Delhi (absorbed by the North-Western), and (viii) Great Southern of India (later South Indian) Railways. The length contemplated to be covered was about 5,000 miles and the guaranteed capital totalled £52 millions. The contract was that the East India Company (or Secretary of State for India) will provide with the land and guarantee interest on the capital outlay according to the market rate and that the Government will retain half of any surplus profit in any half year. The usual period of lease was 99 years, but the State reserved the right to take over any line after 25 or 50 years upon certain terms. But as the expectations in regard to profits were not in all instances reached, the original policy had to be given up, and in 1869, the decision was reached to raise the capital required for railway construction in India by direct State agency and to make working expenditure a charge on current revenues. The Government also surrendered the right of preemption at the end of 25 years in case of certain guaranteed lines in exchange for the right to half the surplus profits in any half year. Later on when the Famine Commission, appointed after the great famine of 1877-78, remarked that the railway construction in India was still 5,000 miles short of the mileage required to meet the consequences of the famine, an attempt was again made to attract private capital under guarantee. The general practice in respect of guaranteed companies formed before 1869 and since 1881 has been to terminate the contracts at the earliest possible date. Since 1880 the Government has been exercising wide control over the methods of railway working and the Government can take possession of the lines under specified terms if it will repay at par the capital of the companies. A table follows showing earlier conditions of the original eight lines :

<i>Lines</i>	<i>Date of first contract with Govt.</i>	<i>Opening date of the first part</i>	<i>Mileage covered at the end of years</i>		
			1858	1863	1868
Great Indian Peninsula	1849	April 18, 1853	194	558	475
East Indian	1849	August 15, 1854	141	987	1,353
Madras	1852	July 1, 1856	95	447	678
Bombay, Baroda	1855	Feb. 10, 1860	...	185	805
Scinde, Punjab and	1855	May 18, 1861	...	150	408
& Delhi		April 10, 1862	...	110	114
Eastern Bengal	1858	Sept. 29, 1862	...	79	168
Great Southern India	1858	July 15, 1861	...		

A list follows of some further lines and their first opening days :

1856	July 1	Madras and South- ern Marhatta	1877	May 1	Burma
			1880	April 6	Bengal-Nagpur
1860	May 23	South Indian	1884	April 2	Bengal and North- Western
1861	May 18	North-Western			
1862	June 24	Jodhpur	1894	Oct. 12	Rohilakhand-Kumaon
1874	Oct. 9	Nizam	1895	July 1	Assam-Bengal

Main Divisions : The variation of policy adopted from time to time towards railway construction is the cause underlying the diversity of conditions governing the relation of the State to the railways in India. The principal broad divisions are three, firstly five railways owned and worked by the State viz., the North-Western, the Bengal and Assam,* the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Burma Railways; secondly, four owned by the State but worked on its behalf by companies enjoying a guarantee of interest from Government, viz., Bombay Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Marhatta, Bengal-Nagpur and South Indian Railways; and thirdly, some lines owned by private companies, some of them being worked by the owning companies and some by the State or by companies, working State-owned system, viz., the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilakhand and Kumaon Railways, etc. There are also a number of lines owned by Indian States or District Boards. The length of the Indian railway system, as on 31st March 1939 was 41,134 miles. The standard gauge is 5'-6", but for reasons of economy, metre gauge (3'-3-3/8") was adopted in 1870.

The Government Control : The Indian Railways Act of 1890 vested the Government of India with certain general powers over all railways in India and all railways, for which the Government had to provide fund, had been submitting their annual programme to the Railway Board until 1922. The Railway Board prepared their annual programme of capital expenditure to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and made budget provisions according to sanction. The Railway Finances were separated from the General Finances of the Government of India in 1924 and in 1926 the powers to sanction capital expenditure on new and open lines up to £1,125,000 accrued to the Governor-General in Council. Improvements and developments were extensively taken up in later years, which had to be curtailed for financial stringency. The money for capital expenditure on railways could only be found with a higher rate of interest and consequently improvements became unprofitable. Some of the company-managed railways, viz., Burma, E. I., G. I. P., and Southern Punjab were taken under State-management at this time.

The Railway Board : The Railway Board at present consists of a Chief Commissioner, a Financial Commissioner and a Member. Its reorganized constitution has been based on the principles underlying the Acworth Committee Report of 1921. Besides preparing the railway programme, the Railway Board is empowered to formulate questions of policy and economy and to settle disputes. The Board of Directors in London of Companies working the Indian railways communicate through their Agents in India. The India Office controls the actions of these Boards by a Government Director. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the executive authority of the railways

* Eastern Bengal Railway and Assam Bengal Railway have been amalgamated into Bengal and Assam Railway.

has to be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, the appointment of the President of that body resting with the Governor-General. The act also provides for the Railway Fund, Railway Tribunal, etc.

Economic Effects : Programme of large-scale railway was undertaken by Government of India as a sequel to the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880. This object was achieved even by the beginning of the present century. But the immediate economic effects of railway were not desirable. Village economic self-sufficiency was disturbed by the entry of cheap foreign goods to distant rural places in India. Pressure on agriculture increased. But with the growth of Indian industries, particularly coal, jute, cotton, iron, steel, paper, cement—the evil economic effect has to some degrees been counteracted.

Political and Social Effects : Political unity has begun to be consolidated and the sphere of social relations has been widened. Now we can hear of various all-India organizations and conventions, which even some 75 years ago would not have been dreamed of. Social and political intercourse between different provinces have been made easier and if India can now claim to be a one-nation country, it is for railways more than for anything else.

Railway Statistics

CAPITAL AT CHARGE AND EARNINGS

Year	Total route mileage	Capital at charge to end of year (000 Rs.)	Percentage of net earnings on capital at charge	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings
1928-29	40,950	8,31,39,30	5.82	62.77
1937-38	41,076	8,45,68,20	4.49	64.78
1938-39	41,134	8,47,82,21	4.24	64.44

CAPITAL AT CHARGE 1938-39

Class	Route mileage open at end of year Miles	Total capital at charge to end of year on open lines and on lines under construction. Rs. (000)
State lines worked by the State	15,680	4,61,93,46
State lines worked by companies	14,095	2,90,14,62
Branch line companies' railways under "Guarantee" terms, worked by the branch line company	178	1,25,59
Branch line companies' railway under "Guarantee" terms, worked by the main line	115	91,71
Branch line companies' railways under "Rebate" terms, worked by the main line	1,076	7,22,79
Branch line companies' railways under "Guarantee and Rebate" terms	175	1,94,77
Companies' line subsidized by the Government of India	1,912	17,68,20

<i>Class</i>	<i>Route mileage open at the end of year Miles</i>	<i>Total capital at charge to end of year on open lines and on lines under con- struction. Rs. (000)</i>
Companies' lines subsidized by Local Governments	229	2,50,91
Unassisted companies' lines	127	62,76
District Board lines	85	58,18
Companies' lines subsidized by District Boards	299	1,70,79
Indian State lines worked by Indian States	5,898	45,68,49
Indian State lines worked by the main line	1,188	9,78,05
Companies' lines guaranteed by Indian States	89	16,63
Lines in foreign territory worked by British Indian railway companies	74	2,43,87
Miscellaneous	19	8,87
Other items not included in the preceding heads	...	3,17,52
<i>Total of all Railways (1938-39)</i>	41,134	8,47,82,21

Railway Statistics

	1938-39
Route Mileage open for traffic at end of year—	
Broad Gauge (5½')	... 21,165
Metre Gauge (3' 8½")	... 15,862
Narrow Gauges (2' 6") and (2' 0")	... 4,107
<i>Total Route mileage</i>	... 41,134
000 Rs. Capital at charge to end of year	... 8,47,82,21
„ „ Gross earnings	... 1,07,14,96
„ „ Working expenses	... 71,18,49
„ „ Net earnings	... 35,96,47
Percentage of net earnings on capital at charges	... 4'24
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	... 66'44
No. of passengers—	
000 1st Class	... 385
„ 2nd Class	... 4,038
„ Intermediate Class	... 11,375
„ 3rd Class	... 514,825
<i>Total (in 000's)</i>	... 530,623
<i>Average rates charged per mile</i>	
1st Class	... 17'8 pies
2nd Class	... 8'49 „
Inter Class	... 4'08 „
3rd Class	... 2'95 „
<i>Weights carried</i>	... 88,361,000 tons
<i>Average rate charged per ton per mile</i>	... 5'98 pies.

Railway Budgets

(in Crores of Rs.)

	<i>Accounts</i>	<i>Revised Estimates</i>	<i>Budget Estimates</i>
	<i>1939-40</i>	<i>1940-41</i>	<i>1941-42</i>
I. Receipts and Expenditure			
Gross traffic receipts	97.65	109.25	108.25
Net miscellaneous receipts	+0.64	+0.79	+0.78
<i>Total Receipts</i>	98.29	110.04	109.03
Total working expenses (including depreciation)	-64.85	-68.71	-68.60
<i>Net Revenue</i>	33.44	41.33	40.43
Deduct interest charges	-29.11	-28.74	-28.60
<i>Surplus</i>	4.33	12.59	11.83
Contribution to general revenues	4.33	9.96	10.18*
Contribution to Reserve fund	...	4.63	1.65
Capital expenditure charged to Capital	4.42	2.29	3.75
Capital expenditure charged to Depreciation Fund	6.53	8.26	6.80
II. Capital at charge at the end of the year	758.62	760.91	769.66
III. Depreciation Reserve Fund	24.67	30.75	35.30
Net accretions during the year	+6.03	+4.38	+5.88
<i>Closing Balance</i>	30.75	35.13	41.01

Civil Aviation

During the last few years civil aviation in India has been commercialized by Messrs. Tata & Sons, Ltd., and other Indian and foreign concerns. The principal Indian Inland services are: 1. Indian Trans-Continental Airways Service from Rangoon *via* Akyab, Calcutta, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Jodhpur, to Karachi. 2. Tata Sons, Ltd.-Service from Madras to Karachi. 3. Indian National Airways Services from Calcutta *via* Dacca, Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein, to Rangoon and between Lahore and Karachi *via* Sukkur and Multan. 4. Air Services of India Ltd., regular services between Bombay and Kolhapur *via* Poona, on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Besides this India has been linked with most of the important countries of the world by air. Before the outbreak of the present war the Imperial Airways and the K. L. M. Services were enjoying an ever-increasing traffic of mails and passengers. The airmail had been so much popularized that for some years before the outbreak of the present war foreign mails to and from the United Kingdom and certain other countries in the British Empire were exclusively handled by air transport. Mileage of regular air routes in India, the size of

* Includes Rs. 1.82 crores as advance payment against the contribution for 1942-43.

foreign mails to and from India have greatly increased. The following figures speak for themselves :

<i>Year</i>	<i>India miles</i>	<i>Mails to India (lbs.)</i>	<i>Mails from India (lbs.)</i>
1934	5,830	78,145	71,459
1935	6,395	111,497	101,915
1936	6,483	136,982	120,498
1937	7,500	167,578	141,954
1938	6,700	535,733	401,111

The Government of India have systematically encouraged civil aviation in India and have subsidized Flying Clubs in India and Burma. Moreover, air surveys have been made by the Government and it is estimated that about 100,000 sq. miles in India and Burma have been surveyed since 1924 both by the Government and by non-Government agencies. The list of Flying Clubs in India is given below :

1. The Bengal Flying Club, Ltd., Dum-Dum, Bengal.
2. The Bombay Flying Club, Ltd., Juhu, Bombay.
3. Delhi Flying Club, Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Karachi Aero-Club, Ltd., Drigh Road, Karachi Air Port.
5. Madras Flying Club, Ltd., St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
6. Northern India Flying Club, Ltd., Lahore.
7. United Provinces Flying Club, Ltd., Cawnpore & Lucknow.
8. Hyderabad State Aero-Club, Begumpet, Hyderabad, Deccan.
9. Jodhpur Flying Club, Jodhpur.
10. Jaipur Flying Club, Sanganer.
11. The Bihar Flying Club, Patna.

Roads in India

The length and quality of roads in India have in recent years undergone much improvement. Under inspiration from the Government of India most of the provincial Governments and local bodies are now paying increasing attention to road problems. In 1928-29 there were only 67,424 miles of metalled roads, whereas the present mileage is about 120,000. The total of unmetalled roads is somewhere near 250,000 miles. Motor cars, buses and lorries have gained wide popularity and the question of road construction and improvement has, therefore, attracted the notice of all the public authorities in India, responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads. The Road Fund and the Central Road Committee of the Government of India have done much to improve and increase road communications in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROL ON ROADS (1936-37)

<i>Maintained by</i>	<i>Metalled Miles</i>	<i>Unmetalled Miles</i>
P. W. D.	30,293	16,534
Municipalities	10,840	7,593
District & Local Boards	41,166	207,755
<i>Total</i>	<i>82,299</i>	<i>231,882</i>
<i>Grand total</i>		<i>314,181</i>

**EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC
AUTHORITIES IN INDIA 1938-39**

<i>Province</i>	<i>Total Water-bound Macadam (A)</i>	<i>Total Surfaced Macadam (B)</i>	<i>Total of (A) and (B)</i>
Madras	21,297	21,441	42,738
Bombay	10,538	11,134	21,672
Bengal	3,225	3,887	7,112
United Provinces	6,937	8,200	15,137
Punjab	738	4,378	5,116
Bihar	3,482	4,016	7,498
Central Provinces & Berar	5,271	5,469	10,740
Assam	420	692	1,112
North-west Frontier Province	193	1,077	1,270
Orissa	1,984	2,003	3,987
Sind	120	263	383
Delhi	1	128	129
Baluchistan	200	405	605
Ajmer-Merwara	245	335	580
Coorg	241	278	519
<i>Total</i>	54,892	63,706	118,598

SHIPPING

**NUMBER OF SHIPS ENTERING OR CLEARING AT BRITISH
INDIAN PORTS, WITH NATIONALITY AND TONNAGE
OF VESSELS 1938-39**

	<i>Entered</i>		<i>Cleared</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons '000's omitted</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons '000's omitted</i>
<i>British</i>	2,302	7,323	2,308	7,334
<i>British Indian</i>	290	402	306	371
<i>Native</i>	898	65	1,122	82
<i>Foreign</i>				
<i>American</i>	37	161	32	143
<i>Chinese</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Danish</i>	11	34	10	32
<i>Dutch</i>	58	241	53	205
<i>French</i>	25	170	24	167
<i>German</i>	125	568	121	552
<i>Greek</i>	26	81	28	85
<i>Italian</i>	163	885	179	931
<i>Japanese</i>	182	742	159	649
<i>Norwegian</i>	96	302	96	308
<i>Russian</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Swedish</i>	19	64	30	99
<i>Other Nationalities</i>	19	49	20	52
<i>Total Foreign</i>	761	3,297	752	3,223
<i>Grand Total</i>	4,951	11,087	4,488	11,010

**NUMBER OF SHIPS WHICH ENTERED & CLEARED IN
BRITISH INDIAN PORTS 1938-39**

	<i>Entered</i>		<i>Cleared</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Steam	3,210	11,010,769	3,301	10,915,472
Sailing	1,041	75,922	1,287	94,879
<i>Total</i>	4,251	11,086,691	4,488	11,009,851

INLAND NAVIGATION

Rivers and canals offer high roads to steamer and country boats in Bengal, Assam, parts of Bihar, Orissa, Madras, and Sind. The total estimated mileage of such waterways is about 6,000 miles.

INDIAN CURRENCY

The history of Indian currency practically dates from the year 1835 when the present rupee was made a standard coin and the standard measure of value for all the British possessions in India. The history of Indian currency may be divided into several periods :

I. 1835-1893. Silver Standard : During this period, the exchange value of the rupee was determined with reference to the gold value of the silver content of the rupee. The exchange value of the rupee, therefore, widely fluctuated in response to the fluctuations in gold price of silver. After 1870, there was a sharp fall in the price of silver, consequent upon the demonetization of silver by some of the European countries, and the abolition of bimetallic standard. An enormous fall in silver prices resulted in heavy depreciation of the rupee exchange. The Government of India underwent severe monetary losses in remitting Home Charges. It was in this state of things when the famous Herschell Committee was appointed to recommend measures for establishing a stable currency in India. The committee recommended the stoppage of free coinage of silver in order to create an artificial scarcity of rupees in India and suggested that 1s. 4d. should ultimately be the exchange ratio for the rupee.

II. 1893-1900. Period of Transition : Indian mints were closed, but the fall in the price of silver could not be arrested, nor the exchange value of the rupee could be stabilized. But in the course of a few years the desired results were obtained and there was a scarcity of rupees in India and a rise in the exchange value of the rupee. By 1898, the rupee exchange had slowly risen to about 1s. 4d. It was at this stage that the Government of India appointed the Fowler Committee for recommending measures for establishing a gold exchange standard in India. The Fowler Committee recommended that : (1) The rupee ratio was to be Re. 1 : 1s. 4d. (gold). (2) Sovereigns were to be minted in India and freely exchanged with rupees at Rs. 15 per sovereign. (3) The rupee was to continue to be an unlimited legal tender. The Government of India introduced a currency system which was effective from 1900, the main features whereof were : (1) India had a gold exchange standard, the rupee exchange being maintained at 1s. 4d. (gold) by making available gold exchange in London to remitters in India and by supplying in India rupee exchange to remitters in England. The exchange rate was maintained between the two

specie points 1s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1s. 4½d. In maintaining the above exchange rate the Government of India had to build up gold or sterling reserves in London and rupee reserves in India.

III. 1900-1916. The Gold Exchange Standard : With the exception of the years 1907-08 the gold exchange standard worked admirably. It maintained a rising level of industrial production in India and stability of internal prices. But owing to the outbreak of the war in August 1914, both Indian currency and exchange were put to severe strain. Hithertofore the Government of India had issued gold at the rate of £1=Rs. 15, but with the outbreak of the war the issue of gold was stopped. The gold exchange standard was maintained up to the end of 1916, when it was suspended owing to the fact that balance of trade in favour of India had been so enormous that rupee resources of the Government were insufficient to cash all drafts on India.

IV. 1916-1920. Silver Standard : Due to rise in the price of silver and also nervous hoarding of gold and silver by the people of India it was found more and more difficult to supply sufficient rupees for financing the increasing trade and commerce in India during a period of rising prices. India, therefore, reverted to the silver standard. After the end of hostilities the Government of India attempted to re-establish gold exchange standard.

V. 1920-21. Temporary Gold Exchange Standard : On the recommendations of the Babington-Smith Committee of 1920, the Government of India fixed the exchange ratio for the rupee at 2s. gold in 1920. Meanwhile, England went off gold standard with the result that sterling began to depreciate heavily in terms of gold and dollar. Rupee began to appreciate in terms of sterling with every fall in its purchasing power.

VI. 1921-26. Transition : The price of silver had in the meantime risen so high that the Government of India found it expedient to give up gold exchange standard and leave everything to itself. The rupee exchange, fixed at 2s. (gold) had meanwhile risen to 2s. 8d. sterling, and taking advantage of this favourable exchange, Indian traders and businessmen began to place heavy orders in England for sundry manufactured articles, and Indian exports were severely discouraged. This produced the natural reaction, viz., depreciation of exchange. In 1921 it reached 1s. 8d. and eventually 1s. But very soon the demand for Indian materials and agricultural produces rose and the exchange began to rise step by step till in 1925 it touched 1s. 6d. sterling. At this stage England again linked her currency to gold and 1s. 6d. sterling.

VII. 1927-1931. Gold-Bullion Standard : The rupee became equal to 1s. 6d. (gold). The Government of India appointed the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange, the Hilton-Young Commission. The main recommendations of the Commission, which published its report in 1926, were that : 1. Rupee was to be stabilised at 1s. 6d. gold. 2. India was to have a gold bullion standard, the Government of India undertaking to sell and purchase gold at fixed prices. 3. A central bank of issue which was to act both as a Government's bank and a bankers' bank was to be established. The Commission made some other minor recommendations. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission the rupee exchange was stabilised at 1s. 6d. (gold) and the Government of India undertook to sell and buy gold at fixed prices, and gold bullion standard was sought to be established in India by the Currency and Coinage Act of 1927. But there was some flaw in the Act ; the Government of India could at their option give sterling

exchange in place of gold bullion. This clause gave the Government the power to convert the gold bullion standard into a sterling exchange standard whenever necessary.

VIII. 1931 to Date. Sterling Exchange Standard : When England went off gold standard in September, 1931, the Government of India by notification absolved themselves of the responsibilities of giving gold for rupees and currency notes and fixed the exchange at 1s. 6d. (sterling). Thus the gold bullion standard gave place to sterling exchange standard, which is still at work. The maintenance of the exchange at 1s. 6d. sterling has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India since it was established in 1935, and the Reserve Bank of India maintains the exchange by buying sterling or sterling exchange, as and when necessary.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY

Indian paper currency was introduced as early as 1862 under an Act of the preceding year. The Rt. Hon. James Wilson, a famous economist and Finance Member of the Government of India, formulated the scheme of a paper currency for India. Up to the year 1914 the Indian paper currency was modelled on the fixed fiduciary principle. The fiduciary portion of the issue was small. Whatever currency note was to be issued beyond the fiduciary limitation was to be backed by gold coins or rupees or gold and silver bullion. It was only after the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 that the fiduciary issue was gradually increased till it reached the maximum mark of Rs. 120 crores. By an act of 1923 the currency was in a way linked to the Indian money market by the provision that in a busy season the Currency Office might advance up to Rs. 12 crores to the Imperial Bank of India against internal bills of exchange. The paper currency system underwent several changes in the course of the next few years. But in general the fixed fiduciary principle was observed. With the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India the monopoly of note issue was given over to the Bank.

The present currency system comprises the silver rupee, the notes of different denominations issued by the Reserve Bank of India—both unlimited legal tenders—and subsidiary coins such as 8a, 4a, 2a, 1a, 1 pice and 1 pie pieces. The subsidiary coins are all token coins and limited legal tender. The rupee, the standard of value in India, is itself a token coin, containing 165 grains of silver and 15 grains of alloy. After the outbreak of the present war and particularly after the collapse of France in June 1940 there were mad demands for whole rupees, and the Government of India found themselves compelled to introduce Re 1 notes and quaternary rupees, half-rupees and quarter rupees.

NOTE CIRCULATION*

<i>Average for the 5 years ended</i>	<i>Total notes issued</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Average for the 5 years ended</i>	<i>Total notes issued</i>	<i>Active</i>
1913-14	16,17	44,41	1935-36	195,58	168,82
1917-18	99,79	84,80	1936-37	208,00	194,85
1919-20	174,52	153,78	1937-38	214,03	186,12
1924-25	184,19	166,55	1938-39	207,23	189,10
1929-30	177,23	159,30	1939-40	252,21	238,55
1930-31	160,84	147,93	1940-41	269,25	257,66
1931-32	178,14	165,17			

* The total of Reserve Bank Notes in circulation in India and Burma on 5.6.42, was Rs. 478 crores, the highest figure ever reached.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION & ASSETS OF PAPER CURRENCY

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Gross circulation	Gold	(A s s e t s)				
		Held in India	Govt. of India	Held abroad	Gold	Sterling
		Rupee coin	securities	bullion		securities
1935-36	195,68	41,55	59,41	24,43	2,87	67,32
1936-37	208,00	41,55	61,90	22,38	2,87	79,81
1937-38	214,03	41,55	43,42	27,39	1,87	78,81
1939-40	238,55	44,42	55,94	38,35	...	...
1940-41	257,66	44,42*	35,81	48,57	...	129,97

COINAGE

From 1835, when the Rupee with its present silver contents was first standardised down to 1940, 651 crores of whole rupees had been coined at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Mints. (Calcutta, Rs. 270 crores, Madras, Rs. 11 crores and Bombay, Rs. 370 crores).

Total Mintage in Bombay and Calcutta Mints of rupee coins and smaller coins 1940-41 :—

Denomination	Bombay Mint.	Calcutta Mint.
Standard Rupees	93,02,178	...
Quarternary Rupees	8,08,00,002	...
Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees	22,25,876-8 as.	17,50,445-8 as.
Quarternary $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees	89,00,000-8 as.	1,22,56,811
Standard $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees	17,00,168-8 as.	2,51,989-12 as.
Quarternary $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees	50,00,004-4 as.	1,07,56,818

Besides the above Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ crores worth of nickel $\frac{1}{2}$ as. and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. pieces and Rs. 37 lakhs worth of Pice, Half Pice and Pies were coined in 1940-41.

BANKING IN INDIA

Banking in India may be placed under two broad divisions : (1) *Indigenous Banking*, and (2) *Modern Banking*. Indigenous Banking comprises the numerous money-lenders, the Mahajan—big and small—whose number is very large and whose activities are extensive. Even in the great cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, not to speak of the smaller cities and towns, indigenous bankers form an important component of the money-market. Though it may sound paradoxical, a considerable and rather the major part of the discounting business is done by indigenous bankers, while mortgage-banking is almost entirely in their hands. The volume of the total transactions done by indigenous money-lenders is many times that of the turn-over of modern banks. The indigenous bankers do diverse kinds of banking activities. Apart from the common function of working as financiers to the cultivators and individuals in different parts of the country, they finance the movement of agricultural crops from one place to another, finance trade and commerce, remit funds with

* Total gold held in India and abroad. The market value of this gold is about Rs. 100 crores (May 1942).

the help of *Hundis*, discount and rediscount *Hundis*. The discounting trade is almost entirely in the hands of Marwaris and Bhatias. The leading indigenous discount brokers, known as *Shroffs*, are recognized by big modern banks. In a busy season it may so happen that a third of the bills re-discounted by the Imperial Bank of India are *Hundis*. Though the ordinary Mahajans are not organized, the *Shroffs* follow a quite organized business (See p. 263) with elaborate rules of business and admirable business integrity.

Modern banking in India dates back to the early 18th century. But the joint-stock banks of to-day are not as old as that, though Dr. H. Sinha, in his *Early European Banking in India* has established the existence of banks in India working on joint-stock principles at a period when joint-stock banking was unknown even in England. The pioneers of modern banking in India were the European Agency Houses which developed banking business since 1813. From the East India Company's days down to 1912, modern banks had made considerable progress in the face of great handicaps. But in and since 1913, the progress was much hampered by series of bank failures in India. Since 1920, however, things have taken a better turn. The number of banks closing their doors has diminished.* The establishment of the Imperial Bank of India in 1920, and later of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935, has given strength and organization to the modern banking system. Hitherto, the modern banks had no bankers' bank at their back. The banking system in India has been modelled principally on the English system. State restriction and control over banking is, therefore, minimum in India. It was only in 1936, that the Indian Companies Act was amended for ensuring larger working and paid-up capital for Indian joint-stock banks. In the absence of separate and complete banking laws in the country, this is a welcome model. Modern banking in India comprises: (1) The Reserve Bank of India; (2) The Imperial Bank of India; (3) the Exchange Banks; (4) the Indian Joint Stock Banks; and (5) the big Co-operative Banks.

The Reserve Bank of India †: Established in 1935 under an Act of 1934, the Reserve Bank of India is a share-holders' bank. It is a bankers' bank and the Government's banker as well. It enjoys the monopoly of note-issue in India and is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the foreign exchange at about 1s. 6d. (sterling) by the sale or purchase of sterling or sterling exchange. Banks working in India are to deposit with the Reserve Bank 5 per cent of their time liability and 2 per cent of their demand liability. The Reserve Bank was expected to effect the much desired co-ordination between currency and credit, but there has not as yet been, since its establishment in 1935, any serious occasion for the Reserve Bank for doing considerable re-discounting business. In spite of the present war and the increase in trade demand for money, funds in the market seem to have been plentiful, with the result that the Imperial and the Exchange Banks and big Indian

* The failure of Alliance Bank and Bengal National Bank, however, gave a rude shock to the growth of banking in India.

† Section 33 (3) of Reserve Bank Act provides that the maximum Government of India Rupee securities shall not exceed one-fourth of the assets of the Issue Dept. or Rs. 55 crores, whichever is greater or *plus* Rs. 10 crores with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. This provision has been modified for enabling the Bank to purchase Rupee securities in place of repatriated Sterling Securities during the present War.

Joint Stock Banks still enjoy a monopoly of the discounting and re-discounting business. Another happy feature in the Indian money market has been that the Reserve Bank has not yet increased the bank rate which continues to be 3 per cent as usual. (See Indian Money Market 1941-42.)

The Imperial Bank of India : This is the biggest Indian shareholders' bank and it commands very considerable transactions. Its position is unique and it stands as a class by itself. Before the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India, the Imperial Bank was the Government's banker, and in a way the banker's bank in India. Of all the banks working in India the Imperial Bank has the largest number of branches and the biggest working capital. It can now deal with foreign exchange, as it is no longer the Government's banker or the Central Bank in India. **Exchange Banks :** These are foreign banks, with their head offices in foreign countries. Their business and financial resources are of immense size compared to those of Indian joint stock banks. Usually the British banks in India command the largest volumes of transaction. Though mainly dealing in foreign exchange and in financing export and import trade, these banks compete with Indian joint-stock banks in internal banking. **Indian Joint-Stock Banks :** These are placed under two categories : the big joint-stock banks and small banks. The statistical tables appended hereto show the growth of joint-stock banking capital in India. Though the smaller joint-stock banks yet leave many things to be desired, the bigger banks have in recent years shown a remarkable expansion. There were in 1938, 40 big Indian joint-stock banks including the Imperial Bank with a total working capital of Rs. 180 crores. **The Scheduled Banks :** These are those, which are members of the Clearing House, and have certain minimum working capital. These banks have to furnish periodical returns to the Reserve Bank and to deposit, free of interest, funds with the Reserve Bank, which enjoys certain powers of supervision over these banks. There were on June 30, 1940, 59 scheduled banks which have total deposits of Rs. 252 crores. **Non-scheduled Banks :** On 30th December 1939, there were 669 non-scheduled banks which had an aggregate deposit of Rs. 16 crores.

PROGRESS OF BANKING CAPITAL IN INDIA

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA AND INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANKS

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	<i>Paid-up capital, reserve & deposits</i>		<i>Paid-up capital, reserve & deposits</i>
1928	14,211	1935	16,354
1931	13,444	1937 (excluding Burma)	18,185
1933	15,224	1938	17,959

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

<i>Liabilities on 5. 6. 42.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	18,24,08,000	0	0
(a) Notes in Circulation :—			
Legal Tender in India	485,89,06,000	0	0
(b) Legal Tender in Burma	28,72,69,000	0	0
Total Notes issued	477,85,83,000	0	0
<i>Total liabilities</i>	477,85,83,000	0	0

<i>Assets :—</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As. P.</i>
A. Gold coin and Bullion :—		
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	0 0
(b) Held Outside India	nil	
Sterling securities*	256,85,11,000	0 0
<i>Total of A</i>	301,26,54,000	0 0
B. Rupee Coin	27,43,97,000	0 0
Govt. of India Rupee securities	149,15,32,000	0 0
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper.	nil	
<i>Total Assets</i>	477,85,83,000	0 0
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 63·045 per cent.		

BANKING DEPARTMENT

<i>Liabilities on 5. 6. 42.</i>		
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	0 0
Deposits :—		
(a) Government :		
(1) Central Govt. of India	8,47,30,000	0 0
(2) Govt. of Burma	43,74,000	0 0
(3) Other Govt. accounts	5,84,61,000	0 0
(b) Banks	59,11,89,000	0 0
(c) Others	2,58,02,000	0 0
Bills payable	2,88,79,000	0 0
Other Liabilities	6,44,26,000	0 0
<i>Total</i>	95,28,61,000	0 0

ASSETS

<i>Notes .—</i>		
(a) Legal Tender in India	13,24,03,000	0 0
(b) Legal Tender in Burma	Nil	
Rupee coin	3,75,000	0 0
Subsidiary coin	5,54,000	0 0
Bills purchased and discounted .—		
(a) Internal	Nil	
(b) External	Nil	
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	1,25,000	0 0
Balance held abroad†	63,22,62,000	0 0
Loans & advances to Governments	2,92,00,000	0 0
Other Loans & advances	40,000	0 0
Investments	8,50,94,000	0 0
Other Assets	7,28,03,000	0 0
<i>Total</i>	95,28,61,000	0 0

* These are mostly repatriated securities.

† Includes cash and short term securities.

BANKS—Joint-stock* & Imperial.

Year	No. of J. S. Banks	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Rest	In lakhs of Rs.	
				Deposits	Cash Balances
1929	29	7,87	3,67	62,72	9,05
1931	34	7,80	4,28	62,26	7,71
1933	34	7,78	4,55	71,67	10,92
1935	38	8,17	5,02	84,45	19,12(a)
1937	39	7,25	5,53	1,00,27	16,82(a)
1938	43	7,49	5,66	98,08	14,00(a)
Imperial Bank of India					
1938	...	5,68	5,85	81,51	8,99(a)

CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANK

Year	Demand liabilities	Time liabilities	Cash	(In crores of Rupees)		Bills discoun- ted
				Balance with Reserve Bank of India	Advances in India & Burma	
1936-37	129	101	6	26	95	5
1938-39	130	108	7	16	116	5
1939-40	140	106	7	17	126	5
1940-41	164	105	8	36	122	4

Clearing House Statistics†

Year	(In crores of Rupees)								Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
1918-19	741	570	25	22	74	—	—	—	1432
1924-25	954	621	56	46	117	6	6	—	1806
1928-29	1094	652	66	28	125	7	9	—	1981
1930-31	866	667	50	24	107	6	11	—	1731
1932-34	831	655	53	27	56	9	10	—	1641
1937-38	967	815	110	36	82	12	11	18	2051
1938-39	935	786	99	33	81	12	10	19	1975
1939-40	1154	884	100	38	98	14	11	20	2319
1940-41	1008	802	109	47	119	19	16	29	2149

EXCHANGE BANKS WHOSE HEAD OFFICES ARE NOT
LOCATED IN INDIA

Year	No. of Banks	Paid-up and Reserve Capital (000 £)	Deposits in India (000 Rs.)	Cash Balances in India (000 Rs.)
1928	18	187,923	71,13,86	8,05,57
1931	17	185,964	67,47,26	8,80,78
1933	18	143,080	70,78,42	7,71,96
1935	17	137,034	76,18,33	12,55,08 (a)
1936†	19	128,292	75,22,55	10,35,31 (a)
1937 (b)	18	123,312	73,21,01	10,58,05 (a)
1938	...	131,526	67,20,42	6,44,41 (a)

* Banks with paid-up Capital and Reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over.

(a) Includes balances with Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Figures for years prior to 1937 include Burma.

† I Calcutta; II Bombay; III Madras; IV Karachi; V Rangoon;
VI Cawnpore; VII Lahore; VIII Delhi. ‡ Figures revised.

BANK RATES

<i>Imperial Bank Rate</i>	<i>Imperial Bank Rate</i>	<i>Reserve Bank Rate</i>
1925 5'64	1931 7'04	1936 8'00
1926 5'17	1932 5'08	1937 8'00
1927 5'78	1933 9'66	1938 8'00
1928 6'20	1934 3'50	1939 8'00
1929 6'33	1935 3'46	1940 8'00
1930 5'80		1941 8'00

Note. Call-Money rates in Calcutta and Bombay have been low during the period beginning with the outbreak of the war, the maximum and minimum rates being $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Imperial Bank *Hundi* rate has varied between 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while the Bazar Bill rate in Calcutta varies between 6 and 7 per cent, and that at Bombay between $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

List of Scheduled Banks

1. Ajodhia Bank. 2. Allahabad Bank. 3. American Express Co., Inc.
4. Banco Nacional Ultramarino. 5. Bank of Baroda. 6. Bank of Behar.
7. Bank of China. 8. Bank of Communication. 9. Bank of Hindustan.
10. Bank of India. 11. Bank of Upper Burma. 12. Bengal Central Bank.
13. Calcutta Commercial Bank. 14. Calcutta National Bank.
15. Canara Bank. 16. Canara Banking Corporation. 17. Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate.
18. Central Bank of India. 19. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
20. Comilla Banking Corporation. 21. Comilla Union Bank.
22. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. 23. Devkarani Nanjee Banking Co.
24. Dinajpur Bank. 25. Eastern Bank. 26. Grindlay & Co.
27. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. 28. Imperial Bank of India.
29. Indian Bank. 30. Indian Overseas Bank. 31. Indo-Commercial Bank.
32. Industrial Bank of Western India. 33. International Bank of India.
34. Jwala Bank. 35. Karnani Industrial Bank. 36. Laxmi Bank.
37. Lloyds Bank. 38. Mercantile Bank of India. 39. Mohaluxmi Bank.
40. Nadar Bank. 41. Nath Bank. 42. National Bank of India.
43. National City Bank of New York. 44. Nedungadi Bank.
45. Netherlands India Commercial Bank N. V. 46. Netherlands Trade Society.
47. New Citizen Bank of India. 48. New Standard Bank.
49. Noakhali Union Bank. 50. Oudh Commercial Bank.
51. Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation. 52. Palai Central Bank.
53. Pioneer Bank. 54. Punjab and Sind Bank. 55. Punjab Co-operative Bank.
56. Punjab National Bank. 57. Simla Banking and Industrial Co.
58. Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers). 59. Union Bank of India.
60. United Industrial Bank. 61. U. Rai Gyaw Thoo & Co.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA

The progress of Life Assurance in India, which was very slow till 1912 had, with the enforcement of the Life Assurance Act of 1912, shown remarkable strength. The number and frequency of Life Office failures in India much diminished and since 1920, the number of policies sold by Indian Offices and the total number of policies in force have been on a steady increase. The Insurance Act 1938 marks a new milestone in the history of Indian Life

Assurance and though the Act itself leaves many things to be desired, it seeks to strengthen the position of Life Offices and the control exercised by the Government of India, and is likely to make Indian Offices more popular and prosperous in near future. There are many who point to India's horrible backwardness in Life Assurance, with comparative statistics of the *per capita* Life Assurance cover in India and in other progressive countries of the world. Such deductions have little practical value and less theoretical importance. In the progressive countries of the west and in Japan, the insurable public represents at least 40 to 60% of the adult population, between the ages 21-55, whereas in India, where barely 10% of the population are literate, only 2 to 3% of the total population between the ages 21 and 50 are insurable. But the proportion of the Indian people who have investable surpluses is dangerously low. In consideration of these facts we may say that Life Assurance has made very satisfactory headway in India. Compared to the modern banking, industries, and even the co-operative movement, the history of Life Assurance in India is one of steady progress.

The total new sums assured by 181 Indian Life Offices in 1939 amounted to nearly Rs. 45'96 crores, the total sum assured in force at the end of the year, to Rs. 232'4 crores and the total revenue income to Rs. 14'8 crores, and the total Life Funds stood at Rs. 56'3 crores.

PROGRESS OF LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA

Year	<i>New business written during the year</i>	<i>Total business remaining in force at the end of the year</i>	<i>Life fund</i>	<i>Income during the year</i>
	<i>Rs. Lakhs</i>	<i>Rs. crores</i>	<i>Rs. crores</i>	<i>Rs. Lakhs</i>
1929	17,29	82	18'7	4,92
1933	24,83	1,19	23'7	8,15
1935	32,81	1,52	35'2	9,33
1936	37,80	1,75	40'2	11,35
1937	41,74	1,97	45'1	12,02
1938	46,68	2,19	50'6	14,13
1939	45,96	2,32	56'31	14,83

The income during the year 1939 consisted of Rs. 12,18 lakhs under premiums, Rs. 2,46 lakhs under interest and Rs. 19 lakhs under other receipts. Of the expenditure, claims absorbed Rs. 4,09 lakhs ; surrender and cash bonus Rs. 47 lakhs ; annuities, etc. Rs. 7 lakhs ; expenses of management Rs. 4,04 lakhs ; dividends etc. Rs. 10 lakhs ; depreciation, transfer, etc., Rs. 83 lakhs ; miscellaneous Rs. 13 lakhs ; and increase to Life Fund Rs. 5,10 lakhs.

The expense ratios and the net rates of interest realised by the Indian Life Offices in each of the past five years are as follows :—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Expense Ratio	31'0	32'5	32'2	31'7	33'2
Rate of Interest	4'93	4'69	4'76	5'15	4'68

Assets. The disposition of assets of Indian Companies in lakhs of rupees is as follows :—Mortgages on property—2,04 ; Loans on policies within their

surrender values—6,27 ; Loans on stocks and shares, etc.—19 ; Other loans—35 ; Indian Government Securities—36,98 ; Securities of Indian States—40 ; British, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities—80 ; Municipal, Port and Improvement Trust Securities, etc.—5,62 ; Shares in Indian Companies—4,72 ; Land and house property—4,69 ; Agents' balances, outstanding premiums, outstanding and accrued interests etc.—313 ; Deposit, cash and stamps—2,61 ; Miscellaneous—1,34. *Total*—Rs. 69,14.

The bulk of the investments are in stock exchange securities which constitute about 70% of the total assets and amount to Rs. 47,28 lakhs after allowing for an investment fluctuation fund of Rs. 1,24 lakhs.

War & New Business. On the outbreak of the present War, the new business position in India was affected. But by the end of 1939, the position showed signs of improvement. After the collapse of France June 1940, there was another shock, but the effect was temporary. Japan's declaration of war against Britain and U. S. A. is the third shock. It is, however, pleasing to note that Indian Life Offices are standing the strain and have risen to the occasion by agreeing to offer free war risk insurance to civilian policy-holders in India arising out of extension of war to Indian soil. The major portion of the assets—about 70%—of Indian Life Offices are in Stock exchange securities and these have not undergone depreciation to any considerable extent.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTERED IN BRITISH INDIA 1938-39

<i>Class of Companies</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Paid-up Capital (in lakhs of Rupees)</i>
Banking and Loan	1852	22,63
Insurance	650	8,71
Navigation	15	2,95
Railways and Tramways	46	15,01
Other Transit and Transport	978	4,68
Coal mining	203	915
Gold mining	4	3
Other mining and quarrying companies	85	11,75
Cotton Mills	337	32,42
Jute Mills	78	20,39
Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc.	49	2,27
Cotton Ginning, Pressing, Baling, etc.	140	2,41
Jute Press, etc.	29	94
Flour Mills	28	1,21
Estate, Land and Building	216	12,34
Sugar (Including Jaggery)	165	10,50
Other Companies	846	9,29
Trading & Manufacturing Companies	4,421	1,01,88
Tea	423	12,55
Other Planting Companies	75	81
(A) 1938-39	Total	10,070
1929-30	Total	6,009
(B) Indian States 1938-39	Total	1,044
Grand Total of (A)+(B)		17,114
		2,90,89

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

There were, at the commencement of the Insurance Act 1938, 505 societies registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 mostly transacting dividing Insurance business. Very few of the above provident societies are survivors of those old provident societies, which, prior to the passing of the Provident Societies Act 1912, numbered about 1,200. When that Act was passed, the majority of those old societies ceased to exist. Of the 505 societies existing at the commencement of the Insurance Act, 1938, 295 are established in Bengal, 84 in the Bombay Presidency, 57 in the Madras Presidency, 47 in the Punjab and 27 in Sind, and the remaining societies were scattered over the other provinces of India.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOC. OF BOMBAY (K. R. Cama Oriental Inst. Bldg., 184-G, Apollo St., Bombay): Estd. 1886 to promote Indian anthropological research. Issues a journal. Subs. p. a. Rs. 10.

BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD (248/1, Upper Circular Rd., Cal.): Premier Bengali literary academy. Issues a journal. Has a very valuable library.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOC. (22, Seikhpura, Benares): Estd. 1918 to promote mathematical research. Issues a journal. Subs. p. a. for resident members Rs. 12, for other members Rs. 5.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INST. (Poona): Estd. 1917 to facilitate research in oriental studies and immortalise late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's work and name. Bombay Govt. gave it 1918 the mss. library attached to Deccan College with a grant of Rs. 8000 p. a. for maintenance and handed to it the conduct of Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series and a grant of Rs. 12,000. Has some 20,000 Sans. Mss. collected by Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhandarkar, etc. since 1868—one of the biggest and most valuable collns. in India and Bhandarkar's colln. of over 8,000 old and rare vols. on Indology. Jain and Semitic Dept., estd. 1920, colls. Avesta, Pahlavi, Persian and Arabic Mss. and publishes Jain litt. Conducts besides Sans. and Prak. Series Govt. Oriental Series and the qrtly. *Annals*. Research Dept. estd. 1927 affords post-grad. teaching and research in Sans., Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Anc. Ind. culture. Publishing an authoritative and critical edn. of the *Mahabharata*.

BHARAT ITIHASA SANSODHAKA MANDAL (312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona): Estd. 1910 to collect and conserve historical materials, publish hist. wks. and promote study and research in Ind. hist. Its own bldg. houses Persian, Marathi and Sans. Mss., valuable paintings, rare coins, armour, copper plates, sculptures, etc. Issues a qrtly. Gets grants from princes and the public.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOC. (6, Apollo St., Bombay): Estd. 1888 to promote study of Nat. Hist. in all branches. Exchanges notes and observations on geology, exhibits interesting nat. hist. specimens. Has own bldg. Issues the famous *Journal*. A ref. library of 1,000 vols. and fine ref. collns. of smaller Eastern Zoological species and of horns, heads and skulls of bigger Ind. mammals, some of which are now shifted to Prince of Wales Museum whose Nat. Hist. Colln. was entrusted to it 1929. Subs. p. a. inclgd. *Journal* subs. Rs. 25. 1,200 members.

EUROPEAN ASSCN. : Estd. 1888 as 'European and Anglo-Indian Defence Asscn.', re-estd. 1912 as 'European Def. Asscn.', took present name 1913, mainly to organise European influence in Ind. political life. Central Administration in Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range, Cal. 17 branches all over India.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (Bangalore) : Estd. 1934 to cultivate researches in sciences. Fellows (now 197) are scientists of proved ability for research in various depts. of sc. Also 45 hon. fellows chosen from great savants all over the world. Published proceedings are in 2 sections devoted to important discovery and researches by fellows and collaborators. 12 vols. of 1,275 papers issued. Has exchange relations with 118 scientific instns. the world over. Financed by Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, Bhopal and Kashmir States. All-India Council of 23 members.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOC. (P. B. 69, New Delhi) : Estd. 1939 as a central asscn. of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon to protect members' interests.

INDIAN ASSCN. FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (210, Bowbazar St., Cal.) : Estd. 1870 by late Dr. Mahendralal Sircar to cultivate sciences. Oldest instn. of its kind in India, liberally donated to by Govt. and public. The Mahendralal Prof. guides higher researches mainly in Physics. Sir C. V. Raman's researches earning him the Nobel Prize were done here. Conducts undergrad. classes in Botany and *Indian Journal of Physics* and its *Proceedings*. Life and Ordry. (Resident and Nonrd.) members, Comte. of 29 members.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOC. (Cal. office : Univ. Sc. Coll. Bldgs.) : Estd. 1924 to promote study of chemistry and chem. industries in India. Very influential members. Issues a monthly with valuable research papers. Subs. p. a. Rs. 16. Branches at Bombay, Madras and Lahore.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOC. (Fergusson Coll., Poona) : Estd. 1907 to advance math. studies in India. A library of math. works and journals. Issues 2 journals.

INDIANS OVERSEAS CENTRAL ASSCN. (Reading Rd., New Delhi) : Estd. 1988 to protect and promote all overseas Indians' interests, aid Indian emigrants, foster amity between Indians and non-Indns. and make propaganda. All sympathetic Indians can be members. Monthly *Indians Overseas* starting soon. A move set on foot for building a 'Pravasi Bhawan' (Overseas House) in New Delhi. Comte. of 32 members.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOC. (New Delhi) : Estd. under Act XV of 1920 to tend to the sick and wounded of H. M. Forces and T. B. patients, conduct child welfare and Home Service Ambulance work and help in all health work. Has Prov. and State branches. Pres., the Viceroy. Trains health visitors of child welfare centres at Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Poona and Bombay. The war has found its Jt. War Comte. increased work.

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSCN. : Estd. 1911 to diffuse results of its research in cholera, malaria, T. B., maternal mortality, nutrition, etc. through *Indian Journal of Medical Research*, *Journal of the Malaria Institute*, & its *Memoirs*. Maintains the Malaria Inst. (New Delhi) and the Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor. Director, Indian Medical Service is Chairman of its Scientific Advy. Board ; Public Health Commsr., Govt. of India is Hony. Secy. to the Board and to its Governing Body whose Pres. is Educ. Member,

Govt. of India and which includes at least 3 members each of the Advy. Bd., the Indian Legislature and Univ. Medical Faculties, and 1 non-medical scientist elected by Ind. Sc. Cong. Assen.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSCN. (Univ. Sc. Coll. Bldgs., Cal.) : Sponsored by Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen, estd. 1914 (Sir Asutosh Mookerjee being 1st. Pres.) to promote Indian scientific research and circulate its results, arrange for personal contact among researchers and foster public interest in Sc. Congress work managed by Royal Asiatic Soc. of Beng. till 1939 ; now it has own permanent staff and office. Cong. meets every Jany. in a principal city, invited by some Univ. 6-day Session divided into 1 General and 14 Sectional meetings, each presided by own Pres. chosen yearly, devoted to Math. and Statistics, Physics, Chem., Geol., Geog. and Geodesy, Bot., Zool., Entom., Anthrop., Med. and Vety. Research, Agric., Physiol., Psychol. and Educ. Sc. and Engr., where papers are read and discussed and specd. discussions, symposia and popular evening lectures by eminent scientists and specialists held.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (Statistical Laboratory, Presidency Coll., Cal.) : Estd. 1932 to promote study of pure and applied statistics and allied subjs. and afford instruction and research in them. Ordys., Life and Hon. Members and Fellows. Exc. Council elected yearly. Branches with local comtes. at Mysore, Bombay, Poona, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow and Benares. Issues *Sankhya*—The Ind. Jour. of Stats. Holds yearly Ind. Stat. Conf. Annual grants from India Govt. and elsewhere. Trains men deputed by Govt. depts., Univs. etc. and a few qualified students from all over India, and examines for Computer's Cert. and Statistician's Dipl. Much work also done in the Laby. under Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Inst.'s Hon. Secy., on applied problems, e. g., meteorology, rainfall, flood and irrigation, medl. stats., econ. and business research, agric. and animal nutrition, etc., random sample surveys, diet surveys, labour inquiries, crop forecasts, etc.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) (8, Gokhale Rd., Cal.) : Estd. 1921, inc. by Royal Charter, 1935 to promote Indian engr. practice and business. Members, Associate Membs., Companions, Hon. Membs. and Hon. Life Membs. Holds exams. recognised by India Govt.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES OF INDIA (1, Park St., Cal.) : Estd. 1935 to promote in India natural knowledge with its appl. to natl. problems, co-ordinate scientific socs. etc. with Govt. scientific depts. and services, foster Indian scientists' interests & represent to the world India's science work, undertake, through duly framed Natl. comtes. as the Natl. Research Council of India, scientific work of natl. & internatl. value & secure funds for it, & promote *liaison* bet. sc. & letters. Issues *Proceedings*, *Transactions*, & *Indian Sc. Abstracts* (annotated Ind. Sc. bibliography).

P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE (22, Narayan Dabholkar Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay) : Estd. 1933 by Mrs. Sophia Wadia under presidency of Rabindra Nath Tagore as branch of the Internatl. Society of eminent Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists & Novelists, to promote amity among writers, uphold freedom of speech, & advance natl. cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the Ind. literatures beyond their own language areas & abroad through public lectures & its monthly, *The Indian P. E. N.* (Subs. Rs. 8). Recognised Ind. writers approved by Mang. Comte. can be members. About 200 membs. Adm. fee Rs. 5 ; Subs. Rs. 3 p. a, Life member's fee Rs. 100. Pres., Sm.

Sarojini Naidu ; Vice-Pres. Mr. Ramananda Chatterji & Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

PRESS OWNERS' ASSCN. (196 B, Gaiwali, Girgaum, Bombay) : Estd. 1919 to promote printing & litho press interests & secure cordial relations bet. press owners & workers.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOC., BOMBAY BRANCH (Town Hall, Bombay) : Estd. 1804 to foster & conduct research in oriental arts, sciences & litt. Issues a journal. Large grants from Govt. and public. Subs. p. a. Rs. 60.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOC. OF BENGAL (1, Park St., Cal.) : The oldest Asiatic Soc. and premier learned body in India. Issues a journal. A very valuable library. Lately got Royal Charter.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSCN. (INDIA COUNCIL) : Estd. 1910 to give first-aid training, make and distribute ambulance materials, and form ambce. depots and nursing corps, etc. 50,898 persons attended 1939 (84,477 got certificates) its First-aid, Home Nursing, Hyg. and Sanitation, and Dom. Hyg. and Mothercraft classes. Council of 18 members. The Viceroy, the Vicereine and the C-in-C. are Pres., Lady Pres. and Chairman resply. The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (in India) is allied.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOC. : Estd. 1905 by late G. K. Gokhale to devotedly serve the country and promote Indians' interests by all legal means. Membership strictly limited, only 25 now, who get small allowce. for support. Hd. office—Poona ; brs. at Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Cuttack, etc. Besides political and labour work, *Seva Sadans* estd. by some members at Poona, Bombay and Madras render educ. and soc. service, a *Seva Samiti* helps pilgrims at Benares, Hardwar, etc., and a depressed class mission and rural reconstruction work are conducted. Issues some papers. Many booklets on modern problems publd. Non-communal and non-sectarian.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSCN. ("Seshadri", Mylapore, Madras) : Estd. 1917 to abolish child marriage, spread educ. among women, remove their disabilities, help their civic and pol. advancement and self-development and engage them in country's service. 48 brs. in India. Connected with many women's assens. here and abroad. Has a *Seva Sadan*, a Rescue Home and a Children's Aid Soc. Numerous membs. Held some confs. and passed impt. resolutions.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSCN. ; Estd. in London 1844 by late Sir George Williams to secure young men's religious, social, physical and educ. welfare the world over. In India, Burma and Ceylon some 60 independent branch assens. (of several thousand members) each with a local council (some with own bldgs.), open to all and supervised by a Natl. Council with Head Office at 5, Russell St., Cal. Bombay Br., keen on genl. up-lift work, conducts a Welfare Service Agency for labour.

SPORTS

World Records

WALKING

1 mile. 6 min. 21 1-5 sec., P. Bernhardt (Latvia), 1936.

One hour. 8 miles 474 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., A. H. G. Pope (British), 1932.

20 miles. 2 hours 43 min. 38 sec., A. E. Plumb (British), 1932.

RUNNING

100 yds. 9 3-8 sec., J. Donaldson (Australia), 1910 (professional); 9 2-5 sec., F. Wykoff (U. S. A.), 1930. J. Owens (U. S. A.), 1936, (amateur).

220 yards. 20 3-10 sec., J. Owens (U. S. A.), 1935.

440 yards. 46 2-5 sec., B. Eastman (U. S. A.), 1932.

One mile. 4 min. 6 4-5 sec., S. C. Wooderson (British), 1937.

Ten miles. 50 min. 15 sec., P. Nurmi (Finland), 1928.

Marathon. (26 miles 385 yds.): 2 hrs. 20 min. 19 2 sec., K. Son (Japan), 1936.

100 miles. 14 hrs. 22 min. 10 sec., A. Newton (S. Africa), 1928.

JUMPING

High Jump. 6 ft. 11 in., Les Steers (U.S.A.), 1941.

Long Jump. 27ft. 2 75 in. J. Owens (U. S. A.), 1935.

CYCLING

440 yds. (standing start, unpaced): 28 sec., V. L. Johnson.

(Flying start, unpaced): 440 yds., W. J. Bailey, 24 4-5 sec.

(Flying start, paced): 440 yds., H. W. Payne, 24 2-5 sec.

Mile (Standing start, unpaced): E. V. Mills, 2 min. 2 1-5 sec.

Mile (Unpaced): F. W. Southhall, 1 min. 59 4-5 sec.

Mile (Flying start, paced): H. W. Payne, 1 min. 39 2-5 sec.

MOTORING

One mile. 36S'85 m. p. h., John Cobb (British). *24-Hour.* G. E. T. Eyston (British). 337S'3 miles. *48-Hour.* 6,544'75 miles, G. E. T. Eyston (British).

MOTOR-CYCLING

One mile. 171'674 m. p. h., Ernst Henne (German). *One Hour.* 127'537 m. p. h., Tarruffi (Italian).

MOTOR-BOATS

Sir Malcolm Campbell (British), 141'74 m. p. h.

SWIMMING

100 yds. Freestyle. 51 sec., J. Weissmuller (U. S. A.), 1927.

440 yds. Freestyle. 4 min. 40 4-5 sec., J. Modica (U. S. A.), 1934.

880 yds. Freestyle. 10 min. 7 3-5 sec., R. Flanagan (U.S.A.), 1935.

One mile. Freestyle. 20 min. 57 4-5 sec., J. Modica (U. S. A.), 1934.

English Channel. Men: 11 hrs. 5 min., G. Michel (France), 1926. Women: 14 hrs. 30 min., Miss. G. Ederle (U. S. A.), 1926.

CRICKET

Highest Innings: 1,107 runs. Victoria v. New South Wales, 1926.

Individual Score: D. G. Bradman, 1930, 452, not out.

1st Wicket Partnership: 555, Sutcliffe and Holmes. 1932.

WORLD FOOTBALL CHAMPION

1936 ... Italy.

DAVIS CUP WINNERS

1939. Australia beat U. S. A. (3-2)

1938. U. S. A. beat Australia. (3-2)

Other Recent Winners of Davis Cup

1930. France beat U. S. A. 1931. France beat England. 1932. France

beat U. S. A. 1933. England beat France, 1934. England beat U. S. A. 1935. England beat U. S. A. 1936. England beat Australia. 1937. U. S. A. beat England.

F. A. CUP, ENGLAND

1938-39. Portsmouth.
1939-40. West Ham United.

Past Winners in recent years

1933-34. Manchester City. 1934-35. Sheffield. 1935-36. Arsenal. 1936-37. Sunderland. 1937-38. Preston North End.

WIGHTMAN CUP

(Tennis competition between women of England and America)

1939. America won by 5 matches to 2.

1938. America won by 5 matches to 2.

Past Winners of Wightman Cup.

1930. England. 1931-37. America.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS (WIMBLEDON)

MENS' SINGLES

1939. R. L. Riggs (U. S. A.)
1938. D. Budge (U. S. A.)
1937. D. Budge (U. S. A.)
1936. F. Perry (England)

MENS' DOUBLES

1939. R. L. Riggs and Cooke (U. S. A.)
1938. D. Budge and G. Mako (U. S. A.)

Winners in recent past. 1934. G. M. Lott and L. R. Stoeffen. 1935. J. H. Crawford and A. K. Quist. 1936. C. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey (England). 1937. D. Budge and G. Mako (U. S. A.)

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1939. Miss Alice Marble (U.S.A.)
1938. Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.)
1937. Miss Dorothy Round (England).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

1939. Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble (U. S. A.)

1938. Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble (U. S. A.)

Past Winners in recent years.

1934. Miss Ryan and Mme. Mathieu. 1935. Miss K. E. Stammers and Miss F. James. 1936. Miss K. E. Stammers and Miss F. James. 1937. Mme. Mathieu (Fr.) and Miss Yorke (Eng.)

MIXED DOUBLES

1939. R. L. Riggs and Miss Marble (U. S. A.)

1938. D. Budge and Miss Alice Marble (U. S. A.)

Winners in recent years. 1934. R. Miki and Miss D. E. Round. 1935. Fred Perry and Miss D. E. Round. 1936. Fred Perry and Miss Dorothy Round (England). 1937. D. Budge and Miss Alice Marble (U. S. A.)

TABLE TENNIS

WORLD CHAMPIONS (SINGLES)

1939. R. Bergman (England).
1938. V. Barna (Hungary).

BOXING CHAMPIONS 1939 (PROFESSIONAL)

Fly-weight. Little Dado (Philippines). *Bantam-weight.* Sixto Escobar (Mexico). *Feather-weight.* Joey Archibald (U. S. A.). *Light-weight.* Lou Ambers (U. S. A.). *Welter-weight.* Henry Armstrong (U. S. A.). *Middle-weight.* Al Hostak (U. S. A.). *Light-heavy-weight.* Billy Conn (U. S. A.). *Heavy-weight.* Joe Louis (U. S. A.)

Heavy-Weight Champions in Recent Years

Jack Dempsey, (1919-26). Gene Tunney, (1926-29). Max Schmelling, (1930-32). Jack Sharkey, (1932-33). Primo Carnera, (1933-34). Max Baer, (1934-35). J. Braddock, (1935-37). Joe Louis, (1937-).

CHESS CHAMPIONS

Dr. Alexander Alekhine (Russian)
1937.

Dr. Max Euwe (Dutch) 1935-36.
Dr. Alexander Alekhine (Russian)
1927-35.

THE DERBY

1934. The Maharajah of Rajpipla's 'Windsor Lad'. 1935. H. H. Aga Khan's 'Bahram'. 1936. H. H. Aga Khan's 'Mahmoud'. 1937. Mrs. G. B. Miller's 'Mid-day Sun'. 1938. Hon. Peter Beatty's 'Bois Roussel'. 1939. Lord Rosebery's 'Blue Peter'. 1940.

Mr. F. Darling's 'Pont L'Eveque'.*
1941. Mrs. MacDonald Buchanan's
Owen Tudor.

ST. LEGER

1934. Mr. Martin Benson's 'Windsor Lad'. 1935. H. H. Aga Khan's 'Bahram'. 1936. Mr. W. Woodward's 'Boswell'. 1937. Lord Glanely's 'Chumleigh'. 1938. Mr. J. V. Rank's 'Scottish Union'. 1939. Cancelled owing to War. 1940. H. H. Aga Khan's 'Turkhan'. 1941. Lord Portal's 'Sun Castle'.

All-India Olympic Games 1940

100 Kilometres Cycle Race

Time : 3 hrs. 45 mins. 31'8 secs.
R. J. Mistry (Bombay) 1.
Janki Dass (Punjab) 2.
P. M. Daruvalla (Bombay) 3.

3,000 Metres Cycle Race

Time : 8 mins. 11'6 secs.
B. Malcolm (Bombay) 1.
Janki Dass (Punjab) 2.
R. K. Mehra (Bengal) 3.

1,000 Metres Run

Time : 3 mins. 57'6 secs.
Chand Singh (Patiala) 1.
R. Singh Gill (Patiala) 2.
Hobli (Mysore) 3.

5,000 Metres Walk

Time : 27 mins. 18 secs.
B. T. Karkera (Bombay) 1.
Ramprasad (Punjab) 2.
S. N. Das (Bengal) 3.

800 Metres Run

Time : 1 min. 59'8 secs.
Hardev Singh (Patiala) 1.
Hazura Singh (Patiala) 2.
R. N. Utchil (Bombay) 3.

110 Metres Hurdles

Time : 15'6 secs.
Munir Ahmad (U. P.) 1.
K. Saleem (Punjab) 2.
E. G. H. Jones (Bombay) 3.

50 Kilometres Walk

N. Gracias (Bombay) 1.
M. A. Rehman (Punjab) 2.

1,500 Metres Run

Time : 4 minutes 5'4 secs.
Chand Singh (Patiala) 1.
Hardev Singh (Patiala) 2.
Hobli (Mysore) 3.

10,000 Metres Cycle Run

Time : 18 mins. 27'8 secs.
Janki Dass (Punjab) 1.
A. R. Havewala (Bombay) 2.
J. F. Amin (Bombay) 3.

Running Broad Jump

Distance : 22 ft. 9'5 ins.
L. T. Boosey (Madras) 1.
Niranjan Singh (Patiala) 2.
Harbans Singh (Punjab) 3.

Running High Jump

Height : 5 ft. 10'2 ins.
Gurnam Singh (Patiala) 1.
Rustam Ali (Bengal) 2.
Gurbachan Singh (Punjab) 3.

Pole Vault

Height : 11 ft. 9½ ins.
A. K. Mukherjee (Bengal) 1.
Amar Singh (Punjab) 2.
Faqir Mohammad (Punjab) 3.

The New Derby was run at Newmarket.

400 Metres Hurdles

Time : 57'2 seconds.
 Munir Ahmed (U. P.) 1.
 Ishar Singh (Patiala) 2.
 H. Spitteler (Madras) 3.

Throwing the Javelin

Distance : 170 ft. 5'6 ins.
 M. C. Dhawan (Rajputana) 1.
 A. H. Priestley (Bengal) 2.
 Hazura Singh (Patiala) 3.

Pentathlon

A. H. Priestley (Bengal) 1.
 Baldeo Singh (Rajputana) 2.
 Rakha Singh (Patiala) 3.

200 Metres Run

Time : 22'4 secs.
 Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 1.
 Saleem Ullah (Punjab) 2.
 E. Acton (Mysore) 3.

Marathon

Time : 3 hrs. 1 min. 2'6 secs.
 Chhajju Singh (Patiala) 1.
 P. B. Chandra (Bengal) 2.
 L. Pereira (Bombay) 3.

Hop, Step and Jump

Distance : 49 ft. 4½ ins.
 L. T. Boosey (Madras) 1.
 N. Singh (Patiala) 2.
 E. A. Evans (Punjab) 3.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase

Time : 10 mins. 7'6 secs.
 Dilla Singh (Patiala) 1.
 M. H. Tivana (Punjab) 2.
 Amar Singh (Patiala) 3.

Throwing the Hammer

Distance : 180 ft. 8½ ins.
 Som Nath (Patiala) 1.
 K. W. Perret (Bengal) 2.
 Kishen Singh (Patiala) 3.

Putting the Shot

Distance : 45 ft. 2 ins.
 Z. A. Khan (Punjab) 1.
 Lt. Nazar Mohammad (Punjab) 2.
 N. Kiernander (Bengal) 3.

5,000 Metres Run

Time : 15 mins. 49'6 secs.
 Raunaq Singh (Patiala) 1.
 K. Singh (Punjab) 2.
 R. Shyam (U. P.) 3.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Throwing the Discus

Distance : 80 ft. 2½ ins.
 Miss J. Wellons (U. P.) 1.
 Miss J. Race (Bombay) 2.
 Miss E. D'Silva (Bombay) 3.

Throwing the Javelin

Distance : 93 ft. 7'8 ins.
 Mrs. V. Easton (Punjab) 1.
 Miss J. Moir (Bombay) 2.
 Miss J. Gellard (Bombay) 3.

80 Metres Hurdles

Time : 15 secs.
 Miss L. Civil (Bengal) 1.
 Miss M. Powell (Bombay) 2.
 Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay) 3.

Running High Jump

Height : 4 ft. 11'8 ins.
 Miss Una Lyons (Punjab) 1.
 Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay) 2.
 Miss J. Race (Bombay) 3.

Running Broad Jump

Distance : 14 ft. 11½ ins.
 Miss J. Moir (Bombay) 1.
 Miss E. Michael (U. P.) 2.
 Miss Una Lyons (Punjab) 3.

Putting the Shot

Distance : 25½ feet.
 Miss L. Carrau (Bengal) 1.
 Miss L. Civil (Bengal) 2.
 Miss Yates (U. P.) 3.

1,500 Metres Cycle Run

Time : 3 mins. 41 secs.
 Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay) 1.
 Miss B. G. Thakker (Bombay) 2.

100 Metres Run

Time : 13 secs.
 Miss R. Salway (Bombay) 1.
 Miss L. Carrau (Bengal) 2.
 Miss E. D'Silva (Bombay) 3.

400 Metres Relay

Time : 53 secs.

Bombay 1.

Bengal 2.

C. P. and Berar 3.

WRESTLING EVENTS*Bantamweight* : 1. N. Dutt (Bengal); 2. C. L. Barot (Baroda).*Featherweight* : 1. Abdul Aziz (C. P.); 2. Chedilal Ahir (Bengal).*Lightweight* : 1. G. Misra (Bengal); 2. Sultan (Punjab).*Welterweight* : 1. J. Singh (Bengal); 2. M. Rafiq (Punjab).*Middleweight* : 1. Sushil Shaw (Bengal); 2. Kaloo (Punjab).*Light-heavyweight* : 1. Karam Rasul (Punjab); 2. R. Roy (Bengal).*Heavyweight* : 1. S. Singh (Bengal); 2. R. Singh (Bengal).**TEAM EVENTS***Kabaddi Final* : Bombay beat Bengal (Holders) by 27 points to 7.*Basketball Final* : Bengal beat Madras by 39 points to 22.*Volleyball Final* : Punjab beat United Provinces.**1,600 Metres Relay**

Time : 3 mins. 26.2 secs.

1. Punjab.

2. Patiala.

3. Bombay.

400 Metres Relay

Time : 44 secs.

1. Bengal.

2. Punjab.

3. United Provinces.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cycling : Bombay.

Weightlifting : Bengal.

Wrestling : Bengal.

Indian Sports**FOOTBALL****I. F. A. SHIELD (CALCUTTA)**

1941. Mahomedan Sptg. (winners) vs. K. O. S. B. (Runners-up).

1940. Aryans (winners) vs. Mohan Bagan (Runners-up).

PAST WINNERS OF THE I. F. A. SHIELD : 1893-94. Royal Irish. 1895. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. 1896. Calcutta F. C. 1897. Dalhousie A. C. 1898. Gloucester Reg. 1899. South Lancashire. 1900. Calcutta F. C. 1901. Royal Irish Rifles. 1902. 93rd Highlanders. 1903-4. Calcutta F. C. 1905. Dalhousie A. C. 1906. Calcutta F. C. 1907. Highland Light Infantry. 1908-10. Gordons. 1911. Mohan Bagan A. C. 1912-13. Royal Irish Rifles. 1914. King's Own Reg. 1915. Calcutta F. C. 1916. 2nd North Staffords. 1917. 10th Middlesex. 1918. Training Reserve Bn. No. 7. 1919. 1st Bn. Brecknockshire (S. W. B.). 1920. 1st.

Bn. Black Watch (R. H.). 1921. 8rd. Bn. Worcestershire Regiment. 1922-24. Calcutta F. C. 1925. 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers. 1926-28. 2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters. 1929. 2nd Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles. 1930. 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders. 1931. 2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry. 1932. 2nd Bn. Essex Regiment. 1933. 1st Battalion D. C. L. I. 1934. (Game abandoned). 1935. East Yorks. 1936. Mahomedan Sporting. 1937. 6th Field Brigade. 1938. East Yorks. 1939. Police.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE**FIRST DIVISION**

1940-41. Mahomedan Sporting.

1939. Mohan Bagan.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS IN RECENT PAST : 1930. 2nd Bn. the Loyal Regiment. 1931-33. Durham Light Infantry. 1934-38. Mahomedan Sporting.

DURAND TOURNAMENT

1940. Mahomedan Sporting.

1939. No Play.

WINNERS OF DURAND CUP IN RECENT PAST : 1931. Devonshire Regiment. 1932-33. King's Shropshires. 1934. "B" Corps Signals. 1935. 2n. Bn. Border Regiment. 1936. 2nd Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. 1937. 2nd Bn. Border Regiment. 1938. South Wales Borderers.

ROVERS CUP (BOMBAY)

1941. Welch Regiment.

1940. Mahomedan Sporting.

WINNERS OF ROVERS CUP (BOMBAY) IN RECENT PAST : 1931. R. W. Kents. 1932. Royal Irish Fusiliers. 1933. King's Liverpool Regt. 1934. Sherwood Foresters. 1935-36. King's Liverpool Regt. 1937-38. Bangalore Muslims. 1939. 28th Field Brigade R. A.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE (BOMBAY)

1940. Welch Regiment.

1939. Duke of Cornwall's South Lancashire Regiment.

WINNERS OF HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE IN RECENT PAST : 1931. Ulsters Regt. 1932-34. Duke of Wellington. 1935-36. Durhams L. I. 1937. Cheshire Regiment.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

INDIANS vs. EUROPEANS

1940. Indians beat Europeans.

1939. Indians drew with Europeans.

PAST WINNERS OF CALCUTTA FOOTBALL—INDIANS vs. EUROPEANS : 1920. Europeans. 1921. Indians. 1922-23. Europeans. 1924-27. Indians. 1928. Europeans. 1929. Indians. 1930. (No Match). 1931. Europeans. 1932-33. Indians. 1934-35. Europeans. 1936-37. Indians. 1938. Europeans.

CRICKET

TEST MATCHES

1932 (*In England*). England scored 295 and 275 for 8 declared. India 189 and 187. England won by 158 runs.

1933-34 (*Bombay*). England 438 and 40 for 1. India 219 and 258. England won by 9 wickets.

1933-34 (*Calcutta*). England 403 and 7 for 2. India 247 and 297. Drawn.

1933-34 (*Madras*). England 335 and 261 for 7 declared. India 145 and 249. England won by 202 runs.

1936 (*In England*). England scored 134 and 108 for 1 ; India 147 and 93 ; England won by 9 wickets (played at Lord's). England 571 for 8 declared ; India 203 and 390 for 5 ; drawn (played at Manchester). England 471 for 8 declared and 64 for 1 wicket ; India 222 and 312 ; England won by 9 wickets (played at Oval).

RANJI TROPHY

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

1940-41. Maharashtra beat Madras by 6 wickets. Maharashtra 1st inning 284, and 2nd inning 210 for 4 wickets. Madras 1st inning 145, 2nd inning 347.

RECORDS. Highest Total : 798 runs by Maharashtra against Bombay (1940-41).

Double centuries in Ranji Trophy 316 runs (not out) by Hazare (Maharashtra) against Baroda in 1939-40. 246 runs by Prof. Deodhar (Maharashtra) against Bombay, 1940-41. 222 runs by Capt. Wazir Ali (Southern Punjab) against Bengal, 1938-39. 209 runs by Ramprakash (Northern India) against Maharashtra, 1940-41. 203 runs by J. Naoomal (Sind) against Nawanagar, 1938-39. 202 runs by Rangnekar (Bombay) against Maharashtra, 1940-41.

WINNERS IN RECENT PAST

1934-35. Bombay beat Northern India by 203 runs. 1935-36. Bombay beat Madras by 190 runs. 1936-37. Nawanagar beat Bengal by 256 runs. 1937-38. Hyderabad beat Nawanagar by one wicket. 1938-39. Bengal beat Southern Punjab by 178 runs. 1939-40. Maharashtra beat United Provinces by 10 wickets.

PENTANGULAR CRICKET (BOMBAY)

1940. Mahomedans defeated the Rest ; Hindus boycotted the game.

WINNERS IN RECENT PAST :
1937. Mahomedans defeated the Rest. Hindus boycotted the game.
1938. Mahomedans defeated the Hindus. 1939. Hindus defeated the Mahomedans.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET (BOMBAY)

1921. Europeans. 1922. Parsis. 1923. Hindus. 1924. Mahomedans. 1925. Hindus. 1926. Hindus. 1927. Europeans. 1928. Parsis. 1929. Hindus. 1930-33. Not played. 1934. Mahomedans. 1935. Mahomedans. 1936. Hindus.

ROHINTON-BARIA TROPHY INTER-UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP

1940-41. Bombay. 1939-40. Bombay. 1938-39. Bombay. 1937-38. Punjab. 1936-37. Punjab. 1935-36. Punjab.

HOCKEY

BEIGHTON CUP

1941. Bhagwant Club, Tricumarh & Bhopal Wanderers drew.
1940. Bhopal Wanderers.

RECENT WINNERS OF BEIGHTON CUP : 1931-32. Calcutta Customs. 1933. Jhansi Heroes. 1934. Rangers. 1935. Calcutta Customs. 1936. Bombay Customs. 1937. B. N. Ry. 1938. Calcutta Customs. 1939. B. N. Ry.

AGA KHAN CUP

1941. Bhagwant Club, Tricumarh.
1940. B. B. C. I. Ry.

RECENT WINNERS OF AGA KHAN CUP : 1934-36. Bombay Customs. 1937. Lahore Y. M. C. A. 1938. Bhagwant Club (Tricumarh). 1939. Bhopal Wanderers.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

1941. Calcutta Police.
1940. B. G. Press.

PAST CHAMPIONS : 1930-1933. Customs. 1934. Calcutta Rangers. 1935. Mohun Bagan. 1936-39. Customs.

BADMINTON

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

1940. *Men's Singles*. Chee Choong Keng (Penang) beat G. Patwardhan (Bombay). *Men's Doubles*. Mougwe and Mougwe (Bombay) beat Harnarain and Zahoor (Punjab). *Ladies' Singles*. Miss P. Goss (Bengal) beat Miss P. Cook (Bengal). *Ladies' Doubles*. Miss P. Cook and Miss Carekik (Bengal) beat Miss Anand and Miss Delima (Bombay). *Mixed Doubles*. V. A. Madgavkar and Miss P. Goss (Bengal) *v. o.* Harnarain Singh and Miss P. Cook.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL-INDIA POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

1939-41. No tournament.
1931. Jodhpur. 1932-1938. Jaipur.

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT

<i>Year</i>	<i>Played at</i>	<i>Won by</i>
1935	Madras	Ceylon Rugby Union.
1936	Bombay	Calcutta.
1937	Calcutta	Calcutta and the Duke of Wellington's Regiment drew.
1938	Madras	Ceylon Rugby Union.
1939	Not played.	

ALL-INDIA 80 MILES SWIMMING

(World's Longest Swimming Race)

1925. G. Roy. 1926. G. Roy. 1927. J. C. Chatterjee. 1928. J. C. Chatterjee. 1929. N. C. Mallik. 1930. N. C. Mallik. 1931. S. K. Ghose. 1932. S. K. Ghose. 1933 (No Race). 1934. N. P. Dhanuka. 1935. R. Mukherjee (Benares), 5 hrs. 41 minutes. 1936. N. C. Mallik, 4 hrs. 39 minutes. 1937. Sk. Kubuth, 4 hrs. 55 mins. 5 secs.

VICEROY'S AIR RACE TROPHY

1982. Dr. Sproul (Gipsy Moth)
 1933. Capt. Riley (Moth)
 1936. Lt. Misrichand (Moth)
 1937. P. D. Sharma
 1938. H. I. Mathews (Bengal Flying Club)

(Since 1937, the race has been discontinued but the Cup is being given to the best Indian flier of the year.)

ALL-INDIA AMATEUR
BILLIARDS CHAMPIONS

1938. P. Deb ; 1939. P. Deb ; 1940. S. H. Lyth ; 1941. V. R. Freer.

ALL-INDIA PROFESSIONAL
BILLIARDS CHAMPION

- 1938-40. M. Hashim (Raja)

All-India Weight-Lifting

HEAVY-WEIGHT

1934. Amar Dutt (Bengal)
 1935. Zaw Weik (Burma)
 1936. Zaw Weik (Burma)
 1937. Jnan Dutt (Bengal)
 1938. N. A. Keirnander (Bengal)
 1939. Md. Naqi (Punjab)

ENDURANCE CYCLING

Robin Chatterjee of Allahabad completed 74 hours and 3 minutes on 9-3-37 beating the previous record of

74 hours set up by Aburao Ganpat Rao Shivte of Madras.

RACING

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP

(Distance 1 mile)

1941. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.
 1940. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.
 1939. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.

PAST WINNERS OF KING-EMPEROR'S CUP : 1934. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's 'Ethics'. 1935. Messrs. A. and A. G. Hoyt's 'Play On'. 1936. Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's 'Mas D'Antibes'. 1937. Messrs. N. D. and K. D. Bagree's 'Flying Glance'. 1938. H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.

THE VICEROY'S CUP

($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles)

1941. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.

1940. Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.

1939. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.

PAST WINNERS OF VICEROY'S CUP : 1934. Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's 'Ethics'. 1935-36. Nawabzada of Bhopal's 'Mas D'Antibes'. 1937. Mr. Edward Esmond's 'Fastnet'. 1938. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Short History : The Indian National Congress is the largest political organization in India and is the one single body which can claim to take the role of a national political organization. Its membership is open to all communities, castes, and races, and its object is the attainment of *purna swaraj* by all peaceful and legitimate means. It is an all-India organization having its ramifications all over British India. Established in 1885 by the late Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the I. C. S., the Indian National Congress held its first session in Bombay in December 1885. The development of national consciousness in India, and the establishment of friendly relations with Great Britain and the attainment of self-government through the good offices of British administrators, these were the principal objects, for which the Indian National Congress strove for the first 35 years of its existence. In 1907 there was a rift in the Congress at Surat and the organization was split into two camps: the Extremists and the Moderates.

It was in the year 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi came to take a leading part in Congress activities and policies, that a new orientation was introduced in the political outlook of the Indian National Congress. In the first place, the Congress was within an incredibly short time transformed into a mass organization from a bourgeois movement; and secondly, the Congress outlived its character of a mere annual conference for passing pious resolutions. Since 1920, the Indian National Congress has defied the Government. The non-co-operation movement of 1920, and the civil disobedience movement of 1931 were not only authorized, but were fostered, directed and guided by the Indian National Congress. A resolution demanding the introduction of Dominion Status in India by the end of 1929 was passed at the 1928 session. But when the demand was not fulfilled by the British Government, the Congress resorted to civil disobedience in 1930. But the movement was suspended in 1931, when Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin came to a truce and Mahatma Gandhi agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of the Congress. The history of the National Congress for some 4 years following this is moribund, and dull, for after the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, the Government took comprehensive measures to suppress the organization. In 1934, the civil disobedience movement was officially withdrawn. Next year the Golden Jubilee of the Congress was celebrated.

The history of the Indian National Congress during the last two decades is the history of the struggle of the Indian people for complete independence. Signs are now evident of an unprecedented political awakening among the rural population of British as well as of Indian India, and also among the labourers in the industrial areas. In 1937 the Congress contested the elections to the Legislative Assemblies and Councils under the much wider franchise conferred by the Government of India Act of 1935 and gained overwhelming success in most of the provinces. After prolonged controversy, six provinces (Bihar, U.P., Bombay, C.P., Madras, and Orissa) saw Congress Cabinets, while in two others (Assam and North-West Frontier Province) Congress-Coalition Governments assumed power. During the first period of its life, provincial autonomy was a success. Prohibition was introduced. The Congress Ministers tried to reduce the burden of debt on the agricultural population and to reform education and local self-government, and to give aid to the common people in various ways. On the whole, the Congress and the British Indian officials worked together in a friendly spirit. But in 1938, there was a crisis in U. P. and in Bihar, where the Premiers insisted on their right to order the wholesale release of all political prisoners; the Governors (and the Governor-General) objected, and the two Ministries resigned. There was very acute tension, but Lord Linlithgow issued a conciliatory reply and the Premiers withdrew their resignations. Another crisis occurred in Orissa where Mr. (now Sir) J. R. Dain was appointed to act as Governor during the period of leave of the then Governor, Sir John Hubback; it was actually the appointment of a subordinate official to a position of superiority over the Ministry; here also the Congressmen protested very vigorously and Mahatma Gandhi supported the Ministers who had threatened to resign. Sir John Hubback decided not to go on leave and the crisis passed off.

The year 1939 was not a favourable year for the Congress, for in that year Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose seceded from the Congress and started the *Forward Bloc* Movement side by side with Congress. The cause of this rift

in the Congress was that Mr. Bose, who was re-elected in 1939 to be the Congress President, could not find a workable Cabinet for himself at the annual session of the Congress, at Tripuri. In March 1940, Mr. Bose held an anti-compromise conference at Ramgarh simultaneously with the annual session of the Indian National Congress.

The war came and early in September, Lord Linlithgow announced in the Central Legislature that in view of war preoccupations, the work in connexion with the preparations for Federation would be held in suspense. Mahatma Gandhi in a public statement declared that his sympathies were with England and France from purely humanitarian standpoint. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution to the effect that India's support to Britain in war was conditional on a declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom that the latter's policy towards India involved the recognition of Indian independence. The Working Committee "have a deep-rooted quarrel with systems which deny freedom and are based on violence and aggression." The Working Committee looked forward to a victory of real democracy for all the people of all countries and a world free from the nightmare of violence and Imperialist oppression. Mahatmaji later appealed "to English statesmen that they will forget the old language of Imperialists and open a new chapter for those who have been held under Imperial bondage."

The All-India Congress Committee (at Wardha) passed a resolution, which stated *inter alia*: "The Congress has been guided throughout by its objective of achieving the independence of the Indian people and the establishment of a free democratic State in India in which the rights and interests of all minorities are preserved and safeguarded." It was further added that the Congress had always looked upon war and violence with horror and as opposed to progress and civilization, and had declared itself opposed to all Imperialist wars and to the domination of one country over another. It was, therefore, according to the Committee, "regrettable that India had been declared a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people and various far-reaching measures have been hurried through the legislatures." The A. I. C. C. again invited (as the Working Committee had already done in September, 1939) the British Government to state their war aims and peace aims and demanded that "India must be declared an independent nation and at present application must be given to this status to the largest possible extent." "The Committee desires to be declared afresh that Indian freedom must be based on democracy and unity and the full recognition and protection of the rights of all minorities to which the Congress has always pledged itself." The Viceroy, who had early in October held consultations with 52 persons (leaders of political opinion in British India and representatives of the Princely order), issued a lengthy statement in course of which he repeated the words of the Prime Minister of England declaring the general aims of the British Government to be: "laying the foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of each succeeding generation....." Lord Linlithgow further quoted the Secretary of State's statement made on the 6th February, 1935: "the natural issue of India's progress.....is the attainment of Dominion Status."

Mahatma Gandhi described this statement as profoundly disappointing; the Working Committee declared that it could not possibly give any support

to Great Britain and called upon the Congress Ministries to tender their resignations. The Congress Ministers tendered their resignations which were accepted in the first week of November and the Constitution was suspended in those provinces. The Governors concerned assumed the whole Governmental power. The Viceroy made repeated attempts during 1940 to reach a political understanding, but the negotiations failed.

Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement in course of which he again expressed the hope that Britain should accept the position that the time had come when India must be allowed to determine her own constitution and status ; with regard to the questions of defence, minorities, Princes, and European interests, he firmly maintained that once India's claim was recognized those issues would be automatically dissolved.

In the annual session of the Congress at Ramgarh (April 1940), it was declared that "nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India.....and that no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly. India's constitution must be based on independence, democracy and national unity.....The Congress seeks to represent and serve all classes and communities without distinction of race or religion, and the struggle for Indian independence is for the freedom of the whole nation. Hence the Congress cherishes the hope that all classes and communities will take part in it. The civil disobedience is to evoke the spirit of sacrifice in the whole nation." The Ramgarh Congress resolution was wholeheartedly accepted by the entire nation ; the various Congress organizations, now termed Satyagraha Committees, made all preparations for civil disobedience. Batches of *Satyagrahis* were daily sent out shouting anti-war slogans and courting arrest and imprisonment. Some of the greatest personalities in the land including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were now in jail.

Throughout 1941, the Congress appears to have been inactive and passive rather than assertive. The Civil Disobedience launched in 1940 had died out. Some of the leaders had no doubt offered Satyagraha after their release from the gaol, but the Government did not take any action against them. On 21.7.41, the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the formation of a National Defence Council for India were announced. The object of the move was the securing of wider participation by Indian leaders in the administration of the Central Government and in India's War efforts. Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress did not find anything hopeful in these measures. "The announcement", the Mahatma said, "does not affect the stand taken by the Congress, nor does it meet the Congress demands." The Congress Working Committee which concluded its session at Bardoli on 30.12.41, passed a resolution relieving Mahatma Gandhi of his leadership of the Congress. The main reason why the Working Committee acceded to the Mahatma's desire for being relieved of Congress leadership was a fundamental difference over the interpretation of non-violence, which, according to the Mahatma, was as much applicable to the struggle between the Indian people and the present Government of India as to wars between nations. Congress position and attitude towards the War was clarified in the following resolution passed at the Bardoli session :

"Whereas there has been no change in the British policy towards India, the Working Committee must, nevertheless, take into consideration the new

world situation that has arisen by the development of the war into a world conflict and its approaches to India."

"The sympathies of India must inevitably lie with the peoples who are the subjects of aggression and who are fighting for their freedom, but only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of the war."

"The whole background in India is one of hostility and distrust of the British Government and not even the most far-reaching promises can alter this background, nor can a subject India offer voluntary or willing help to arrogant imperialism which is undistinguishable from Fascist authoritarianism. The Committee, therefore, is of the opinion that the resolution of the A. I. C. C. passed in Bombay on December 16, 1940 holds good today and defines the Congress policy still."

The Working Committee at a meeting held at Wardha on 14. 1. 42, decided not to hold the annual session of the Congress in 1942 in view of the "present situation".

When Sir Stafford Cripps came to India in March 1942 for effecting a constitutional settlement between Government and the leaders in India the representatives of the Congress were invited to meet him. Sir Stafford had a number of meetings with the Congress President, Mahatma Gandhi and some prominent Congress leaders. The Cripps Proposals for the grant of a political status equivalent to Dominion status and ensuring equality of status with the mother country raised high hopes in the country. But the condition in the proposals that during the war emergency period "His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain the control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort", could not be accepted by the Congress. Sir Stafford had no doubt qualified the above condition with the addition that "the task of organizing to the full, the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India". Sir Stafford had declared that he wanted his proposals to be accepted or rejected *in toto* and the Congress had no other alternative but to reject the Cripps offer, as it found itself unable to accept the Defence clauses in the proposals.

The following is the text of the Congress resolution on Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals :—

"The Congress Working Committee have given their full and earnest consideration to the proposals made by the British War Cabinet in regard to India and the elucidation thereof by Sir Stafford Cripps. These proposals, which have been made at the very last hour because of the compulsion of events, have to be considered not only in relation to India's demand for independence, but more especially in the present grave war crisis, with a view to meeting effectively the perils and dangers that confront India and envelop the world.

"The Congress has repeatedly stated, ever since the commencement of the war in September 1939, that the people of India would line themselves with the progressive forces of the world and assume full responsibility to face the new problems and shoulder the new burdens that had arisen and asked for the necessary conditions to enable them to do so to be created.

"An essential condition was the freedom of India, for only the realization of the present freedom could light the flame which would illumine millions of hearts and move them to action. At the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, after the commencement of the war in the Pacific, it was stated that 'only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in the furtherance of the large causes that are emerging from the storm of war.'

"The British War Cabinet's new proposals relate principally to the future upon the cessation of hostilities. The Committee, while recognizing that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle in that uncertain future, regret that this is fettered and circumscribed, and certain provisions have been introduced which gravely imperil the development of a free and united nation and the establishment of a democratic State. Even the constitution-making body is so constituted that the people's right to self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of non-representative elements. The people of India have, as a whole, clearly demanded full independence and the Congress has repeatedly declared that no other status except that of independence for the whole of India could be agreed to, or could meet the essential requirements of the present situation.

"The Committee recognize that future independence may be implicit in the proposals, but the accompanying provisions and restrictions are such that real freedom may well become an illusion. The complete ignoring of the 90 millions of the people of the Indian States and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their Rulers is a negation of both Democracy and self-determination.

"While the representation of an Indian State in the Constitution-making body is fixed on a population basis, the people of the State have no voice in choosing those representatives, nor are they to be consulted at any stage, while decisions vitally affecting them are being taken. Such States may, in many ways, become barriers to the growth of Indian freedom, enclaves where foreign authority still prevails, and where the possibility of maintaining foreign armed forces has been stated to be a likely contingency, and a perpetual menace to the freedom of the people of the States as well as of the rest of India.

"The acceptance beforehand of the novel principle of non-accession for a province is also a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity and an apple of discord likely to generate growing trouble on the provinces, and which may well lead to further difficulties in the way of the Indian States merging themselves in the Indian Union.

"The Congress has been wedded to Indian freedom and unity and any break in that unity, especially in the modern world when people's minds inevitably think in terms of ever larger federations, would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate. Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will.

"While recognizing this principle, the Committee feel that every effort should be made to create conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and co-operative national life. The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and compulsion being exercised on other

substantial groups within that area. Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union, consistently with a strong national State.

"The proposal now made on the part of the British War Cabinet encourages and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of a union and thus create friction just when the utmost co-operation and goodwill are most needed. This proposal has been presumably made to meet a communal demand, but it will have other consequences also and lead politically reactionary and obscurantist groups among the different communities to create trouble and divert public attention from the vital issues before the country.

"Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny, but in to-day's grave crisis, it is the present that counts, and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present.

"The Committee have necessarily attached the greatest importance to this aspect of the question and on this ultimately depends what advice they should give to those who look to them for guidance.

"For the present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated.

"It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control. At any time defence is a vital subject; during wartime it is all important and covers almost every sphere of life and administration. To take away defence from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and a nullity and to make it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her Government is not going to function as a free and independent Government during the pendency of the war.

"The Committee would repeat that an essential and fundamental prerequisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realization as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom. What is most wanted is the enthusiastic response of the people which can not be evoked without the fullest trust in them and the devolution of responsibility on them in the matter of defence. It is only thus that even at this grave eleventh hour it may be possible to galvanize the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion.

"It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its provincial agencies, are lacking in competence, and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence. It is only the people of India, through their popular representatives, who may shoulder this burden worthily. But that can only be done by present freedom and full responsibility being cast upon them. The Committee, therefore, is unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet."

The resignation of Mr. Rajagopalachariar from the Working Committee of the Congress is an important event in Congress history for 1941-42. Differences between Rajaji and other members of the Working Committee had been manifest since 1940, over the question of accepting office during the emergency period. Mr. Rajagopalachariar was of the opinion that

rapprochement should be effected with the Moslem League even at the cost of accepting the *Pakistan* scheme with a view to forming a national or coalition Government in India. Rajaji could not convert the Working Committee to his views and thought fit to resign. In February 1942, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi" also resigned from the Working Committee of the Congress because of his firm stand with regard to the question of non-violence.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS : *President*, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ; *General Secretary*, Mr. J. B. Kripalini.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS : PAST PRESIDENTS

Bombay (1885)	W. C. Bonnerji	Calcutta (1917)	Annie Besant
Calcutta (1886)	Dadabhai Naoroji	Delhi (1918)	Hassan Imam
Madras (1887)	Badraddin Tyabji	Bombay	
Allahabad (1888)	G. Yule	(special 1918)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya
Bombay (1889)	Sir W. Wedderburn	Amritsar (1919)	Pt. Moti Lal Nehru
Calcutta (1890)	Sir P. Mehta	Nagpur	
Nagpur (1891)	P. Ananda Charlu	(1920)	C. Vijayaraghavachariar
Allahabad (1892)	W. C. Bonnerji	Calcutta	
Lahore (1893)	Dobabhai Naoroji	(special 1920)	Lala Lajpat Rai
Madras (1894)	A. Webb	Ahmedabad	
Poona (1895)	S. N. Banerji	(1921)	Hakim Ajmal Khan
Calcutta (1896)	R. M. Siyani	Gaya (1922)	C. R. Das
Amraoti (1897)	C. Sankaran Nair	Cocanada (1923)	Mohammed Ali
Madras (1898)	A. M. Bose	Delhi	
Lucknow (1899)	R. C. Dutt	(special 1923)	Abul Kalam Azad
Lahore (1900)	N. C. Chandravarkar	Belgaum (1924)	M. K. Gandhi
Calcutta (1901)	D. Wacha	Cawnpur (1925)	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Ahmedabad (1902)	S. N. Banerji	Gauhati (1926)	Srinivasa Iyengar
Madras (1903)	Lal Mohan Ghosh	Madras (1927)	Dr. M. A. Ansari
Bombay (1904)	Sir Henry Cotton	Calcutta (1928)	Pt. Motilal Nehru
Benares (1905)	G. K. Gokhale	Lahore (1929)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Calcutta (1906)	Dadabhai Naoroji	Karachi (1931)	Vallabhbhai Patel
Surat (1907)	Rash Behari Ghosh	Delhi (1932)	Seth Ranchodlal
Madras (1908)	Rash Behari Ghosh	Calcutta (1933)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya
Lahore (1909)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya	Bombay (1934)	Rajendra Prasad
Allahabad (1910)	Sir W. Wedderburn	Lucknow (1935)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Calcutta (1911)	Bishen N. Dar	Faizpur (1936)	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Patna (1912)	R. N. Mudholkar	Haripur (1938)	Subhas Chandra Bose
Karachi (1913)	Nawab Saiyed	Tripuri (1939)	Subhas Chandra Bose
	Mohammad	(resigned, afterwards Dr.	
Madras (1914)	Bhupendra Nath Basu	Rajendra Prasad)	
Bombay (1915)	S. P. Sinha	Ramgarh	
Lucknow (1916)	A. C. Majumdar	(1940)	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

MOSLEM LEAGUE

The Moslem League, the largest Moslem political organization in India, has, during the last few years, gained in popularity and strength. In many respects it may be said to be a rival organization to the Indian National Congress, though in fact its real rival is, and ought to be, the Hindu Maha-

sabha. Up till April 1941, the attainment of independence for India was the principal object of the League. Established in 1906, the League always sought to maintain its existence as a separate political body. Several attempts were made to induce it to co-operate with the nationalist movements and organizations, but they all failed. During the elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Moslem League candidates received considerable support. But except in a very few provinces, Congress Ministries were formed all over the country and they included some Moslem Ministers; the League, as the Opposition in these Legislatures, repeatedly alleged that the Moslem minorities were not treated well in the Congress provinces. The Moslem leaders published many statements and tried to prove that the Congress Governments did not adequately look after the interests of the Moslem community, whereas these Governments retorted that they were more than just and generous to the Moslems.

The League exercised considerable influence on the new Ministries in the Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Sind. At the Lucknow session, held in the autumn of 1937, the League declared that its creed was the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic States in which the rights and interests of the Moslems and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution. The League also opposed the Federation scheme and urged upon the British Government to refrain from its enforcement "as it considers the scheme to be detrimental to the interest of the people of India generally and to those of Moslems in particular."

After the outbreak of the war in 1939, the Working Committee of the League stated that if "full, effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans were desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world to-day and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination, it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussalmans and take into their confidence the Moslem League, which is the only organization that can speak on behalf of Moslem India." The League did not oppose the idea of India's participation in the war; it merely insisted that its claims must be satisfied before it could make up its mind on this point. In September, 1939, the Working Committee of the League resolved that provincial autonomy "has resulted wholly in a permanent communal majority and domination by the Hindus over the Moslem minorities, whose life and liberty, property and honour are in danger, and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihilated every day under Congress Governments in various provinces. That while Moslem India stands against exploitation of the people of India and has repeatedly declared in favour of a free India, it is equally opposed to domination by the Hindu majority over the Mussalmans and other minorities...and is irrevocably opposed to any federal objective which must necessarily result in a majority community rule under the guise of democracy and parliamentary system of Government." The League's campaign against the Congress continually increased in bitterness and the Congress came to be looked upon by the League as an exclusive organization of the Hindus.

With regard to the Viceroy's offer in 1940 of Dominion Status after the War the League leaders urged that the position of their community must be safeguarded in any future constitutional settlement. Throughout the subsequent period, the League leaders continued very strongly to oppose the idea

of regarding India as one nation : "Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their home-lands, their territory and their State" ; India must be divided up into two regions, one for the Hindus and the other for the Mussalmans, for such divergent nationalities could not be transformed into one nation.

The Lahore resolution stated : "no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Moslems unless it is designed on the following basic principle, viz., that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Moslems are numerically in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute independent States in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign." This is the Pakistan scheme and it has been very vigorously supported by some persons of influence in some parts of the country. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in his presidential address at the Ramgarh (1940) session of the Congress, declared : "I am a Moslem and proud of that fact. Islam's splendid traditions of thirteen hundred years are my inheritance. It is my duty to protect them.....I am proud of being an Indian, I am a part of the indivisible unity that is Indian nationality." But the Moslem League leaders, it seems, would not accept such a point of view.

The League, in its annual session held in Madras in April 1941, passed an amendment to its constitution making *Pakistan* its goal instead of independence. The Amendment sets forth, as the aims and objects of the League, the following :

(a) The establishment of completely independent states formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Moslems are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and north-eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent states as free national Moslem Homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign".

(b) Adequate provision will, however, be made in the above-mentioned units for the protection of the minorities.

(c) In other parts of India where the Moslems are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be provided in the constitution for them and other minorities.

A Committee was appointed at the annual session for a Five-year plan for the social, economic, educational and political advancement of the Moslems and a resolution was passed for forming Moslem National Guards. According to a news item published on 8.5.42. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru failed in his attempts to bring about a meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah as the latter insisted on meeting Gandhiji as a Hindu representing the Hindu community to which Gandhiji did not agree.

After the expansion of the Viceroy's Council and the creation of the National Defence Council, Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the League deplored that the Moslem League premiers had accepted office without the knowledge and sanction of the Leader of the League Executive and that the conduct of such premiers "will be considered and dealt with as soon as possible", and the Moslem League decided to take disciplinary action against Sir Sultan

Ahmed who had entered the Viceroy's expanded Council, and Sir Mohammad Saadulla, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Nawab of Chhatari, Begum Shah Nawaz and Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan for their having joined the Defence Council without the sanction of the Moslem League. It was reported on 26. 8. 41. that Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and Sir Mohammad Saadulla had decided to resign from the Defence Council and on 30. 8. 41. the resignation of the Nawab of Chhatari from the Defence Council was announced. But Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal protested against Mr. Jinnah's decision for disciplinary action which had been taken without giving Mr. Huq a chance to vindicate himself. The Working Committee of the League meeting in Bombay on 25th and 26th August 1941 called upon Sir Sultan Ahmed, the Nawab of Chhatari, and Begum Shah Nawaz to resign within 10 days failing which disciplinary action would be taken against them. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, it was announced on the 10th September 1941, resigned from the Defence Council at the League's demand and also from the Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Moslem League as a protest against the high-handedness, arbitrary use of power and dictatorial conduct of Mr. Jinnah. Begum Shah Nawaz declared that she was not going to resign from the Defence Council where she had entered not as a Moslem Leaguer but as the representative of the women of India. On the very same day appeared the news that Sir Sultan Ahmed and Begum Shah Nawaz had been expelled from the Moslem League, and that they had been debarred from becoming members of the League for a period of 5 years. After the formation of the Progressive Coalition Party in Bengal Assembly, Mr. Jinnah expelled Mr. Huq from the Moslem League and ordered that he would not be eligible for membership of the League. In recent past signs have made themselves manifest that the Moslem League is not the only body which can claim to be the sole organ of Moslem India. By the beginning of February 1942 Shaikh Mohammad Zahiruddin, President and Mr. Abdul Quaiyum, Vice-President of the All-India Momin Conference cabled to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery and Sir Stafford Cripps, "The All-India Momin Conference representing over 45,000,000 Moslems of Momin Community repudiates Mr. Jinnah's leadership as also the Moslem League's claim to possess the sole right to speak on behalf of the Indian Moslems and supports the demand for immediate recognition of India's freedom. Further, the Conference demands separate representation of the Momins in the Governments likely to be formed at the centre as well as in the Provinces". The All-India Azad Moslem Conference which met in New Delhi on 1. 3. 42. also repudiated the claim of the Moslem League to be the sole authoritative body of the Indian Moslems and called upon the British Government to immediately recognize India's freedom and transfer real power to enable the representatives of the people to assume complete responsibility for the defence of the country as a whole in full and mutual collaboration with other free countries".

On Sir Stafford Cripps' arrival in India Mr. Jinnah declared at the Annual General meeting of the All-India Moslem League at Allahabad : "One thing I want to announce in clear words. Rest assured that our aim is *Pakistan*, and whatever the proposals of His Majesty's Government may be, if they are such that we cannot achieve *Pakistan*, we will never accept".

The Working Committee of the All-India Moslem League meeting at New Delhi on 11. 4. 42. declared that the British War Cabinet's proposals for India were not acceptable in their present form. While expressing gratification that

the principle of *Pakistan* had been recognized by implication, the Committee regretted that the proposals embodying the fundamentals were not open to any modification and were, therefore, not acceptable to the Committee. Referring to the right of non-accession to the Union given to the constituent bodies, the Committee criticized the procedure laid down in the draft proposals and demanded a "clear and precise pronouncement", on a vital question "relating to their future destiny". Referring to the proposed *interim* arrangements, the League's resolution pointed out that there was "no definite proposal", and that the British Government had merely invited Indian leaders to participate in the counsels of the country.

HINDU MAHASABHA

The Hindu Mahasabha, which has existed for well over two decades, has gained momentum only in recent times, and that as a counterpoise to the Moslem League. According to the Mahasabha definition, a Hindu is one who considers the land of *Bharatvarsha* as his fatherland and as holyland, or, in other words, professes any religion of Indian origin. The Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, etc., are thus included in the Hindu category. The aim of the Mahasabha is the protection and promotion of everything that contributes to the advancement, strength and glory of Hindu race, culture and polity. As a means to that end, the Mahasabha aims at complete political independence for *Hindusthan* by all proper and legitimate means. The 1939 session of the Mahasabha, however, while reaffirming complete independence as the goal, urged that "a constitution based on Dominion status as defined in the Statute of Westminster be conferred immediately on India." The objects of the Mahasabha are : organization and consolidation of Hindu interests ; removal of untouchability and improvement in the condition of the 'depressed' classes ; revival and promotion of ideals of Hindu womanhood ; cow-protection ; promotion of martial spirit and improvement in the physique of the Hindus ; reclamation of those who left the Hindu fold and welcoming others in the Hindu fold ; foundation of orphanages and rescue homes ; promotion of religious, educational, social, economic and political rights and interests of Hindus ; promotion of good feelings between Hindus and non-Hindus.

The 22nd annual session of the Mahasabha was held at Madura during the last week of December, 1940, under the Presidency of Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, who in his address recommended an eight-fold programme. It aimed at securing entry for as many Hindu recruits as possible into the army, navy and the air forces ; utilizing all facilities that are being thrown open to get Hindus trained as army mechanics and in the manufacture of up-to-date war materials ; making military training compulsory in colleges and high schools ; intensifying the organization of the *Ram Sena* ; joining the Civic Guard movement with a view to defending India against foreign invasion or internal anarchy ; starting industries on a large scale to capture the market where foreign competition is found eliminated ; boycotting of foreign articles to defeat the entry of new foreign competitors and setting up an all-India movement to secure the correct registration in the present census of the popular strength of the Hindus, including tribal Hindus, such as, Sonthals, Gonds, Bhils, etc.... The plenary session of the Mahasabha adopted the above eight-fold programme by a resolution moved from the chair. The main

resolution at Madura session, passed by an overwhelming majority, dealt with the Viceroy's offer of Dominion Status after the War. While re-iterating its faith in the goal of complete independence, the Hindu Mahasabha expressed its preparedness to accept dominion status of the Westminster type as an immediate step. The Mahasabha, however, considered that the declarations made from time to time by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the constitutional question "are vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory, and the Mahasabha therefore urges the Government to make an immediate and clear declaration that Dominion status as contemplated in the Statute of Westminster shall be conferred on India within a year of the termination of the war, and the constitution shall be so framed as to ensure the integrity and indivisibility of India as a state and nation, and while providing legitimate safeguards for the protection of rights and interests of the minorities, it shall not in any manner adversely affect the rights and interest of the majority in the country." The Mahasabha further "condemns the attitude of the British Government in not making a clear announcement of its opposition to the scheme of *Pakistan*" and therefore urges the British Government to declare immediately that *Pakistan* will not be tolerated and entertained by the Government. The resolution concluded: "In case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied in the resolution before March 31, 1941, the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action," and appointed a Committee "for devising ways and means for starting and conducting the same immediately after the lapse of the said period".

In his correspondence with the Viceroy as reported on 1. 4. 41. Mr. V. D. Savarkar made three demands on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, namely, that, (1) Dominion status must be granted within a year of the termination of the war. (2) The future constitution should maintain the indivisibility of the Indian nation; and (3) The Governor should protect the Hindu minority in the Moslem majority provinces. The Viceroy gave an assurance on the first point, and as for the 2nd and 3rd points His Excellency opined that conflicting interests were to be reconciled.

The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha which met in Calcutta on 14th June, 1941, under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar resolved as follows: (a) The question of launching the campaign of "direct action" on an All-India issue and scale be postponed for the present. (b) The campaign of the Pakistan riots already set on foot by the Moslems makes it imperative that the Hindus throughout India should organize themselves on a national scale and should be prepared in every locality to protect the Hindu rights and resist the danger facing Hindusthan.

The Committee decided on—(1) The creation of Hindu solidarity and consolidation of all classes of Hindus by adopting a social programme which will remove all artificial barriers and will rouse spontaneous Pan-Hindu consciousness among them. (2) "Effective organization of the volunteer..... to be recruited from all classes of Hindus for defence of Hindu rights all over Hindusthan." (3) "Effective economic relief to the Hindus by "Buy Hindu" campaign and support Hindu concerns and industries."

After the announcement of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the creation of National Defence Council Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha welcomed the announcement and sent messages to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, expressing the Mahasabha's satisfaction.

A Bihar Government *Press communique* dated 26. 9. 41. stated that the Bihar Government had decided, under Defence of India Rules, to prohibit the holding of the All-India Conference of the Hindu Mahasabha in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga between December 1941 and January 10, 1942. The Working Committee of the Mahasabha in a meeting held at Delhi on 11. 10. 41. declared as irrevocable its decision to hold the next annual session of the Mahasabha at Bhagalpur during the Christmas holidays inspite of the ban of the Bihar Government.

In accordance with the above decision arrangements were being made for holding the annual session of the Mahasabha at Bhagalpur. Mr. Asutosh Lahiri, General Secretary of the Mahasabha and Mr. V. V. Deshpande were arrested on 28. 12. 41. at Colgong on their way to Bhagalpur. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Bhai Parmanand, Dr. V. Naidu, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee were all arrested on their way to Bhagalpur. Dr. Shyma Prasad Mukherjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was served with an exarment order by the Government of Bihar and was detained at Colgong. The annual session was, however, held in Debiprasad Dharmasala under the presidentship of Lala Narayan Dutt and the session was formally closed on 27. 12. 41.

Sir Stafford Cripps, when he came to India with his constitutional proposals, had interview with leaders of the Mahasabha. But when the proposals were published the Working Committee in a Memorandum stated :

"There are several points in the Cripps declaration which are more or less satisfactory, but according to the statement unfortunately made by Sir Stafford Cripps, His Majesty's Government's scheme is to be accepted or rejected in toto. As some essential features of the scheme are wholly, or partially, unacceptable to us, the Hindu Mahasabha has no other alternative but to reject the scheme."

"The Hindu Mahasabha cannot be true to itself and to the best interests of Hindustan (India) if it is a party to any proposal which involves the political partition of India in any shape or form.

"The Hindu Mahasabha, therefore, has fundamental objections to the proposals."

INDIA'S WAR EFFORTS

Addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Royal Exchange, Calcutta on December 15, 1941, H. E. the Viceroy said, "India's contribution to the War and to its successful outcome was great indeed even a year ago. In the twelve months that have passed since we met, its growth has been immense. His Majesty's Government have shown themselves most anxious to take advantage of men, the munitions, the supplies of various kinds which India is well qualified to give and which India has always been so anxious to give. The number of our fighting men who are defending India overseas is three times what it was a year ago and ten times what it was two years ago."

Referring to War productions, His Excellency said, "The production of steel is being rapidly steeped up by the efforts. Before the middle of 1942 production should touch a rate of 1.25 million tons per annum ; and that is not a final figure, for a substantial increase upon it may be looked for.....

All the Ministry of Supply Mission projects approved by His Majesty's Government are now well launched and work upon them is proceeding as fast as possible."

The following are some more extracts from His Excellency's speech :

"Civil armament production, which encountered initial difficulties of some substance, is now shaping well, and the production of empty shell is satisfactory. There are difficulties still to be overcome in the production of certain munitionous components. But the work done during the last twelve months has not been wasted, and I am satisfied that we may reasonably take an encouraging view of prospects.

"India's shipyards are employed to capacity in the construction of minesweeping trawlers and other small naval craft, as well as in repairs to ships of the line and merchant vessels."

"Progress has been made, I am glad to say, in stimulating and developing the Indian machine tool industry, and simple machine tools are now being manufactured in India in fairly large quantities. Engineering stores are being manufactured in very large quantities indeed, and, though there are still hold-ups owing to the uneven flow of material, the fabricating workshops are fully occupied. The demand for woollen textiles still absorbs India's capacity to the full. Cotton textile demands are increasing very rapidly, and the great cotton textile industry, whose capacity we would all of us at one time have thought to be almost inexhaustible, is now beginning to feel the strain of the demands placed upon it both for direct war purposes and for various purposes arising out of war conditions. The Indian silk industry will shortly assist in the war effort by providing the material required for the extensive manufacture of man-carrying statichutes in India. Demands for timber have risen to an unprecedented level. The Government clothing factories are now turning out over 8 million garments a month. Leather manufactures are being organized on the same lines as clothing, and the value of the monthly output already exceeds Rs. 1.25 crores. The output of motor vehicles assembled in India has been much increased, and so far as armoured vehicles are concerned, India will be able to produce all the armour plate required, for a considerable programme. India will shortly be producing her own refined sulphur, and valuable progress has been made in the production of vital chemicals, such as bichromates, and of medical stores, including both drugs and equipment."

TRAINING OF LABOUR

All the ordnance factories are working to maximum capacity. The provision of skilled and semiskilled labour for the production of munitions on the expanded scale required by the projects in hand presents a problem of some magnitude which is not rendered easier by the comparatively limited engineering industry in India.

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURE

The first aircraft to be assembled in India, a "Harlow" Trainer, was completed in July 1941 and successfully performed its trial flights. It is an up-to-date type of aircraft, designed in America, and has the same characteristic as modern fighters and bombers. A further type of aircraft which has

been successfully produced by the Tatas is the "Curtiss Hawk," a modern high performance fighter, also of American design. Production of both these types of aircraft is going ahead.

ARMoured VEHICLES

The first Indian built armoured vehicle was produced early last year, and since then an increasing number of armoured cars, armoured carriers, armoured lorries and field artillery tractors of improved types have been built and sent for service overseas. Hundreds of tons of armoured plate are being produced and delivered to these factories every month, and train-loads of chassis arrive from the motor assembly plants almost every other day. Production is increasing all round, and it was estimated that by the end of 1941 several thousand armoured vehicles of various types will have been completed and delivered to the fighting services.

INDIA'S WAR BILL

India is now spending Rs. 36 lakhs a day from her own coffer for Defence purposes. This, however, is only a small part of what is being spent in India for Defence. It is probable that including the payments made by the British Exchequer for Defence of India and her approaches, the present defence expenditure in India is over Rs. 1 crore daily.

The average monthly recruitment to Indian army which has considerably increased after Japan's declaration of war against Britain and U. S. A. is 50,000 against 40,000 per month in September 1941.

WAR AND INDIAN PRINCES

The Indian Princes have splendidly responded to the needs of the hour. They have, all of them, placed entire resources of their States and their personal services at the disposal of the paramount power. Out of the total contribution of Rs. 521 lakhs to war funds up to the end of October 1941 since the outbreak of the war, the direct contributions of the Indian States came up to Rs. 266 lakhs, while recurring donations promised by Indian Princes stood at Rs. 36 lakhs. Many troops from Indian States are serving in India and overseas and offer of help has been coming from Rulers in the development of land, sea and air forces. Indian States are sharing with British India in industrial expansion for war purposes and civil defence measures.

INDIA IN 1941-42

THE RETROSPECT

The year 1940-41, as reviewed in the preceding issue of this Year-Book, had been rather uneventful in a world of shaking events, the only political events worth recording being the Congress anti-war Civil Disobedience which was allowed to die out by the spring of 1941. Most of the prominent Congress leaders had courted imprisonment by offering Civil Disobedience, and politics had naturally been prominent by silence and inaction. The war was still confined to Europe and Africa and the possibilities of Japanese entry into the war was looked upon as a subject of speculation rather than as a stern reality that might any moment face India and the Empire. All possibilities of rapprochement between the Government and the Congress had been explored without any result. By March 1941 Sir Tej Bahadur

Sapru's Non-Party Conference was making a last effort to solve the dead-lock and to see if some sort of National Government could be established in India during the critical period of the war.

The Viceroy had already announced that his Executive Council would be expanded and a National Defence Council would be created for ensuring wider Indian participation in the administration and in war efforts. But the offer produced little effect or impression on political or communal leaders in the country.

THE CONGRESS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Before Christmas of 1940, 31 ex-ministers, 320 legislators, 11 members of the Congress Executive and 174 members of A.-I. C. C. had been gaoled for non-violent defiance of law. A truce had been declared by the Congress, but before the end of the truce the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was arrested (January 3, 1941) and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Some of the *Satyagrahis* re-offered Civil Disobedience after release from jail, but in most cases the Government ignored the challenge and gradually by the summer of 1941 the Movement died out. By October 1941, the number of Satyagraha prisoners was 7,000. On November 17, Mr. N. M. Joshi moved a resolution in the Central Assembly for immediate release of political prisoners. With a fair amount of backing in the House, Mr. Joshi had to withdraw his resolution as the Government pointed out that the Central and Provincial Govts. had to agree on a common policy and the whole matter demanded fresh consideration. By December 3, however, the Government suddenly released all the prisoners "whose offences had been formal and symbolic". The overture did not move the Mahatma who seemed to favour the continuance of Civil Disobedience. But he would wait for the decision of the Congress Working Committee and the A.-I. C. C. which would meet during December, '41, and January '42 respectively. The flare-up in the Far East had in the meantime alienated a majority of Congress leaders from the cult of non-violence, pure and simple, and serious difference of opinion between the Mahatma and the High Command appeared to precipitate itself. The situation was eased by mutual agreement. The Working Committee which concluded its session at Bardoli on 30. 12. 41. passed a resolution relieving the Mahatma of his leadership of the Congress.

NON-VIOLENCE VIS-A-VIS WAR AND RIOTS

The Mahatma's insistence on non-violence as a political weapon made certain prominent leaders restive. Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-minister of Bombay, resigned from the Congress on 1. 7. 41. owing to his difference with Mahatmaji on the question of application of force in checking communal riots. Mr. Munshi advocated strong measures—even violence—for resisting the *goondas* in self-protection. But the Mahatma was not blind to the failure of non-violence in the face of riots. Replying to Mr. Amery's speeches in the Commons on April 22, 1941, Mahatmaji had admitted, "It has been clearly shown that the influence of non-violence is negligible in riots and the like", but that if violence was to be resorted to for checking violence the people must be taught "decent violence in self-defence." Gandhiji was not a lonely worshipper of non-violence. In February 1942, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan—the "Frontier Gandhi"—also reiterated his undying faith in Gandhian non-violence by resigning from the Congress Working Committee on

account of divergence of opinion with regard to non-violence. Gandhiji with his idealism of non-violence remains a mystery to the majority of the inhabitants of this warring world of today. He sincerely believes that even an aggressive enemy armed with the maximum of brute and mechanical force can be dealt with by non-violent methods.

But the fact remains that the realities of practical politics refuse to recognize the Mahatma's creed.

THE NON-PARTY PROPOSALS

The Non-party conference which met at Bombay on 13th and 14th March 1941 under the leadership of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru demanded, in the best interests of India and Britain, a promise from British Government of a specified time-limit for the grant of dominion status and the immediate reconstruction of the Central Government with a wholly non-official Indian Executive armed with power and responsibility and placed on a footing of joint and collective responsibility.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Conference forwarded in due course to the Viceroy its memorandum, the text of which was also sent to the Secretary of State. On 8th April, 1941, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru met and discussed with the Viceroy the means to solve the Indian deadlock. Mr. Amery in a speech in the Commons criticised the Bombay scheme that it proposed not to modify but to supersede the present form of Government by a new one. He advised Sir Tej Bahadur to reconcile the Hindus and the Moslems before any constitutional advance could be made. Mr. Amery's speech had a depressing effect even on liberals. Mahatma Gandhi deplored Mr. Amery's callousness and declared that the Congress should stick to its decided policy. Gandhiji spoke of the mockery of self-Government that India was enjoying. The standing Committee of the Bombay Conference declared that Mr. Amery's speech betrayed an amazing misunderstanding of the Indian situation and was unsympathetic to the aspirations of India. "Bluntly put", declared Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, "Mr. Amery is mortgaging our future to certain intractable leaders." The conference met a second time at Poona on 27. 7. 41., criticised British policy in India and re-affirmed the Bombay resolutions in the face of the Viceregal announcement regarding the expanded Executive Council and the creation of the National Defence Council. In regretting the Viceregal announcement, the Sapruists thought that power and initiative of policy were associated with Defence, Home and Finance. But they did not reject the offer and seemed to favour acceptance of office in order that the new majority in the expanded Council might put pressure on the Government to treat them as a "full Dominion Government."

VICEROY'S EXPANDED EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

On July 21, 1941, were officially announced the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the constitution of a National Defence Council for India. Five new seats were added to the Executive Council while the National Defence Council was to consist of about 30 members—representatives of British India and of Indian States. The Council would meet once in two months for discussing matters concerning the defence of India and making recommendations. All the provincial Prime Ministers were nominated as members of the Defence Council. The announcement produced no enthusiasm

in the country. "The announcement", said Mahatma Gandhi, "does not affect the stand taken by the Congress, nor does it meet the Congress demands". Mr. Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, most deeply regretted the expansion of the Executive Council and the creation of the National Defence Council and declared that the conduct of the Moslem League Premiers "will have to be considered and dealt with as soon as possible", as they had accepted office without the knowledge and sanction of the leader of the League Executive. Mr. Amery, however, declared on August 1, that the Premiers had been invited and had accepted office not as Moslems but as Prime Ministers. But Mr. Jinnah or the League Executive would not hear of the explanation. As has already been noted in the section on Moslem League (see page 358) the expanded Executive Council and the National Defence Council sowed the seed of discord among the hierarchy of the Moslem League. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, welcomed the Viceroy's announcement and sent messages to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief expressing the Mahasabha's satisfaction.

According to a New Delhi Communique of 2-7-42 the Viceroy's Executive Council has been re-expanded by the addition of three more seats making a total of 15. The Defence portfolio has been split up into two—Defence and War. The Defence Member is an Indian and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is to be the War member. The new Defence Member will be responsible for the work of the Defence Co-ordination Department. The composition of the re-expanded council is : 11 non-official Indians, 1 non-official European and 3 official Europeans including the Commander-in-Chief. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar who has been selected to be a member of the Pacific War Council and the War Cabinet has been relieved of his membership of the Executive Council. But while in London he will continue to be a member of the Executive Council. H. H. The Jam Sahib of Nawanganagar has been selected, along with Sir Ramaswami, to be a member on the War Cabinet.

INDIA AND THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

In August, 1941, President Roosevelt of U. S. A. and Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of England, met somewhere in the Atlantic and drew up a joint declaration for the future of the world. The main points of the famous declaration are (1) Britain and U. S. A. seek no aggrandisement ; (2) they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and (3) they respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they would live and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-Governments restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. There were other highly well-meaning clauses in the declaration, the objects whereof would be to promote world peace, prosperity and happiness. This joint declaration profoundly stirred the political imagination of India and the question was asked from all quarters in India if and when the Charter was to be applicable to India. Some audacious American journalists even went to the length of putting the question bluntly to responsible British statesmen. Mr. Churchill, however, clarified the situation by explaining in the House of Commons that only those Nations which were victims to Axis or other aggression might come under the protection of the Charter. This was a shock to all shades of public opinion in India. "The Congress policy and programme", declared Dr. Rajendra Prasad, "stand vindicated on the irrefutable testimony of no less a person than the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Churchill". Sir Tej Bahadur

Sapru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and even Mr. N. R. Sarkar who had recently been elevated to the Viceroy's Council adversely criticised Mr. Churchill's elucidation of the Charter. The implication of the charter, as explained by Mr. Churchill, was taken as an addition of insult to injury.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS WAR

In the sections on *Indian National Congress*, *Moslem League* and *Hindu Mahasabha*, some aspects of India's attitude towards the present war have been indicated. Two great events, however, profoundly influenced public opinion in India towards active participation in the war and war efforts. The first was Germany's declaration of war against Soviet Russia. The Communist party and Labour organisations of all descriptions in India had hitherto shown themselves to be anti-Axis in their sympathies. It was because of the Soviet-German Non-aggression pact of 1939 that these organisations had kept mum, though two notable Indian leaders, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Manabendra Nath Roy had never made secret of their strong feelings against the Axis powers and Japan. When War was declared on Russia by the end of June 1941, the anti-Axis elements and forces in India began to assert themselves. Throughout the months following June 1941, there have been numerous and widespread demonstrations of sympathy for Russia and China; and the conviction among the rank and file of labour organisations and the communists has grown stronger that for the good of the world and of India, Hitler and the Axis powers must be defeated. Even important persons belonging to the Congress High Command seemed to favour Congress acceptance of office for furtherance of India's war efforts. With Japan's declaration of war on Britain and U. S. A. on 7-12-41 the War came to the very door of India. By the middle of the month Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajaji expressed readiness to co-operate with the Government on the basis of the Poona offer, viz. "that co-operation by a free India under a responsible National Government" was now more urgent than ever. Their ardent sympathy with Russia and China and the nearness of war to Indian soil made co-operation with Britain less galling. The Congress President's qualified non-violence was well-known and for the time, the Working Committee seemed to accept the view that the cult of non-violence as conceived by the Mahatma was not applicable when the mighty violence of the Enemy was knocking at the door of India. At this stage, as has already been noted, the Mahatma was relieved of his leadership of the Congress and an inconvenient situation was avoided. For several weeks after Japan's declaration of war India's leaders seemed to be in a state of contemplation and in a stock-taking mood when the announcement about the forthcoming visit of Sir Stafford Cripps to India gave a temporary relief to this sustained state of contemplation and questioning. (See Cripps Proposals)

The Congress attitude towards the war appears to have been "elastic rather than consistent." In 1940 the Congress Working Committee meeting at Delhi and the A. I. C. C. meeting at Poona made the declaration of India's independence and the creation of a National Government as conditions which would enable the Congress to accept office and co-operate in War Efforts. The same year the A.-I. C. C. meeting at Bombay declared the resolution on office acceptance as rescinded. When Sir Stafford came the Congress showed preparedness to fight in self-defence but refused Cripps offer on the question of ultimate control of Defence. But on May 1, 1942 the A.-I. C. C. called on the people to have recourse to non-violent non-co-operation against the enemy,

Throughout these inconsistencies Gandhiji, it must be admitted, had persistently adhered to his non-violence creed.

THE CRIPPS PROPOSALS

Sir Stafford Cripps, member of the British War Cabinet, arrived in New Delhi on March 23, 1942 with the War Cabinet's proposals in his sleeves. The principal object of these proposals, as Sir Stafford himself explained, was "to set out finally and with precision the practical steps which His Majesty's Government propose as the method of fulfilling their past promises of self-Government to the Indian people". The draft proposals, which were released to the Press on 30th March 1942, provided for the creation of a new Indian Union—"a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a Common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any respect in domestic and external affairs." His Majesty's Government made the following declaration :

(a) Immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, steps shall be taken to set up, in India, in manner described hereafter, an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India.

(b) Provision shall be made, as set out below, for participation of Indian States in the constitution-making body.

(c) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the constitution so framed subject only to :—

(i) The right of any province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides. With such non-accessing provinces, should they desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogous to that here laid down.

(ii) The signing of a treaty, which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the constitution-making body. This treaty will cover all necessary matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands, it will make provision, in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's government for the protection of racial and religious minorities but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other Member states of the British Commonwealth. Whether or not an Indian state elects to adhere to the constitution, it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation.

Constitution-Making Body

(d) The constitution-making body shall be composed as follows, unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities.

Immediately upon the result being known of provincial elections, which will be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the lower Houses of Provincial Legislatures shall as a single electoral college, proceed to the election of the constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation. This new body shall be in number about 1-10th of the number of the electoral college. Indian states shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case

of representatives of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members.

(e) During the critical period which now faces India and until the new constitution can be framed, His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain the control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the people of India.

His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India.

Reactions to Cripps proposals from the Congress, the League and the Mahasabha have already been dealt with in the relevant sections. (See P. 354 Indian National Congress; P. 360 Moslem League and P. 362 Hindu Mahasabha). Sir Stafford had stipulated that his proposals were to be accepted or rejected *in toto*. As all the above three organisations found fault with some provision or other, they had no other alternative but to reject the proposals. The *Pakistan* implications in the proposal, it is interesting to note, pleased none though the Moslem League appreciated that the British Government had not failed to recognize the *Pakistan* idea. Sir Stafford Cripps, therefore, at a Press Conference in New Delhi announced that His Majesty's Government's offer to India had been withdrawn and that they all reverted "to the position as it was before I came out here." Back in England Sir Stafford, however, expressed the hope that the door to settlement had not been finally closed. "Sir Stafford Cripps came and went; he passed through the Indian sky as a brilliant short-period comet which was welcomed with hushed silence and vanished in a babel of voices."*

INDIA AND U. S. A.

The flare-up in the Far East has drawn India and U. S. A. nearer to each other and American interest in Indian affairs is increasing every day. The American Technical Mission headed by Dr. Henry Grady which spent about five weeks in India investigating India's War production submitted its preliminary report containing a number of recommendations to the Viceroy. In an interview granted to an Associated Press representative on May 21, 1942, Dr. Grady expressed the view that though War Production in India had made a fairly good start it must be developed very much further if India was to become the arsenal of the Middle and Near East. The Mission's purpose had been to attempt to inaugurate a period of closer collaboration between India and the United States in their common aim to destroy aggressors. Besides the Technical Mission, President Roosevelt sent his personal representative, Col. Johnson to see things in India. Col. Johnson had meetings with Pandit Jawaharlal and other leaders and high officials in India. The exact mission on which Col. Johnson was sent out to India is not known, but it deserves to be noted that this is the first time in India's history that the President of U. S. A. has sent a representative to India.

* *New Review*, May, 1942, P. 358.

HINDU-MOSLEM HARMONY AND DISHARMONY

With repeated outbreaks of riots at Dacca, in Bombay and at Ahmedabad, the year 1941-42 was one of the most unhappy years for the two major communities in India. But there had been happy signs. If the Moslem Leaguers had allowed themselves to change their creed from independence to *Pakistan*, the progressive Moslems asserted themselves. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Prime Minister of the Punjab, expressed himself strongly in favour of Hindu-Moslem unity and went to the length of declaring that he would do his best to effect rapprochement between the League and the Congress. The Coalition Government in Bengal, formed under the leadership of Mr. Fazlul Huq in December 1941, consists of Congress, Mahasabha, Praja Party and Forward Bloc members. Bengal with her new Ministry where Moslems and Mahasabhaitees are working hand in hand gives a definite and timely lead to the rest of India. (See Momin Conference and Azad Conference P. 359.)

Bengal's example has been worthily followed by the Punjab where Sir Sikandar has recently formed a national Government.

INDIAN MONEY MARKET

THE RETROSPECT

President Roosevelt's third term election in Sept. 1940 had revived world confidence in the Allied cause and the passing of the Lease and Lend Act in March 1941 gave a healthy tone of confidence and optimism throughout the British Empire. Within a few days of the third term election of President Roosevelt gilt-edged securities began to appreciate in India as well as in the Empire. The Price level in India which had already advanced during 1939 showed quicker upward tendency in 1941. With a progressive increase in the demand for Indian exports and slowly diminishing imports, India's industrial activities had expanded. Money had been abundant and there had been no change in Bank rate while the Government had been able to sell Treasury Bills at increasingly convenient rates.

PECULIARITIES OF 1941-42

During the present war the prices of gilt-edged securities have not as a rule fallen sharply in response to rise in price level or due to panicky selling pressure. There is no doubt that prices during the first two years of the present war did not rise so high as they did during the first two years of the war of 1914-18. But the fact remains that prices have risen during the present war and that since Japan's entry into the World War the general price level has been rising with a rapidity comparable to any period during the last war. But the Bank Rate has been maintained at 3% from the beginning of the war to this day and even judging by normal criteria, the prices of securities have, on the whole, been fairly high when one considers the changes in price-level.

BEFORE DECEMBER 1941

Before the extension of war in the Far East on 7th December 1941, there had been all-round improvement in the Money Market. The price of 3½% Govt. Paper, which was Rs. 95-12 as, by the end of April 1941, stood steadily round Rs. 96 between July and first week of Dec. 1941. Indian steel which had been quoted at Rs. 82-0-0 by the end of April '41 was Rs. 84-4 by the end of October and Rs. 85-10 by the 1st. of December. Steel Corporation

shares had risen from Rs. 19-1 by the end of April to Rs. 21-10 by the 1st of December 1941. The price of paper mill shares had also risen. Jute passed through a prolonged boom due to increased demand from America and the Empire. Jute future by the end of April 1941 was Rs. 40-4 as. per bale of 400 lbs. and Rs. 37-10 by the end of May '41. By the end of June it had gone up to Rs. 50, by the 2nd of October it was Rs. 75-6 as. per bale. By the middle of November it was Rs. 67-8 as. and then falling gradually it reached Rs. 56-8 as. by the 9th of December 1941. The prices of gold and silver, however, did not show any sharp change during April—Nov. 1941 though after May 1941, the price of gold had shown tendency to fall. The price of gold had fluctuated between Rs. 42 and Rs. 43-12 per tollah while the price of silver had not been far away on either side from Rs. 63 per 100 tollahs. The general index number of Calcutta prices (1929=100) which was 97·2 in December 1939 and 84·5 in December '40 stood at 99·3 in September '41.

Japan, our best customer for raw cotton and pig iron, had gradually to cease her purchasing in India as the U. S. and British Govts. froze Japanese assets and Japan too retaliated by freezing British and American assets in the Japanese Empire. The future and spot prices of raw cotton in Bombay began to register sharp fall as Indian Mills in most cases depend on imported cotton for manufacture of higher counts of yarn. The outlook in foreign trade was dull even by September 1941.

THE PACIFIC OUTBURST AND AFTER

The news of Japan's entry into the War came as a bombshell to the Indian money market. All sections of stocks and shares except cotton and sugar mills began to register precipitous fall and in a few weeks minimum prices had to be fixed for gilt-edged securities and certain representative stocks and shares (such as Indian Iron, Steel Corporation, Indian Copper, etc.). By the end of November 1941 the quotations for Indian Iron and Steel Corporation were Rs. 35-10 and Rs. 21-10 respectively and on the 9th Dec. these came down to Rs. 32-5 and Rs. 19-9 as. Both the shares underwent falls day by day till they reached the lowest figures of Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 13-4 respectively on 11th February 1942. The gilt-edged securities, however, did not depreciate as sharply as many had feared. By the end of November the quotation for 8½% was Rs. 96,—by the 9th of December it was Rs. 95-8 from which figure the quotation slowly came down to Rs. 90-8 as. on 23rd February 1942 and to Rs. 87 during the first week of March 1942 when minimum price was fixed.

If anything rose in the market it was the price-level. Since the Japanese declaration of War, retail and wholesale prices in India jumped up and in later months shortage of supply and lack of transport facilities gave a powerful incentive to this all-round rise in prices. It is not yet known what the Calcutta Index number of wholesale prices had been in the first 6 months of 1942, but it can be conservatively estimated that the index number for January, '42 is not lower than 120 and that for March '42 is not lower than 180 against 100 in 1929, 97·3 in Dec., 1939 and 99·4 in Sep. 1941.

Bullion prices rose more quickly than any other prices. With the London price of gold at 168 shillings per ounce and of silver at 28½ pence per oz., the prices in Calcutta and Bombay showed panicky increases. By Sept. 1941 gold was quoted at about Rs. 42-4 as. per tola, and silver at Rs. 63-4 as. per hundred tolas. By the middle of Dec. 1941, gold quotations had reached Rs. 50

per tola and silver Rs. 70 per hundred tolas. By the eleventh March, 1942, the highest quotations were reached—Rs. 56-5 as. for gold and Rs. 92-12 as. for silver. Thereafter the prices began to fall slowly. The divergences in bullion prices between London and Calcutta or Bombay have never been so wide as during the months following the attack on Pearl Harbour.

Exchange. The foreign exchange in India has been well maintained, thanks to exchange control and Sterling repatriation policy of the Govt. Nearly the whole of the sterling loans of the Govt. of India have been repaid and repatriation of these has been effected by issuing corresponding rupee securities in India. The Reserve Bank has been empowered to hold rupee securities in considerable proportion of its total assets by modifying section 33 (3) of Reserve Bank of India Act which requires that not more than one-fourth of the total assets or Rs. 50 crores—which ever greater—shall be held in Government of India rupee securities.

	5 per cent Rupee Loan 1945-55 (free of income tax).		4 per cent Rupee Loan 1960-70		3½ per cent Rupee Loan 1947-50		In Rupees 3½ per cent Rupee Loan (non-terminable)	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1920-21	96	78½	...	...	...	...	60	52
1928-29	106½	102½	88½	83½	...	...	75½	71
1930-31	101½	99½	77½	73	...	...	68½	61½
1932-33	118½	98½	100½	67½	...	...	88½	60½
1933-34	115½	109	103½	90½	97½	90	88½	79½
1934-35	119½	114½	111½	101½	102½	97½	98½	87½
1935-36	120½	114½	118½	103	107½	100½	99½	87½
1936-37	121½	117½	116½	109½	108½	103½	100½	91½
1937-38	120½	118	114½	110½	107½	105	99½	92½
1938-39	118½	111	114½	107½	106½	103	99½	90½
1939-40	114½	102	111½	94	104½	92½	97½	80½
1940-41	112½	105½	109	99	104½	98½	96½	84½

	5 per cent Rupee Loan 1945-55 (free of Income Tax)			3½ per cent Rupee Loan (non-terminable)		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
April 1940	112½	111½	111½	95½	93	94½
May "	112½	106½	109½	95½	87½	93½
June "	108	105½	106½	91½	84½	88½
July "	109½	106½	108½	90½	85½	88
August "	111½	109½	110½	90½	88½	89½
Sept. "	112½	111½	112½	91½	90	90½
October "	112½	112½	112½	91½	91½	91½
Nov. "	112½	112½	112½	93½	91½	92½
Dec. "	112½	112½	112½	94½	93½	94½
Jan. 1941	112½	112½	112½	95½	94½	94½
Feb. "	112½	111½	112½	96½	94½	95½
March "	112	111½	111½	96	94½	95½

In thousands of £ and Rs.
(1940-41)

	<i>Net purchases</i>		<i>Average rate of purchases</i>	
	<i>£</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>d.</i>
April	2,314	3,08,56	1	6
May	4,855	6,47,81	1	6
June	5,765	7,68,63	1	6
July	3,824	5,09,83	1	6
August	5,137	6,84,88	1	6
September	4,180	5,57,83	1	6
October	2,735	3,64,67	1	6
November	5,509	7,34,53	1	6
December	7,352	9,80,31	1	6
January	5,362	7,14,91	1	6
February	4,955	6,60,66	1	6
March	5,095	6,79,23	1	6
April	57,083	76,10,90	1	6

THE WAR OF TODAY

THE GRAND STRATEGY

Two fundamental facts should be kept in mind when judging of the war situation, whatever may be the incidents, victories and defeats, which mark its course : the present war is a total war ; it is a war between coalitions.

That this war brings into play all the national forces, that it is totalitarian in that sense, is the first fact. Now the wealth of a country resides in its manpower and in the resources it can command. No financial wizardry can alter or should obscure that economic maxim ; in a totalitarian war especially, money comes in only to facilitate internal distribution and to settle transactions with foreign countries ; on the international market, the buying power of a nation is ultimately based on its resources and human activity. How many people are you ? What are you doing and ready to do ? What have you got to work with and to work upon ? The answer to these simple questions determines a country's war potential.

Now if we take these questions in turn, we find that the answer to each points to the superiority of the Allies, not in every detail, but on the whole. As regards total population, the advantage is clearly on the Allied side. Crude numbers, however, are not adequate to the solution ; agricultural countries yield a higher proportion of men fit for military duties, technical labour in civil life may be more easily adapted to technical war work, educational advancement may favour the recruitment of officers. In each of these items the Allies enjoy an advantage provided the war be of sufficient duration (which looks very probable) and provided the will to win be the same on both sides (which we may take for granted). In a shorter war or at any given moment or on a given battlefield, more military power can be mustered by a smaller country than by a large nation ; it so happened in this war (f. i. in the Philippines) but this crisis is apparently well over and the Allied advantage can only develop with the length of the struggle. Nor should pessimists call in some sort of mental privilege or monopoly in strategic device, or tactical resourcefulness or in technical development ; which privilege would follow Nazi racial superiority.

Submarine, tank, parachute, etc. might be catalogued to prove that war inventiveness is at as high a level among the Allies as among the Axis powers. Courage is neither a Nazi or a Fascist monopoly. Strategical planning is no special feature of the Axis plans ; strategy is a science the principles of which are well studied in all countries for generations ; the secrets of Nazi or Japanese success are as old as warfare ; surprise (including treachery) dates from the caveman's days ; concentrations of military power in time and space is a well known theorem of Clausewitz. This war has revealed no real innovation of strategy or tactics and the initial success of the enemy suggests no overwhelming technique ; on the contrary they miscalculated the effective reach of their aggressions and have failed to achieve the decisive results which they had expected.

When discussing the numbers on the battlefield, (Ludendorff once said that numbers are often the last say in war), one can obtain no reliable information ; yet some indication may be obtained from the limits reached during the 1914-18 war. By the spring of 1918, Germany had mobilized 20·3 per cent of her population, Austro-Hungary 17·3 per cent and France 21·2 per cent ; taking into account the countries most severely tried by hostilities like Serbia, we come to an average reaching, in late 1918, 25 per cent of the population (15 at the front, 10 in the armament factories). About thirty per cent of the men were at the front, ten in the factories whilst ten per cent of the women were found in war industries ; in the present war, the proportion of women drafted for national service will be higher ; besides allowance must be made for new civil services, Home Guards, etc. One should also note that the proportion between the number at the front and the number in war industries varies (between one to three, one to seven and even one to twenty) according to the technical development of the country and reaches its optimum only after a certain time : the more scientific the war, the fewer the men at the front. On this point, years of preparation has given the Axis Powers a great initial advantage ; but this advantage of theirs has already been greatly reduced and, once more, time is on the side of the Allies ; very soon American productions will be at its best and will, by itself, out-distance all Axis capacity.

One may conclude that, in the matter of war potential, the Allies are in a better position than the Axis, in spite of the early misfortunes of the first years of this conflict.

The second fact which characterizes the present war is that it is a war between coalitions ; the nations engaged are grouped in two camps but are spread over the world and have each their interests and their problems. Now in a war between coalitions the leading principle of grand strategy can be summarized into : Keep yourselves together and keep the enemies as far apart as you can. Keep together and you will be strong ; keep the others apart and you weaken them and can beat them separately.

The Axis coalition is the fruit of many years' negotiations and preparation ; the Allied Coalition is more recent and largely the result of like misfortunes. Mr. Churchill worked hard to make it solid and in that lies his greatest strategic achievement ; Hitler obliged with throwing the Soviet into the Allied group ; and General Tojo forced the U. S. A. to take the lead.

The problem of unity in a coalition is fundamental and complex ; unity must be kept at all costs, resources must be pooled and movements synchronized. It is in the matter of such pooling and synchronizing that dangers are

found in the methods of democracies. There is no denying that there are many divergent interests and views among the Allies; but a like divergence is also found among the Axis Powers: the fear of Prussian hegemony and the dictatorial ways of the Nazis can hardly command the unanimous support of the Nazi satellites and put heart into the peoples; America's lead among the Allies is certainly not so gallant or so perilous for her Allies. Again the dictatorial regime has given no special unifying value; of course the fewer the heads in a war, the better. But it is fortunate that the present heads of the Allied Coalition can command the unanimous support and loyal obedience in their countries: President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and Stalin have each secured a personal hold on their nationals which nobody dreams of challenging; from the point of view of leadership and unity, the Allied Coalition compares favourably with the Axis group.

As to geographical conditions, the Allied Coalition when surveyed on a map looks much stronger than the Axis combination. Soviet Russia, the Middle East, and China form a compact continental block; Britain and the U. S. A. are in close contact, thanks to their sea superiority. On the contrary the Axis Powers are cut into two separate blocks without sea communications; the link between Italy and North Africa is however, strong, but there is nothing to link up Japan with her western partners. Her conquests of the Philippines, the N. E. I., Malaya and Burma have brought serious danger to the Allied Coalition power in the Pacific; had Australia been conquered, Japan would have cut the Allied world into two hemispheres and greatly imperilled the coalition strength of the Allies. But the danger has receded and with a naval base in Australia sufficiently large and well equipped to meet the requirements of the fleets which keep Japan away from her partners the danger will have been met adequately. The vital factor in the Allied Coalition will always remain sea-communications; shipping is absolutely necessary to keep the Allies together; Britain is one arsenal, the U. S. A. makes another arsenal; a third arsenal should be built up by all means, in India preferably and its absence is a serious deficiency from the point of view of grand strategy. These arsenals are necessary to meet all possible local disasters. But to win the war, communication and exchange between these arsenals are necessary; hence the need of maintaining our sea routes sufficiently safe and free. Freedom of sea communication is equally needed to move troops from battlefield to battlefield. For this an enormous volume of shipping is required, cargo shipping as well as convoyers; moreover at present superiority on sea supposes adequate protection and even superiority in the air. It is the shortage in shipping which weighed most on the Allied effort up to now; until it is made good, as it will be in a few months, a second front remains an academic wish and final victory cannot be achieved.

How can the war be won? Both sides apply themselves to weaken the enemy coalition, to isolate the different members and to beat them one after the other. According to the Nazi General Kabisch, the Allied strategy rests on establishing a blockade round Germany and Italy, which blockade must be on gigantic lines and must take time to realize; a like plan would subdue Japan. Theoretically Nazidom could have won the war by invading and conquering Britain; this apparently has been given up. Hence Germany must extend her territorial conquests on land, increase her economic resources out of the conquered territories, and secure in that way an economic area on which she

could live and challenge exhaustion by blockade. This, she hopes, would at the worst lead to a peace by compromise ; in the meantime she might attempt victory by destroying the Allied Coalition. Japan apparently is following the same plan ; she seized upon a large economic area which could be self-subsisting with due organisation and exploitation. At the same time she is building round her a broad belt of defence which is to keep away as far as possible the enemy air and sea fleet. There is no denying that the Axis plan has worked to their general satisfaction ; thanks to their initial conquests, they have increased their war potential and their power of resistance. Hence when it is said that time is on the side of the Allies, it does not imply that the longer the war, the easier the victory ; there is peril in procrastination and the Allied production peak should be reached before the Axis countries have had time to exploit to the full the new resources found in the conquered countries. That very task can well be achieved.

PHASES OF THE WAR—SEPT. 1939 TO MARCH 1941

I. BATTLE ON LAND

(a) *The Invasion of Poland* : The present war commenced with Germany invading Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, on the expiry of the so-called German ultimatum to Poland regarding the return of Danzig and the Corridor to Germany. Britain and France had already guaranteed military assistance to Poland in case of aggression. The British Prime Minister, therefore, presented an ultimatum to Germany for withdrawing the invading army from Poland. On the expiry of the period of the ultimatum, Britain declared war against Germany as from 3. 9. 39., and France joined Britain. But Britain or France could not send military assistance to Poland as the Polish Port on the Baltic had been rendered fatally dangerous to shipping.

Poland was invaded from three sides—from the north, from East Prussia and from the south-west (i. e., from Silesia). In the Polish campaign the Germans delivered measured blows. Before the attack on land had taken definite shape, German aircraft destroyed Polish aerodromes and greater part of petrol storage and wells. The Poles fought bravely but they could not withstand the highly mechanized German Army, which was advancing in perfect co-ordination with the air forces. By the 10th of September the German forces from the north and the south-east approached the capital and threatened to cut off the Polish Army in the Posen region. The Corridor and the southern portion of Poland had by then been occupied and the German forces were almost at the gates of Warsaw. On the 17th September Soviet troops crossed the Polish frontier on the plea that Polish resistance had collapsed and that Poland was a no man's land. Warsaw held out, however, till the 27th September and Hella Peninsula till October 1. By an agreement between themselves Germany and Soviet Russia divided Polish territory between themselves and thereby wiped the Polish State off the map.

(b) *The Battle in No Man's Land* (between Siegfried and Maginot Lines) ; When the Germans had invaded Poland, it was believed by the French Command that there were very few troops in the Siegfried Line. Acting on this assumption the French Army moved out of their stronghold, Maginot Line, and began to advance into the no man's land. In a few weeks' time the French army in fact pressed into the German soil. Saarbrücken was on the point of falling into the hands of the French. After the conclusion of the

Polish war the Germans began to retort to the French initiative with guns and some times cannon duelling took place. Throughout the months of winter there were here and there small local skirmishes between detachments of both the sides. But no important engagement took place. Meanwhile, General Gamelin, the Generalissimo of the Allied Forces, thought it prudent not to press his initial and cautious offensive, which had been commenced during the first week of September. The battle in no man's land comprised minor military incidents and local skirmishes. This state of things continued up to April, 1940.

(c) *The Battle of Norway* : On April 9 Germany invaded and occupied the whole of Denmark and effected landing of German troops in the western parts of Norway from Narvik to Bergen as also in the capital Oslo. The reason why the German High Command had invaded Norway was given out to be that the British mining of Norwegian territorial waters on April 8, had been a violation of Norwegian neutrality and that the German Army was landed in Norway in order to protect that country. The Norwegian campaign, it must be admitted, was one of great daring and risk. For the movements of troops, both ships and aircraft acted in perfect combination. The Germans, for the time being, ignored the risk that there was the British Navy to negotiate and in fact in the course of four days the German Navy was reduced by a third of its total strength. Due to the treachery of Quisling and his followers, the Norwegian army could not take any effective action at the start. But when they could realize the situation they resisted the invader. Meanwhile, British troops effected landings at several places in Norway by the 15th of April. Sporadic fights took place in many places of Norway till by the beginning of May the world was surprised with the announcement of the late Mr. Chamberlain that it had been found necessary to withdraw British forces from southern Norway.

(d) *The Battle of Holland, Belgium and France* : On the 10th May, the German Army simultaneously invaded Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg. The plea for the invasion of Holland and Belgium was that Germany had obtained reliable information that these countries were on the point of being invaded by Britain and France and that German Armies were sent to protect the countries. Both Holland and Belgium offered heroic resistance but could not stand before the perfectly organized German Army with thousands of tanks and enormous mechanized units. The new features of the invasion of Belgium and Holland were the dropping of parachute troops and the employment of rubber boats for transport of troops on rivers. After four days of the invasion, the Dutch High Command found themselves compelled to order "cease fire", but the heroic Belgian Army under the leadership of King Leopold persisted in their opposition, and lost lives and materials enormously.

In a few days the Germans took Brussels and Antwerp and broke through the hastily constructed extension of the Maginot line between France and Belgium. Then the German offensive turned towards the Channel ports and gradually penetrated the rear of the Allied army. Arras and Amiens fell. The Allied troops advanced along a front extending from the North Sea to the Moselle for aiding the invaded countries. But the Germans violently thrust at the French lines from Longway to the Moselle. After breaking through the Belgian section of the Maginot line a huge mass of German army rushed into France. By May 16, the Battle of the Meuse was raging fiercely, and Abbeville and Boulogne fell. On May 26, the Germans were in Calais. The

situation suddenly grew increasingly grave for the Allies, when the Belgian army under King Leopold surrendered without giving notice to the Allies. The British Expeditionary Force was in immediate danger of annihilation as their left flank was suddenly exposed to the enemy by the unexpected surrender of the Belgian army. The British army, therefore, continued rearguard action in its retreat to Dunkirk and supported by R. A. F., the French and the British Navy, about 350,000 British troops were rescued from Dunkirk. The withdrawal from Dunkirk, which has been characterized by Mr. Churchill, as a "miracle of deliverance" involved the services of more than 1000 British ships of all descriptions and size.

On the 3rd of that month Paris was bombed by 300 Nazi raiders and Dunkirk was abandoned to the enemy. On June 8 the Germans launched a great attack on a 60-mile front from Aumale to Noyon and compelled the French to withdraw. By the 11th the Germans reached Seine, on the 12th Rheims fell and on the 14th Germans entered Paris. But before the German entry into Paris, French troops had been withdrawn by arrangement, in order to save the city from destruction. On June 17, Marshal Fétain announced that France must give up fight. In the battle of France Germany employed the largest mechanized army hitherto used by any Power. Before the fall of Paris the Germans had massed more than 90 divisions of mechanized troops in their steam-roller advance towards the south. The Battle of Holland, Belgium and France may be said to be the greatest battle that the world has ever seen. At no other period of history have so extensive areas been captured in the course of only six weeks. In the great battle of Holland, Belgium and France, total war had achieved the object for which the German military machine had been so secretly, carefully, scientifically and elaborately prepared and perfected. The collapse of France, Belgium and Holland increased the responsibilities of the British Navy and the R. A. F. Germany was now able to construct air and naval bases on the Channel and the Atlantic and in the vicinity of the British Isles. The defection of the French Navy has caused maximum pressure on the British Navy, while in Africa, Britain could no longer count upon the military co-operation of French colonial forces. But since the fall of France, the British Dominions have been sending help in men and materials on an ever-increasing scale, while the flow of aeroplanes, destroyers and other armaments and war materials from U. S. A. has increased week after week.

(e) *The Battle of the Balkan* : By the end of October, 1940, Italy invaded Greece. On November 2, the Italian army in Albania pressed along two lines, from Koritza in the south-east of Albania and from Argyrokastro near the coast. On the coastal sector the Italians made good progress but the Greeks offered stubborn resistance to the pressure from Koritza. The season of the year and the natural environments of the areas where the Italians had to fight were most unfavourable. Moreover the Greeks, under inspiration from their able dictator General Metaxas, fought with valour and determination, and within a few weeks were able to turn the tide of the battle. The series of reverses suffered by the Italian army from December 1940 to April 1941 exposed the weakness of the Italian army and its command. With the invasion of Greece, Britain declared her determination to help Greece with men and materials. The Greek island of Crete was given over to R. A. F. The British Navy, meanwhile, did its best to harass the Italian Navy transports in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. The Greeks had fought back so nicely during January-March that, by the middle of March they occupied

large portions of Italian territories in Albania. Mussolini had, as early as December 1940, realized the folly of his Greek expedition and the necessity of German collaboration for a quick victory in Greece. If Greece was to be invaded and conquered by Germany, she must be attacked in the German fashion, simultaneously from several directions and with large and overwhelming mechanized forces. But two days later there was a sudden change of Government—a *coup d'état* which placed the boy King Peter on the throne and practically nullified the recent Yugoslav-German treaty of friendship and collaboration. Hitler demanded an explanation and clarification of the situation. The new Government, which had received the support of Britain and America and had entered into a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia on April 5, ignored the German ultimatum. The result was the simultaneous German invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece on 6th April through Rumania and Bulgaria. Before the measured and mighty strokes of the German army, the Yugoslav army could not stand for more than 10 or 12 days and ultimately surrendered. Britain had succeeded in landing large number of British troops in Greece and by the middle of April British and Greek troops fought side by side for stemming the German advance. But before the superior number and equipment of the invader, the Allies had to withdraw when the Greek army in the north surrendered and King George of Greece left Greece for Crete.

(f) *The Battle in Africa*: Immediately before the collapse of France, Italy had declared war on Britain and France, with the result that the theatre of war was extended to the continent of Africa and to the Mediterranean. The collapse of France created unexpected difficulties for Britain in Africa, where she had been counting upon the co-operation of the French colonial troops. Hence, when superior Italian forces pressed in September 1940, Britain thought it prudent to evacuate British Somaliland and certain outposts in Kenya and the Sudan. Some desert areas in Egypt were also allowed to be captured by Italian forces. British position in Africa was, however, strengthened quickly with the rushing of reinforcements from Britain and all parts of the Empire. By the end of Sept. 1940, the situation in North Africa was much improved and both Italian and British forces were preparing for a big action. The only sea communication to Italian East Africa is through Suez and the Red Sea. Italy had set up something like a naval base on the Red Sea. But in a few months this base was rendered useless and the Red sea was cleared of Italian warships and submarines. Eritrea and Abyssinia were, therefore, severely cut off from the mother country. The position in Libya was, however, not so bad, as Italian shipping could now and then manage to escape the vigilance of the British Navy in the Mediterranean. Throughout the autumn of 1940, Britain had silently but substantially improved her military resources in North and East Africa, and on the 9th December, the British and Imperial Forces in Egypt opened a sudden offensive and drove the Italians out of Egyptian territories. Sidi Barrani and Sollum were re-captured, while certain Italian outposts on the Libyan border were occupied quickly with minimum losses to Britain and maximum losses in men and materials to the Duce's army. Since then Italian forces in East and North Africa suffered reverses after reverses and hundreds of thousands of Italians have been taken prisoner. The British offensive in East Africa commenced in January 1941 and within about three months Britain not only shattered Duce's African Empire but succeeded in undermining the Italian prestige in Africa and in the world. A series of British victories in Eritrea and Abyssinia in the first three months of 1941 resulted in the fall of Italy's

Abyssinian Empire. Addis Ababa surrendered to the British forces during the first week of April 1941 and the Italian forces were holding out in the hilly regions. During the winter, German troops had succeeded in infiltrating into Libya, and on April 7, they took the British forces by surprise, and re-captured Benghazi, Sollum and a few other places in North Africa.

II. WAR ON SEA 1939-41

The Battle of the Atlantic, September 1939 to March 1941: Since the outbreak of the war on Sept. 3, 1939, a ceaseless and mighty battle has been raging on the seas around England, on the Atlantic and since June 1940, on the Mediterranean. But so far as Britain is concerned, the battle of the Atlantic will eventually decide the fate of England. The British Navy, which is equal in strength, tonnage and efficiency to any three European navies put together, has been working ceaselessly and silently. During the first three months of the war, German submarines took a heavy toll of British shipping, naval and mercantile. The British Navy too inflicted heavy losses on the enemy submarine fleet. By Oct. 17, 1939, Mr. Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that about 20 German submarines, representing about a third of the known strength of Germany's pre-war submarine fleet, had been either destroyed or seriously damaged. Both the British and French Navy continued to take toll of enemy submarines till May, 1940. The application of anti-magnetic mine devices by the British Navy by the winter of 1940 much reduced shipping losses. In spite of German submarines and air attacks on British coastal shipping, the British Navy offered excellent convoy to British and neutral shipping. The effectiveness of the convoy system was unquestionable as more than 98 per cent of the ships convoyed have reached their destination unharmed. German submarines were, moreover, responsible for the sinking of two British battleships, and a number of merchant cruisers and destroyers, besides the loss of about a million tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping during the first four months of the war. By the middle of 1940, a very considerable number of German submarines was lost. Another German naval menace, the commerce raider, a type of moderate-sized, quick and elaborately equipped warship, known as pocket battle-ship, was overtaking unescorted British merchantmen in out-of-the-way places in the Atlantic and elsewhere. The exploits of the Graf Spee, her subsequent detection, naval engagement with three British cruisers off Montevideo in Uruguay are well-known. The scuttling of the Graf Spee was a compliment to the thoroughness of the work of the British Navy. Envied that the British Isles are, the seas around her are a bulwark against foreign invasion, but are in times of war a barrier against free inflow and outflow of trade. It has been the main function of the British Navy to maintain the sea route on the Atlantic, which might be called the high road of Britain's and world's foreign trade. The British Navy, moreover, blockaded the enemy on sea, and detected and destroyed enemy warships and submarines; up to Mar. 1941 there had been no major engagement between British and German Navy with the exception of the two great naval battles off Narvik. The weekly British shipping losses during 1939 and the first five months of 1940 were, however, much lighter than those during the great U-Boat campaign of 1916-17. It was only from June 1940, that the Channel ports held by the Germans enabled them to establish a number of air and submarine bases within striking range of the Atlantic and of the seas around the British Isles. The shipping losses of 1939-40 were, however,

substantially made good by the addition of the fugitive ships from conquered countries of Europe and captured enemy vessels.

Shipping Losses : According to an Admiralty communique of 8. 4. 41., the average weekly loss of British shipping was 98,000 tons in March, and 85,000 tons in February 1941. The average weekly loss of the period from the commencement of the war to 31. 3. 41. was put at 66,743 tons. The total shipping lost for the corresponding period of the war excluding Dunkirk was 5,472,920 tons. The total Dunkirk figure was 117,289 tons making a gross total of 5,590,206 tons.

The total losses for the period of war up to 31. 3. 41. excluding Dunkirk are made up as follows :—A possible 825 British ships totalling 3,517,452 tons, a possible 219 Allied ships (1,015,485 tons) and a possible 293 neutral ships (totalling 940,933 tons). The German and Italian shipping losses, as announced up to 31. 3. 41. were about 1,140,000 tons and about 800,000 tons respectively, including ships captured and scuttled.

The Battle of the Mediterranean, June 1940 to March 1941 : With Italy's entry into the war in June 1940 has begun the Battle of the Mediterranean. Even some weeks before Italy's declaration of war, the British Government had effected very strong naval concentration in the Mediterranean and had prepared themselves for any naval eventualities there. But immediately on the declaration of war by Italy, the Italian Navy got bottled up, while the British Navy commanded free entry into and exit from the Mediterranean. Except for the battle of Mataphan no major naval engagement took place between British and Italian Navies. But this battle proved the inherent weakness of the Italian Navy. But the British Navy took heavy toll of Italian naval units and squadrons. Half of the major Italian warships—cruisers and battleships—were destroyed or rendered inactive, while a large number of destroyers and submarines were sunk. The Mediterranean was more under British control than under Italian and the German Navy was, as it still is, out of the Mediterranean. The fact that Britain could at all send an expeditionary force to Greece in 1941 in spite of the hostile Italian Navy is a great testimony to the importance and strength of the British Navy. The lines of communications between England and North and East Africa were maintained throughout 1940 and up to 31. 3. 41.

The British Naval bases in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and Alexandria were of great avail to the British Navy.

III. THE BATTLE OF AIR—1ST SEPT. 1939 TO 31ST MARCH 1941

The outstanding characteristics of the war of to-day is the increasingly important part that battles in the air and the air arm of the army and navy have been taking. In the war of 1914-18 the aeroplanes or the airships took a part of secondary importance. Their main function was reconnaissance. It was only at a very late stage of the last war that the Kaiser allowed the Zeppelin to bomb civil population in London. The last war terminated at a point when the British War Office was on the point of retaliating the air atrocities on London by air bombing of Berlin and other German towns. In the present war aeroplanes have been largely used not only in bombing and in fighting bombers, but also in transports and as an auxiliary and effective auxiliary to the land forces and naval units. It was pointed out by many military experts even before the war that, the second world war would be one of air battles only. Though land and naval

fighting have not lost their importance, aircraft have come to occupy an increasingly important part in the war of to-day. Bombers have been improved in speed, and flying range, but the deadliness of defensive weapons on land and in the air has been improved and perfected to an extent inconceivable a few years ago. Since the days of Munich pact, Mr. Chamberlain and his Government had devoted considerable attention to the problem of air defence of London and the industrial and civil towns in Great Britain. The air defence of London, the air battles over the British Isles and over the seas around it from July 1940 to date are all strong testimonies to the late Mr. Chamberlain's defensive preparations.

During the first 18 months of the war Germany had already lost about 6,000 aeroplanes. The loss on the British side was barely a quarter of the number. This, however, does not prove or disprove anything beyond that Germany was able to sacrifice her machines and pilots almost recklessly. German bombers, during the first 3 or 4 months of the war, attacked British shipping frequently, but with no great result. It was a surprise that during the early months of the war, there was no large-scale German air bombing of London and of other British cities and industrial centres. After the collapse of France, Germany constructed a number of air bases in occupied France, in Belgium and Holland and from July 1940 commenced large-scale air attacks of London and other industrial towns, harbours, ports, shipping, etc. Apart from considerable German losses of planes in Poland, Norway, Low Countries and France, air losses to end of March 1941 are Germany 8,128, Britain 853 (in and around England) besides British losses of 445 machines in Germany and German-occupied territories. In the Middle East enemy losses were 370 machine and British 26. The magnitude of damage to British industry and to the British war machine was not, however, compatible with the intensity and number of air raids on England. The R. A. F. retaliated by ruthlessly hammering invasion ports in France, Belgium and Holland and military targets in western Germany and elsewhere. Berlin and other distant cities in Germany received visits from R. A. F. In July-Aug. 1940, the air was surcharged with rumours of impending German invasion of Britain. But nothing came out. The heavy and systematic hammering by R. A. F. of German invasion ports in France and the lines of communications in Holland, Belgium and western Germany foiled the German invasion of 1940. The principal weapon of total war to-day seems to be the bomber, which, more than any other weapon, has been able to paralyse and dislocate the civil and military morale of a belligerent nation.

For the first 9 or 10 months of the War, German attacks on and around Britain were directed against military objectives and British, Allied and neutral shipping around the British Isles. It was from July 1940, that the Luftwaffe began its ghastly raids on London and other towns. The south, south-east and south-west coasts of England also received repeated attentions. Scotland and Wales too had their share of air-raids. German air-raids on England and particularly on London caused enormous loss of private property and civilian casualties. In addition to usual bombing activities there had been systematic fire-raids on London and other industrial and maritime towns.

WAR IN 1941-42

The Battle of the Balkans. As was indicated on page 380 during the first three months of 1941, Italy found herself in a tight corner as a result of

stubborn Greek resistance and later counter-offensive. German military intervention was felt to be the imperative need of the hour. Germany first tried diplomatic means for settling the Greco-Italian quarrel, but failed. If Greece was to be invaded and conquered by Germany, she must be attacked in German fashion—must be over-powered in a few days under the compact of total war. It was found necessary for German troops to march through Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Roumania. The last two countries consented to the passing of German troops through their territories, and the Yugoslav Government after prolonged negotiations acceded to the Rome-Berlin pressure on 24th March, 1941. Two days later a *coup d'état* and a new Government with boy king Peter placed on the throne changed the whole outlook. The new Government entered into a non-aggression pact with the Soviet and practically rescinded the newly formed alliance with Germany. Hitler demanded an explanation and held out an ultimatum which was ignored. On 6th April 1941, Germany simultaneously attacked Yugoslavia and Greece. The Yugoslavian army could not stand the measured and mighty strokes of the German army and surrendered within 10 to 12 days. Greek resistance continued. Britain had landed on Grecian soil an army of considerable strength to fight side by side with the Greeks. But before the superior number and equipment of the invader, the Allies had to withdraw. The Greek army, in the north which had fought with conspicuous bravery surrendered on April 21, King George of Greece left for Crete and the British troops found themselves compelled to fly the enemy in rearguard action.

The Battle of Crete. Sometime after Italian invasion of Greece, Britain constructed air-bases in Crete and landed troops in force there. After British withdrawal from Greece Crete became a British strong-hold.

On May 20, 1941 1,500 disguised Germans descended by parachutes on Crete and were mostly annihilated. This was followed by waves of para-troop-carrying planes which dropped over 30,000 German troops in the course of a week or so. Intensive and inter-mittent bombing by the Luftwaffe on land and on waters around the island compelled the British troops to withdraw from the island. The battle of Crete demonstrated that air-power could, when properly and intensively employed, negate the usefulness of naval force. For the British Navy lost a number of warships—destroyers and cruisers—when attempting to reinforce the island and to withdraw British troops from the island.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT

The decisive motive which led Hitler to launch his attack on Soviet Russia cannot yet be ascertained. Did he fear an attack from the East when he would be marshalling his forces for an invasion of England? Or has he not given up the dream of invading England and come to rely on the blockade to starve her into surrender, in which case he had Napoleon-like to force Russia into his Continental blocus? Or perhaps, whilst abandoning the dream of armed victory and hoping for a compromise peace, did he not plan extending his conquests so as to build up an economic area sufficiently large to establish his New European Order which would allow him to challenge invasion and famine? Whatever be his dominating motives, he launched his attack on Soviet Russia with the treachery and the surprise tactics which he has made the leading ideas of his strategy.

At 4 A. M. East European time on June 22, German land and air forces, operating on a 1800 miles front from Finland to the Black Sea, advanced across the frontier. Italy, Rumania, Hungary declared war on the same day. Britain reacted with an offer of aid and alliance to the Soviet; the U. S. A. condemned the aggression in no uncertain terms. Turkey and Japan reasserted their neutrality. It was the fourth climatic of the war; the other three turning points had been France's collapse, the air victory of England, the Lease and Lend Enactment of the U. S. A.

The German offensive consisted of four main drives: one through the Baltic States towards Leningrad, the second in Central Poland towards Minsk and in the general direction of Moscow; the third in Southern Poland towards Lwow and Kiev, the fourth in Bessarabia towards Odessa. After one month it became clear that the main German effort was made along the road from Smolensk to Moscow; on the N. W. no progress was made through Leningrad was threatened; to the south of the Pripet Marshes a halt had been called and in Ukraine the situation was confused; in the extreme south Russian Ukraine was not yet invaded whilst in the extreme north a movement round Lake Ladoga menaced to reach east of Leningrad. The Germans were at 350 miles from the East Prussian frontier and Russian mobilization was not yet completed.

On August 6, a special announcement by the German High Command recapitulated the German version of the operation: first in the Baltic zone where operations were led by Marshal von Leeb, German forces were said to have broken through South of Lake Peipus; in the Ukraine where Marshal von Rundstedt was in command had established a spearhead as far as Kiev, enabling the Germans to turn south on a broad front between the Dniester and the Dnieper and to cut off the Russians' retreat; further south Rumanian forces under General Antonescu had occupied Bessarabia and were moving north to join the German armies; on the Central front the army of von Bock had concluded the battle of Smolensk; on all fronts 895,000 prisoners had been captured and 13,146 tanks, 10,388 guns and 9,082 planes had been destroyed or taken. On August 8, a reply was made by the Soviet Information Bureau which ridiculed the German claims and gave the German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners as 1500,000, 6000 tanks, 7,000 guns and 6,000 planes compared with the Soviet losses: 600,000 casualties, 5,000 tanks, 7,000 guns and 4,000 planes. Communiques with claims and counterclaims of losses were issued from time to time which never felt shy of astronomical figures and which confused public opinion; what is certain is that losses were very severe on both sides and that the Soviet had prepared for war to an unsuspected extent. Guerilla war proclaimed by Marshal Timoshenko was soon to add to the confusion and to carnage.

By September 22, the Germans had reached a line curving from east of Leningrad to Lake Ilmen, then to Smolensk, Gonel, and Gernikov, then curving through Kiev and bending as far east as Dnepropetrovsk to recede towards Mariopol on the Azov Sea.

In spite of the bad weather, the battle went on with Nazi thrusts here and there keeping the front mobile. Hitler struck first and squarely at the centre which the Russians had to support with reserves taken from the two flanks; he then drove a wedge north-eastward which cut off Voroshilov's forces defending Leningrad; next he struck at the commander in the South, Marshal Budenny, a brave man but a poor strategist, who allowed a gap to

develop between his left and Marshal Timoshenko's right and so permitted the conquest of Ukraine and Crimea.

On and on went the Nazis hammering against the Russian front, reaching Rostov in the south, reaching east of Leningrad, pushing two spearheads through Kalinin and Tula, north and south of Moscow ; on they went urged by Hitler who felt impatient and fancied against the opinion of his generals that he could finish off the Soviet armies before the depth of winter. But winter was on before he had achieved any decisive results ; tanks imbedded in the mud were immobilised by the night frost, motors refused to work, soldiers were benumbed with cold. Even Hitler had to give in and order hibernation on a shorter and easier line. But breaking off in the midst of a battle and falling back on shorter lines is extremely dangerous before an enemy on the alert. Marshal Shaposhnikov, who is officially the Chief of Staff and always at Stalin's elbow, was prompt to judge the situation ; he had saved Moscow, he attempted to change the Nazi retreat into a rout ; thanks to a better equipment for winter fighting and clever journey, he scored many a local success. Yet he failed in his main purpose : he failed to disengage Leningrad ; he did not retake Smolensk which would be as a fortress in front of Moscow ; he did not succeed in putting the Dnieper river as a first class barrier between himself and the enemy.

When in the early summer, fighting was resumed, he directed Marshal Timoshenko to forestall the enemy on the Kharkov front ; the operation was only partly successful, owing to slow manoeuvring of troops and the Nazis could soon retake the offensive, on the Kharkov front as well as in the Crimea. One must expect setbacks on the Russian front this year ; our Allies will do very well if they can keep an unbroken line from the Don to Leningrad through Moscow ; this would be a most favourable basis to retake the initiative in the coming autumn.

WAR IN AFRICA, 1941-42

By March 24, 1941, British Somaliland was entirely freed of Italians. In Abyssinia, Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa on May 6. The Duke of A'osta, Governor-General of Abyssinia, surrendered with 7,000 men on May 20, and Gondar, the last hold of the Italians, held out for months and at last surrendered in August 1941. Italy's East African Empire was thus totally lost. In Lybia General Rommel, as has already been noted, launched an unexpected offensive against the British by the first week of April '41 and in about two weeks re-captured several towns and approached and threatened Tobruk. But the fort was held. From June 1941 to the end of the year no important military movement or event took place in Lybia.

By the beginning of December '41 General Auchinleck's army began extensive offensive operations in Lybia, capturing Sollum and Sidi Rezegh in a few days. After 5 days' heavy fighting the Axis forces were in full retreat in Eastern Cyrenaica by the third week of December. Derna and Mekili were occupied by the British Imperial forces on 20. 12. 41., and the capture of Benghazi on 27th December completed the British conquest of Cyrenaica. Bardia fell to the British on 2. 1. 42. and Sollum was taken on 14th January. But the advantages in Lybia were short-lived and the British offensive did not yield the expected results. General Rommel who had eluded the enemy escaped into stronger and safer positions. A Cairo communique of 28. 1. 42. gave the news that the Germans had retaken Jedabya, while a German communique of 30. 1. 42. announced the recapture of Benghazi by the

Germans. But General Rommel did not press his advantages and halted for months for further strengthening of reinforcements and consolidation of new positions.

By June 1942 General Rommel was sufficiently reinforced to launch a large-scale offensive. He directed a sharp attack but was balked in his outflanking movement by the British Imperial troops and the Free French General who held the key position of Bir Hakeim. This raised high hopes in Britain which were soon falsified when Rommel cut his way through the British mine-field in two gaps and managed to send supplies to his forward troops. He proceeded to force out his Bir Hakeim garrison and then moved North East and rushed against and took Tobruk and Bardia with one gigantic swoop and advanced Egypt-ward. Rommel's army had already advanced within 50 miles of Alexandria when British opposition stiffened and Rommel's speed was arrested. Alexandria, Middle East and the Suez area are now under the shadow of danger. The impending July weather and free access to men and materials may come to the rescue of the Allies, but nothing can be said in advance when the elusive Nazi "ace" General—now Field-Marshal—Rommel is concerned.

WAR IN THE FAR EAST

THE PACIFIC OUTBURST

December 7, 1941 is 'a date which will live in infamy'; one hour before the Japanese Ambassador in Washington delivered to the U. S. A. Secretary of State a note discontinuing diplomatic relations, air squadrons had started bombing Pearl Harbour in Okahu island; considering the distance between Japan and the Hawaiian islands, the attack had been deliberately planned days and weeks in advance. The damage to the American fleet was severe.

At the same time, an attack was launched against Malaya, and soon against Hong-Kong, against Guam, Wake island, Midway island and the Philippines; the Japanese outburst had spread throughout the whole Pacific area.

The reaction was prompt; the U. S. A. rallied as one man round the President and accepted the war with unanimous enthusiasm. The President declared war against Japan, Germany and Italy. Britain, Holland, all the Allies denounced Japan as an enemy. Soviet Russia alone remained neutral vis-a-vis Japan. The war had become a world war.

Japan's initial success was rapid; her effort, apart from the attacks on Hong-Kong, Pearl Harbour, Midway island, Guam and Wake islands which were to weaken the Allied sea power, was directed to the conquest of the Philippines, the Malaya Peninsula, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma. Everywhere the same plan was followed; Japan had rehearsed and perfected her tactics and weapons in the China Incident, she had drilled a select body of soldiers (something between 300,000 and 500,000) with Spartan austerity, she timed her attacks with treacherous alertness. She took full advantage of the surprise element and profited a great deal from working on inner lines of communications; she had from the first full unity of the High Command which the Allies took time to establish. The last factor of her tactical success lies in the extraordinary mobility of her shock troops in land operations.

These troops reduce their clothing, equipment, and commissariat to bare necessities and they rely on lightning marches through impossible places, such mobility yields best results in islands which can be invaded from many points at a time and against fronts which lack continuity. The Japanese could always choose their battlefields, impose their plans, and throw in more men and material, better trained men and more suitable material at any moment and on any shore than the Allies ever could. Their success does not justify the fancy that they are invincible or that they have uniformly superior equipment or weapons; on the other hand their fleet and air force have shattered any complacent contempt of them. As the Nazis underestimated the Russian war potential, the Allied public opinion entertained facile delusions about Japan's power; the 'Little Men of the East' are redoubtable adversaries.

The time table of their victories makes impressive reading: Pearl Harbour (Dec. 7); capture of Guam and Hong-Kong (Dec. 18); of Wake Island (Dec. 27), Manila and Cavite (Jan. 3), Sarawak (Jan. 3); Singapore (Febr. 15), Batavia (March 6); Rangoon (March 9); Andaman Islands (March 25); Lashio (May 1), Mandalay (May 3), Corregidor (May 7), Akyab (May 8).

After the middle of May, the Japanese offensive was arrested; Japan devoted herself to organising and consolidating her conquests; she passed to what is to be considered rather as defensive work, even in her repeated attacks on Chinese troops. What forced her to devote herself to organisation and defence was not only the fatigue of her armies, but the initiative of the U. S. A. The bombing of Japanese towns by American bombers from China necessitated wiping out any airfield near the China coast and clearing all conquered territories from any nest of resistance; the American victories off the Solomon islands, in the Coral sea, off Midway Island threw the Japanese on the defensive; from that time her main preoccupation is with her own safety; her landing on a fog-ridden Aleutian island has no other explanation. Japan is now organising her own defence throughout the broad zone she has conquered, the weakest point being the Vladivostock coast. This preoccupation allows the Allies some respite during which they may well prepare to wrest the offensive and to deal fatal blows in the jerry-built Japanese arsenal.

The Sino-Japanese War 1937-1942

Relations between China and Japan had been bitter since Japanese annexation of Manchuria in 1932, and Anti-Japanese feelings in China had been increasingly acute. Up to 1932 Japan had been enjoying the lion's share in China's foreign trade, but after the Manchurian expedition Japan found it increasingly difficult to retain her hold on China market. The result had been a state of protracted tension between the two Governments and their nationals. On July 7, 1937, a clash occurred at Marco Polo Bridge, 15 miles south of Peking, between the Chinese garrison and Japanese troops practising manoeuvres. Japan brought down 20,000 troops with equipment from Manchuria. The Japanese took Tientsin and then Peiping. Another army corps marched against Shansi province. A second corps, going South, took Paoing and Chengting on the Railway. A third captured the railway in Shantung.

On August 9, 1937, the Chinese sentry shot down a Japanese Officer and Blue-Jacket who were alleged to be forcing their way into the military aerodrome at Hungjiao.

On August 11, 1937, a Japanese invasion fleet landed troops and guns in Shanghai and after three months' hard struggle with the Chinese army forced them to withdraw. Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek retired up the Yangtse to Nanking. But the operations spread to Soochow, Sungkiang, Kashing, Wusih and Nanking fell on 13th December 1937. Marshal Chiang moved his Headquarters to Hankow where supplies began to reach him by Canton-Hankow Railway.

In February 1938 the Japanese forces suffered great hardships at the hands of General Li Tsung-yen's armies and were held up for 4 months from the approach to Hankow by a huge lake formed by cutting the banks of the Yellow river. Japanese troops were later brought to the central sector by the Japanese navy and Kinkiang was captured. In October 1938, Canton fell and Chiang left Hankow for Chungking where the Headquarters of the Chinese Government have remained to this day.

In spite of the reverses of 1937 and 1938, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek did not give way, but began to organise the human and material resources of the unoccupied territories as best as he could. New factories for munitions and supplies sprang up and supplies from Russia increased day by day.

On June 14, 1939 the Japanese placed electric barbed wire round the British concession in Tientsin and demanded the surrender of four Chinamen accused of murder and the return of silver deposited by the Chinese Government in a British Bank in Tientsin. The four men and a part of the silver were handed to the Japanese. The occupation of the island of Hainan near Hongkong in 1939 further strengthened Japanese position in south China. The year 1940 was very unfavourable for China. In June 1940 Ichang was taken by the Japanese and here the invaders obtained an airbase very near to Chungking. The city has since been bombed for times without number. Under pressure from the Japanese, the British Government closed the Burma Road in July 1940 and the main road for transport of foreign supplies was thus lost. Russia was now the only source of supply but as time went on Russian supplies diminished till after the conclusion of the non-aggression pact of 1941 between Japan and Soviet, Russian supplies also fell off severely. Meanwhile after the fall of France in June 1940, Japan obtained foothold in French Indo-China and the blockade of China was complete. By 1941 the Japanese had secured command of nearly the whole of the coastal territories of China and most of the principal Chinese towns were in Japanese hands. After Japan's signing of the Tripartite pact with Germany and Italy on 27th September 1940, Japan's intentions began to be looked with fear and suspicion and in spite of the critical situation in Europe, Britain opened the Burma road and supplies from Britain and U. S. A. on an ever-increasing scale—based on liberal credit arrangement with these two countries—began to flow into China. By September 1941, the Japanese left Kwangsi and Foochow was re-taken by the Chinese. After Japan's declaration of war against U. S. A. and Britain, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and his China have ranged themselves on the Allied side. By the beginning of 1942 a large number of well-equipped Chinese troops entered Burma in order to fight the Japanese. In the battle of upper Burma the Chinese troops gave a brilliant account of themselves and even after the fall of Burma they are engaged in harassing the Japanese army in China. After about a month of Japan's entry into the war, world attention was focussed to the heroism of the Chinese troops who had for long, four years fought the formidable Japanese invaders and had not given way.

U. S. A. and Britain now recognized how great an ally China would be in the Far East battle. And General Wavell paid a short visit to Marshal Chiang Kaishek in order to discuss and collaborate on the Far Eastern Allied strategy. After the fall of Burma, the Burma road, practically the only link between China and the West, has been closed. Plans for supply of war materials by air are now under contemplation. At present (June 1942) Japan in her determined attempt to crush Chinese resistance for good is facing a more determined though weaker adversary.

SEA BATTLES & SHIPPING LOSSES 1941-42

The Battle of the Atlantic : During the period from April 1941 to March 1942 there had not been any naval encounter in the West though the sinking of *Hood* and the *Bismarck*, the two greatest warships respectively of Britain and Germany, might be considered as the greatest naval event of the period. The sinking of *Hood*, the greatest warship in the world, on May 24, 1941, demonstrated the accuracy and power of gunnery of the newly commissioned 85,000-ton German Battle-ship *Bismarck*. *Hood* was fired at from a distance of about 13 miles and the first shot proved fatal for her. But the subsequent avenging of *Hood* is a great testimony to the fine team work of the British Navy and Air-force. The *Bismarck* was sunk after being hunted out and chased for 2,000 miles with the help of fast-moving air-craft carriers and a pack of battle-ships, cruisers and destroyers. The *Bismarck*, faced with an overwhelmingly superior force and lacking air support, put up the bravest fight that a single battleship had ever displayed. The enormous number of direct hits by aerial torpedoes, 15-inch and smaller naval guns which were needed to dispower and destroy the *Bismarck* proved beyond doubt that the *Bismarck* was, to that date, the most powerfully built battleship in the world. The loss of *Bismarck* was the greatest blow to the German Navy and brought into relief where and what was the weakness of the German war machine—lack of air-craft carriers and battleships. It was a tragic necessity that compelled the German High Command to send a costly Battle-ship, almost single-handed, to face the greatest and the most powerful navy in the world.

In 1941-42 no other important naval battle took place on the Atlantic ; the Atlantic still continued to be the high road of British commerce in the face of increased U-boat menace. Owing to lack of sufficient number of big warships in the German Navy and the relative inefficiency of the Italian Navy, there has not as yet been any large-scale naval engagement like the battle of Jutland or the Battle of Heligoland during the War of 1914-18. Moreover the increased use of air force and the fast increasing efficiency of German U-boats are tending to make the grand naval engagements of the Jutland type quite out of date. In number, efficiency and operational range German U-boats appear to have made considerable progress during 1941-42.

Mass attack by submarines and combined submarine and aerial attacks are some of the latest methods used by the Germans on the Atlantic.

The shipping losses on the Allied side up to 31. 8. 41. are given on page 382 ; the losses of subsequent period are given below :—

	No.	tons
April 1941	106	488,124
May "	98	461,328
June "	79	829,296
Total from Sept. 1939 to June 1941	1,788	7,118,122

Since July 1941 the monthly statements of shipping losses have been discontinued. It was announced by British Prime Minister in November 1941 that during July-October 1941, 750,000 tons of British, Allied and Neutral shipping had been lost.

Axis shipping losses from Sept. 1939 to 21st August 1941 are put at 4,000,000 tons.

THE BATTLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN 1941-42

The employment of Navy both by Britain and the Axis powers has increased since beginning of 1941 winter. Most of the Naval engagements, incidents and casualties arose from the necessity of both the sides sending convoyed transports and supplies to Africa and on British side to British bases in the Mediterranean--Malta and Cyprus. Increase in British naval losses since the spring of 1941 testifies to the daring and dogged tenacity of the British Navy in discharging duties in the face of heavy enemy air-bombing and naval opposition. In 1941-42 the Italian Navy, though much reduced in strength during 1940, seems to have improved in efficiency and fighting qualities principally due to better air support. German U-boats, assembled from Mediterranean or Black Sea ports have also been taking an increasing part in the Mediterranean. The principal naval events of the period are battle of Cape Matapan (March 28) which proved disastrous for the Italian navy, Italian naval attack on Malta (July 26), the sinking of *Ark Royal* by enemy submarines (Nov. 14), sinking of two Italian cruisers by British destroyers (Dec. 18) and the sinking of British battleship *Barham* (date undisclosed). The sinkings of British cruisers and destroyers since spring of 1941 to June of 1942 are on a higher scale than in 1940. This shows how intensive have been the activities of the British and the Allied Navies and Air force for maintaining their respective lines of communication with Mediterranean ports and bases. Britain's increased shipping and naval losses in 1941-42 are mainly attributable to an increase in enemy air power and submarines fleet in the Mediterranean.

According to an *Alexandria Communique* (May 4, 1942) Axis shipping sunk in the Mediterranean since Italy entered the war was 1,250,000 tons up to April 1941, while in the first four months of 1942, 147,000 tons were sunk compared with 715,000 tons during the whole of 1941.

NAVAL AND SHIPPING LOSSES IN THE PACIFIC

The extension of the war to the Pacific more than doubled the spaces for naval battles and operations. But since the attack on Pearl Harbour there has not been any purely naval battle in the old sense, and though there have been a large number of encounters between Japanese and the Allied navies, in most of these carrier-borne aircraft have played a very important offensive part. Naval losses have proportionately been heavier for the Japanese than for the Allies, though at the same time, the Japanese Navy has been more intensively and extensively employed in effecting landing, and in maintaining lines of communications. In the battle of the Coral Sea and in the battle off Midway the superiority of the American navy is claimed to have been established. In the battle of Macassar, which is the first serious naval engagement between Japan and U. S. A., Japanese naval and shipping losses, though heavier than those of the Allies, have been justified by military successes which followed the battle.

British Naval losses in the Far East in December 1941 were heavy and serious. The *Prince of Wales* (35,000 tons, one of the latest battleships) and the *Repulse* (32,000 tons) were lost in a day and the losses in cruisers, destroyers and merchantmen have also been considerable in the Pacific, in the Indian Ocean and in the Bay of Bengal. According to a Washington communique of 18.6.42. Japan had definitely lost 51 warships (including 4 air-craft carriers, 11 cruisers, 16 destroyers and 6 submarines) from 7.12.41. to 18. 6. 42. The ordinary Japanese shipping losses of the period are put at 74 ships. These are the minimum figures. But if the number of those considered probably sunk or believed to be sunk and badly damaged are taken into account then the total Japanese casualties in warships and merchant-ships are put by American authorities at a grand total of 282 vessels—110 naval and 122 mercantile or otherwise non-naval. The American naval losses of the corresponding period are put at 42 warships, including the 33,000-ton Aircraft carrier Lexington. According to figures compiled by the U. S. Navy Dept. 153 Allied tankers, merchantmen, cargo vessels or other ships were sunk or damaged in the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico and in African waters during the period from 7. 12. 41. to 12. 5. 42. Of these, 92 were U. S. ships, 18 Norwegian.

WAR IN THE AIR

The scale and number of Luftwaffe depredations on Great Britain have diminished since the beginning of 1941. The large-scale air-raids on Great Britain since 1.4.41. are Raids on London (April 16-17), Raid on Plymouth (April 29), Raid on Liverpool (May 2), Raid on London (May 10) and simultaneous raids over scattered areas in England (May 31). Since May 1941, German air-attacks have been fewer and smaller. And since June 1941 the Luftwaffe has diverted its attention to Russia and the Mediterranean. Malta has received the greatest number of raids during the present war. The number of raids by German and/or Italian bombers on this island has increased during 1941-42. At certain periods of 1942 the island received more than 6 visits a day from enemy raiders.

R. A. F. RETALIATION 1941-42

The number and magnitude of R. A. F. raids on not only German-occupied western Europe but on Germany proper appear to have considerably increased since 1941. On April 9, Berlin experienced heavy raid and on Sept. 7 took place the heaviest raid on Berlin. In Nov. 1941, Mr. Churchill declared that Britain had achieved air parity with Germany. R. A. F. raids on military, naval and industrial targets in Germany proper and in German-occupied territories in Europe, on Trieste, Milan and other Italian cities have increased in number. Three battleships of the German Navy berthed at Brest were repeatedly bombed and damaged by the R. A. F. and kept confined for a number of months till the battleships defied the R. A. F. and dashed out of Brest and managed to reach Germany.

Air losses up to Dec. 1941 are given below :—

R. A. F.	...	3,981 planes.
German	...	6,440 „
Italy	...	2,119 „

The above figures exclude losses in Russia.

According to Soviet sources, German losses in aircraft from the beginning of the Russo-German war to April 22, 1942 were 15,000 machines and about 40,000 airmen. Between March 22 and April 22 of 1942, the Germans and the Soviet lost, according to the same source, 1,018 and 391 machines respectively.

It is not known what is the exact position in aerial fights in the Soviet-German war; for in 1941 the German High Command had made repeated claims of having destroyed thousands of Russian planes with considerably lower losses of their own machines.

THIS SIDE AND THAT IN THE WAR

The war of to-day is a world war in a truer sense than the war of 1914-18. During 1914-18 war operations were more or less confined within the narrow bounds of Europe; but the present war has, since 7th December 1941, spread over all the continents and all the oceans.

As has been shown under the heading the *Grand Strategy* the present War is a war between coalitions—both strong and both determined to fight to the last. Modern war is so complex and so exacting in its demand on the economic and human resources of the belligerents that the duration, course and prognosis of such wars may not always depend on initial or even continued victories on the field or elsewhere. The victor may ultimately be vanquished and the vanquished may fire the last shot. In the present struggle the two sides are so evenly matched that it is very difficult to risk an opinion on the ultimate issue of the war. It is, however, better for individual readers to form their opinions from the following:

ECONOMIC STRENGTH

The Allies have greater access to food and raw materials than the Axis powers. U. S. A. produces more food and raw materials than the whole of Europe *plus* the Japanese Empire. For the Allies the problem is not of food and raw materials but of transport. Great Britain now possesses a highly developed industrial system—which is working on war basis—but has to depend largely on American and Empire supplies of food and raw materials. If, therefore, the war is to be long-drawn, the ultimate issue will depend on how the Allies can replace their shipping losses or how they can minimise shipping losses. Communications between Great Britain and America and the Empire have not yet been seriously affected and the Atlantic is still a high road for Anglo-American Commerce.

The Axis powers are more fortunate in respect of food and raw materials than the Germany of 1914-18. Germany and Italy have now free access to the entire food and raw materials in Europe *minus* Russia, though they have incurred the responsibility of feeding some of the conquered nations.

In industrial production, the Axis powers possessed initial advantages, and from 1933 to 1939 Germany had built up a unique industrial system. But U. S. A. commanding more than 50% of the total raw materials required by the industries of the world has already begun a programme of maximum production. In near future U. S. A. is looking forward to spending 50% of her national income on war efforts and the results will be gigantic.

Japan, as a result of her conquests in the Far East, has greatly improved her economic position in respect of such strategic materials as oil, rubber, tin, etc. Japan's industries had even very recently to depend on Europe and

America for supply of machine tools and raw materials, though her industrial production and efficiency appear to have increased beyond all expectations during the last decade. In a long-drawn war, Japan will have to depend on her accumulated stocks of iron, copper, and other minerals.

The partners on the Allied side can draw on each other's surplus resources as their communications are open. But Japan and her European partners are as yet severely separated.

It is difficult to form any idea of the economic strength and industrial efficiency of Soviet Russia at the present hour, as Ukraine, the granary of Russia and the seat of 70% of the entire Russian coal and steel, is contributing little. Luckily for the Soviet, Stalin had shifted a large number of the key industries to regions beyond the Nazi bombing range.

In the following table are given the Indices of Industrial production of certain countries which go to show how quickly the industrial systems of these countries have expanded during the last decade.

GENERAL INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	U. S. A.	U. K.	<i>Soviet</i> Russia	Germany	Italy	Japan
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931	68·2	88·8	161	67·6	77·6	92·1
1934	68·2	98·8	238	79·8	80·0	127·4
1935	79·1	105·6	298	94·0	93·8	143·6
1936	93·6	115·8	382	106·8	87·5	150·2
1937	102·7	123·6	...	117·2	99·6	168·9
1938	80·0	115·5	418	126·2	98·5	174·7
1939	98·2	124·2†	473	135*	114·4*	182·5
1940	112	...	535	...	...	194‡
1941	147‡	...	...	...	...	...

The figures for U. S. S. R. and Japan speak of themselves. Both these countries have during the last decade been intensively industrialized. But the phenomenal rise in industrial production does not necessarily mean that they are ahead of the other countries in industrial production. The fact, however, is that these two countries were badly deficient in certain aspects of industrial production and that these countries have been making determined efforts for attaining industrial parity with class I industrial countries of the world. This is supported by the phenomenal rise in the index numbers of production of investment goods in these countries—since 1934 in Japan and since 1932 in Russia. The index number of investment goods production in Japan which was 107 in 1933 rose to 272 in Sept. 1940. In U. S. S. R. the corresponding index numbers in 1929 and 1940 were 100 and 770 respectively.

In U. S. A. the General Index number of industrial production has been rising very markedly since 1940 in and from which year U. S. A. has progressively expanded her commitments of support for the Allies. U. S. A.'s normal industrial production is larger than those of any two countries of the world put together and a rise of 49 points in 21 months means a tremendous increase.

In estimating the industrial capacity of the Axis countries, the conquered countries of Europe should be taken into account as most of them possess

* July 1939. † May 1939. ‡ September 1941 or 1940.

industrial capacity and possibilities. The general index numbers of industrial production of these countries show declines since 1940.

MAN-POWER

In man power the Allied Nations are richer than the Axis-countries. About 90% of the people of the world are on Allied side and the Axis side represents barely 10%. But in efficiency the population in Axis countries is superior to the population in the Allied countries whereof only Great Britain, U. S. A., Canada and, to some extent, Soviet Russia represent the totality of industrial war efforts in the modern sense of the term.

ARMY

The Axis powers possessed definite initial advantages in army. With the exception of Soviet Russia and France, none of the Allied countries had, on 1st. Sept. 1939, a standing army of any size, whereas all the partners of the Axis started with colossal, highly mechanized and disciplined armies. The Allies, however, are fast approaching—or have already approached—the numerical strength and mechanical excellence of the Axis armies.

NAVY AND SHIPPING

In Navy and Mercantile shipping, the Allied side has had initial advantages which will never be approached by the Axis powers. The tonnage of the mercantile fleets of the belligerent nations will be found on page 26 of this Year-Book which shows that on Sept. 1, 1939, the Allied side had 82.5 million tons of shipping and the Axis 18.5 million tons. Up-to-date and accurate figures of sinkings, replacements and additions from other sources are not available. But the following estimated figures might be taken to be not very far from realities :

The Allies have up to date lost about 8,500,000 tons of shipping and have obtained about 6,000,000 tons of shipping from the Nazi-vanquished nations of Europe and from neutrals. The present ship-building capacity of the Allied side, as a whole, is unknown beyond the fact that in 1942 U. S. A. is constructing a ship a day.

The Axis powers, it can be safely estimated, have lost up-to-date about 4,500,000 tons of shipping and they have to some extent replaced their losses by construction and by what they have obtained in occupied countries of Europe. The fact, however, remains that the Allies can—Britain is the greatest ship-building nation in the world and America's ship-building capacity has recently been tremendously increased—construct three ships for every ship that the Axis powers can build.

NAVIES 1940

<i>Country</i>	<i>Battleships & Battle cruisers</i>	<i>Aircraft carriers</i>	<i>Cruisers</i>	<i>Destroyers</i>	<i>Submarines</i>
U. S. A.	15	6	37	163	105
Great Britain	16	8	66	256	46
Soviet Russia	3	...	5	30	170
Germany*	6	2	12	50	71
Italy	6	...	20	52	90
Japan	10	7	35	103	65
ALLIES	34	14	108	449	321
AXIS	22	9	67	205	226*

The present number of German submarines, which is unknown, must be very large.

In the above table, warships sunk in 1941-42 have not been included, nor have those under construction been taken into account. The figures in the table, though they are out of date and not very accurate, serve to show the relative naval strength of the Allies and the Axis powers. U. S. A. has recently taken up an imposing programme of constructing aircraft carriers and submarines, besides her already heavy naval construction programme. U. S. A. and Great Britain have under construction a number of 40,000 to 45,000 tons battleships, and it is popularly believed that Japan too has under construction such gigantic battleships.

AIR PLANE OUTPUT

Mr. J. Carlton Ward (Jr.), President, Fairchild Engine and Airplane Co., in an address to the National Metal Traders' Association stated (May 20, 1942) that the estimated United Nations' monthly output of planes was 8,600 which was double the Axis plane output, the German, Italian and Japanese monthly output being put at 2,900, 700 and 500 machines respectively. Mr. Ward claimed that "his figures were based on sufficient authority to give them validity as engineering data." The estimated monthly output of the Allies, totalling 8,600, is distributed as follows: U. S. A. 3,300; Britain 2,400; and Soviet Russia 2,900 machines. In 1941 U. S. A. spent \$75 million dollars on aeroplane production while the estimated spending in 1942 is put at 2,250 million dollars. It was recently announced that U. S. A. was producing aeroplanes at the rate of one per 8½ minutes which makes one hopeful that President Roosevelt's goal of 60,000 machines per annum would be easily reached in 1942.

BUDGETS 1942-43

The Central Government: The year 1942-43 is expected to show a deficit of Rs. 47.07 crores. The total expenditure, at existing level of taxation, is put at Rs. 140 crores and total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 187 crores. Expenditure on Defence during 1942-43 is placed at Rs. 133 crores. Of the total anticipated deficit of Rs. 47.07 crores, Rs. 12 crores will be met from fresh taxation and Rs. 35 crores will be covered by borrowing. (See Finance of the Government of India P. 127.)

The Railway Budget: The Budget for 1942-43 shows phenomenal profits and anticipates a surplus of Rs. 27.95 crores. The surplus for 1941-42 is expected to reach Rs. 26.20 crores of which Rs. 19.12 crores would go to the General revenues and Rs. 7.08 crores to the Depreciation Fund in repayment of loans taken in past deficit years. The receipts and expenditure for 1941-42 are put at Rs. 129.57 crores and Rs. 108.37 crores respectively while the corresponding figures for 1942-43 are anticipated to be Rs. 128.47 crores and Rs. 100.52 crores.

Madras: The year 1942-43 is anticipated to yield a surplus of Rs. 8,59,000, the estimated receipts being put at Rs. 18,97,87,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 18,94,28,000. A provision of Rs. 60,10,000 has been made under the head of Civil Defence in the Budget estimates for the ensuing year. The total assets of the province on March 31, 1943 are estimated at Rs. 99 crores, as against the liabilities of Rs. 24 crores on that date.

Bengal : The 1942-43 Budget reveals a deficit of Rs. 1'05 crores. The revenue receipts are placed at Rs. 15'7 crores and estimated expenditure is put at Rs. 16'75 crores. The surplus of Rs. 69 lakhs in the capital and debt deposits section of the Budget ultimately reduces the deficit to Rs. 36 lakhs. The year 1942-43 is expected to end with a closing balance of Rs. 79 lakhs. The total expenditure on civil defence measures would be a little over Rs. 4 crores.

Bihar : An apparent surplus of Rs. 62,88,000 is envisaged in the Budget estimates of the Bihar Government for 1942-43, the total estimated revenue being put at Rs. 6,48,25,000 against an expenditure of Rs. 5,86,42,000. On the revenue side there is a drop of Rs. 12 lakhs under industries mainly due to a decrease of Rs. 9½ lakhs in the receipts from cess on sugarcane and of Rs. 3¼ lakhs in the provincial share of the jute export duty. On the debit side a very heavy expenditure is anticipated on Civil Defence Measures, including expenditure on air raid precautions. The actual closing balance on March 31, 1941 amounted to Rs. 2,50,00,000. The revised estimate of revenue for 1941-42 is Rs. 6,50,99,000 against the current estimate of Rs. 6,11,00,000. The improvement is mainly due to an anticipated increase of Rs. 30 lakhs in Bihar's share of the income-tax revenue.

Orissa : The Budget for 1942-43 reveals a revenue surplus of Rs. 12,000. Total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 1,97,95,000 and expenditure at Rs. 1,96,95,000. A sum of Rs. 8'36 lakhs has been provided for Civil Defence.

The C. P. and Berar : The Budget for 1942-43 discloses a surplus of Rs. 8'24 lakhs. Revenue is estimated at Rs. 526'62 lakhs and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 523'38 lakhs. The Budget provides Rs. 4 lakhs for the present for air raid precautions. The year 1942-43 is expected to begin with an opening balance of Rs. 89'08 lakhs and to close with a balance of Rs. 108'55 lakhs.

Sind : A revenue deficit of Rs. 15,27,000 is anticipated in the Budget estimates for 1942-43. The year 1941-42 is also expected to close with a revenue deficit of Rs. 13,39,000. The revenue receipts during 1942-43 are estimated at Rs. 4,30,74,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 4,96,01,000. The deficit on revenue account for the next year is due to the provision of Rs. 10,00,000 towards A. R. P. and Civil Defence measures and to an expenditure of Rs. 18,00,000 on irrigation works met from the revenue. During 1942-43 Sind will receive from the Central Government Rs. 17,10,000 as its share of income tax and a subvention of Rs. 9,00,000 from the Central Road Fund.

N.-W. F. Provinces : The Budget for 1942-43 anticipates revenue and expenditure at Rs. 196'5 lakhs and Rs. 195'9 lakhs respectively. The Budget estimates envisage a drop of revenue to the extent of Rs. 22'6 lakhs in comparison with the revised estimate for 1941-42.

The United Provinces : The Budget for 1942-43 estimates the Revenue at Rs. 17'12 crores and expenditure at Rs. 17'08 crores, the figures being respectively Rs. 63 lakhs and Rs. 76 lakhs higher than the corresponding figures for 1941-42 Revised estimates. The allocation of Rs. 1 crore to Revenue Reserve Fund for possible expenditure on Civil Defence is a special feature of the Budget.

Bombay : According to the Budget estimates for 1942-43, the revenue is put at Rs. 15'18 crores and the expenditure at Rs. 15'17 crores. Rs. 50 lakhs

has been provided for Civil Defence while Rs. 22·5 lakhs has been earmarked for post-war reconstruction. A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been transferred to Special Development Fund. The closing balance at the end of 1942-43 is expected to be Rs. 162 lakhs.

Assam : The 1942-43 Budget anticipates a revenue surplus of Rs. 1,99,000, the estimated revenue and expenditure being put at Rs. 3·19 crores and Rs. 3·17 crores respectively. The Budget provides for Rs. 3·62 lakhs for A. R. P. and other Civil Defence services. Reduction in expenditure on education by Rs. 84,000 and increase in expenditure on Police due to war exigencies by Rs. 1,41,000 are the special features of the Budget.

The Punjab : A deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs is foreshadowed in the Budget estimates of the Punjab Govt. for 1942-43, the revenue receipts and the expenditure being placed at Rs. 13,53,00,000 and Rs. 13,63,00,000 respectively. The deficit is primarily due to a large provision of Rs. 61½ lakhs made for A. R. P. and an additional expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs on Police to strengthen the machinery for maintaining peace and order. No additional taxation is proposed. A provision of Rs. 14 lakhs for Grains Compensation Allowance to Govt. employees in consideration of the heavy rise in prices, an addition of Rs. 30 lakhs to the special Development Fund and the creation of the Peasants Welfare Fund with Rs. 30 lakhs are some of the special features of the current year's finances. The year is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 25 lakhs.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

- ABDUL HAMID, SIR, C. I. E., O. B. E.,** Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1881 : *ed* : Lahore and London. Served as Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. Delegate to League of Nations (1931). Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* New Delhi.
- ABDUL HAMID, M., M. B. E.,** *b.* 1896, *ed* : Oxford and London. Principal, Mahomedan College, Madras ; Secy. Madras University Students' Information Bureau. *Ad.* Fort St. George, Madras.
- ABDUL KARIM, MAULVI, B. A.,** educationist and Govt. pensioner, *b.* Aug. 27, 1863 ; *ed* : Sylhet and Calcutta, *m.* Ayesha Khatun. Started life as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrassa ; for 15 years Asst. Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education ; later Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for 5 years. Has made endowment of Rs. 50,000 for education and Islam. Was Member of Council of State and Bengal Legislative Council. Was President, Bengal Presidency Moslem League and Mahomedan Educational Conference. Has worked for Hindu-Moslem unity. *Pub.* *Prophet of Islam and His Teachings, Islam's Contribution to Science and Civilisation, Islam a Religion of Peace and Progress, Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching, History of India* (in English) and others in Bengali and Urdu. *Ad.* 18/1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
- ABDUR-RAHMAN, Hon'ble SIR Muhammad, LL. D., K. B.,** *ed* : Delhi. Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Dean, Faculty of Law, Univ. of Delhi 1928-34, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi (1930-34). Now Judge, Madras High Court. *Ad.* Madras.
- ACHRATLAL, SETH HARIDAS, b.** 1881, *ed* : Bombay University, big mill-owner and philanthropist. President, Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, 1939. *Ad.* Vasant Bhuvan, Shahibag, Ahmedabad.
- ADDISON, SIR JAMES, M. A., B. Sc., I. C. S., (Retd.), b.** 1879, *ed.* Scotland. Joined I. C. S., 1902. Became Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1917, *ret.* 1939. *Ad.* Nedou's Hotel, Lahore.
- ADHIKARI, AGHORNATH, RAI BAHADUR,** Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *b.* 1865 at Pabna, *ed* : General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Joined Provincial Service (Education) as head of a training institution. A witty speaker. Is connected with many educational, social and civic activities. *Pub.* *Bibidha Bidhan* and *Padartha Parichaya* and School Method (in Bengali). *Ad.* 25, Hindu-sthan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
- AFZAL, K. ALI, Barrister-at-Law,** Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, *b.* August 19, 1902, *s.* of late Khondkar Fazl Rubbee of an ancient family in Bengal, *ed* : Hastings House School and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and University College, London ; called to the Bar 1926, Middle Temple. Practised for some time at the Bar of the Judicial Committee and then at Allahabad High Court 1930 ; Asst. Secretary, Bengal Legislative Assembly 1933, Secretary 1937. Has travelled extensively in Europe and the Middle East ; was crnnected with many social service movements. *Ad.* Legislative Assembly, Calcutta.
- AGA KHAN, H. H. RIGHT HON. THE, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P. C., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., G. C. S. I., LL. D., b.** 1875, Head of the Ismailia sect of Moslems.

Status of first class Chief in India conferred for services during the last Great War of 1914-18. Elected President, League of Nations Assembly, 1937. Famous race horse owner, Has been in Switzerland since 1940. *Pub. India in Transition. Ad.* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWAL, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B. A., b. 1878, ed : Agra. Practises at Allahabad High Court and Federal Court of India. Industrialist. Member, Hindu Mahasabha (U. P.) Chamber of Commerce (U.P.), Hindu Law Research Society. Chairman, Agarwal Seva Samitis. *Ad.* 33, George Town, Allahabad.

AHMAD, DR. SIR ZIA-UDDIN, M. A. (Cantab), PH. D., D. Sc., C. I. E., b. 1878, ed : Aligarh, Cambridge, Paris, Bologna, Al-Azhar (Cairo), Gottingen and Allahabad. Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University. 1935-38 and again 1941, Member, Legislative Assembly (Central). A noted mathematician. *Pub. Systems of Education in Europe, System of Examination Indian Railways. Ad.* "Zia Manzil," Marris Road, Aligarh.

AHMED, The Hon. SIR SULTAN, Kt., D. L., Bar-at-Law, Law Member to the Govt. of India, b. 1880. Was Govt. Advocate (Bihar). 1916-37 ; acted as tempy. Judge, Patna High Court. Was Vice-Chancellor, Patna University 1923-30 ; member of Executive Council, Bihar Govt., 1932 ; delegate, R. T. Conference (London) 1930-31. *Ad.* New Delhi ; Simla.

AIYAR, RAMASWAMI, The Hon. Sachivottama Sir C. P., K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., C. I. E., LL. D., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council ; formerly Dewan of Travancore, b. 12th November 1879 ; s. of late Mr. C. R. Pattabhirama Aiyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards Judge of the City Civil Court ; m. Sithammal, has 3 s. ed : Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar,

1909 ; enrolled Advocate, later ; Fellow of the University 1912 ; Member of the Madras Corporation, 1911 ; Member, Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary 1917-18 ; Trustee of Pachaiyappa's College Trusts, 1914-19 ; Member, Legislative Council under Reform Constitution for Madras, 1920 ; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920. One of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations Committee at Geneva, 1926 and 1927 ; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927 ; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28 ; Vice-President of the Executive Council, 1924. Resigned Membership of the Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar. Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee, 1930 ; Member of the Council of State, 1930. Delivered the Delhi University Convocation address, 1931 ; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932. For some time Commerce Member of India Government, 1933. Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933 ; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, 1933 ; Delegate to the World Economic Conference, 1933 ; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934 ; Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretarial Procedure, 1935. Dewan of Travancore since 1936 ; was conferred the title of "Sachivottama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore ; was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936 ; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937 ; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937 ; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, 1937 ; the degree of Dr. of Laws conferred by

- the Travancore University, 1939; Awarded the K. C. S. I., 1941. Is interested in French literature. Is a strong critic of the present Congress tendencies. *Ad.* The Grove, Cathedral Post, Madras; "Delisle", Ootacamund; New Delhi.
- AJIT SINGHJI SAHIB MAHARAJ, SIKRI**, younger brother of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. s. of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib, G. C. S. I., b. 1st May, 1907. *ed*: Mayo College, Ajmer. President, Consultative Committee of Sardars; President, Central Advisory Board, Jodhpur State and also Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. *Ad.* Jodhpur.
- ALAM, SAYID SAYEED**, b. 1891, s. of the late Maulvi Saiyid Zahoor Alam. *ed*: Patna and Cambridge. Passed B. A. with tripos in Natural Sciences & Law from the Cambridge University in 1910, LL. B. from the same in 1911. Called to the Bar, 1912. Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, 1914 and of the Patna High Court, 1916. Additional part-time lecturer at the Patna Law College in 1916, confirmed, 1917. Professor of Law at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1919. Vice-Principal of the Patna Law College 1923, Principal from 1924; President, Board of Studies in Law and member, Faculty of Law of the Patna University; a member of the Syndicate of the Patna University, 1930-32. Is Secretary of the Governing Body of the Government Tibbi School at Patna from 1934 and is on the Governing Body of the Madrassa Islamia Shamsul Huda at Patna from 1930. *Ad.* Ranighat, P. O. Mahendru, Patna.
- ALI, A. F. M. ABDUL, F. R. S. L., M. A.**, Trustee and Hony. Secy., Indian Museum. b. 1864. Ex-keeper of the Records of Govt. of India, Ex-Secy., Indian Historical Records Commission; Ex-Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal; Past President, Calcutta Rotary Club; is on the Committee of several big educational institutions and of many historical, literary and fine arts assns. and of some philanthropic organisations. *Ad.* 3, Nawab Abdur Rahman Street, Calcutta.
- ALLA BAKHSI, MUHAMMAD UMER Khan Bahadur**, Premier of Sind, b. 1901. Belongs to Shikarpur, Sind. Was in the Bombay Legislature before the separation of Sind and in the Sind Legislature since. Collaborated with the Congress to oust Hidayetullah and Bunde Ali Cabinets. Was in the Cabinet previously as premier and as Finance Minister. Presided over the Azad Moslem Conference, Delhi. 1940. *Ad.* Sind Secretariat, Karachi.
- ALWAR, Ruler of**, (See p. 197).
- AMBEDKAR, The Hon. BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., Ph.D., D. SC.**, Bar-at-Law., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. b. 1893, *ed.* Bombay, London, Columbia and Germany. Was member of the R. T. Conference, London, 1930-32; is member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Author of several works on Economics and Sociology. *Ad.* New Delhi.
- AMJAD ALI, SHAH, SAYED, B. A.**, (Hons.), O. B. E., M. L. A., b. 1908, *ed*: Lahore and London. Took part in R. T. Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Comtee. as Honorary Publicity Officer and Honorary Secretary, Moslem Delegation. Was Secy., Unionist Party. Was delegate and Secretary of Indian Group attending Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938. Is Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Punjab Premier and whip of the Govt. *Ad.* "Ashiana", Lahore.
- AMOD, NAWAB SIR NAHAR SINGHI ISHWAR SINGHI, M. L. A.**, Sirdar and Thakor Sahib of, b. 1877, *ed*: privately. Was M. L. A., Bombay (1931-34); has travelled widely; was Chairman, Broach Dt. Local Board for years; was M. L. C.,

Bombay (many years) ; is a leader of Moslem Rajputs. Presided over the All-India Moslem Rajputs' Conference 1930, now its permanent President. Also President of Gujarat Landholders' Association. Is a 1st class rider and heads Thakors in Gujarat district. Keen on education and social reforms. Works for Hindu-Moslem unity.

ANEY, The Hon. Mr. **MADHAV SRIHARI**, B. A., B. L., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Indians Overseas), *b.* 1880, *ed.* : Nagpur and Calcutta. Started life as teacher. Joined Bar in 1903. Connected with the Indian Home Rule League, the Responsive Party, the Congress Nationalist Party, etc. Was a leader of the Hindu Mahasabha, has organized the All-India Hindu League. Member, Legislative Assembly (Central), and Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party in the House. President, Indian National Congress, 1923. *Ad.* New Delhi & Simla.

ANSARI, **ABDUL QAIYUM**, leader of the Momin Movement, *b.* 1905, *ed.* : Aligarh, Calcutta and Allahabad. Was in the *satyagraha* movement, 1919, in Khilafat & Non cooperation Agitation, 1920 and has suffered jail. Is a noted Urdu journalist, edited several periodicals. Joined Momin Movement 1938 and formulated the 'Six Points of Ansari' demanding for Momin community separate representation in all cabinets and Legislatures, in Local Self-governing and civic bodies and in state and semi-state services. President, Provincial Jamiat-ul-Mominin, Bihar. Genl. Secy., All-India Momin Naujawan Assn., presided at several Momin confes. Closely associated with All-India Azad Muslim Parties' Confes. An ardent nationalist opposed to Pakistan scheme. Fellow, Patna Univ. *Ad.* Dehri-on-Sone, E. I. Ry. **ARUNDALE**, **GEORGE SYDNEY**, M. A., LL.B. (Cantab.), D. Litt. (Madras),

F. R. Hist. S. (London), President of the Theosophical Society since June 1934, succeeding Dr. Annie Besant ; *b.* Surrey, England, 1878, *m.* Rukmini, daughter of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri, Madras ; *ed.* : Cambridge and Continent of Europe. Came to India 1903, and for 30 years associated with Dr. Besant in education and politics. Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares (1909) ; Principal, National University, Madras, which conferred honorary degree of D. Litt. ; Education Commissioner, Holkar State, 1920. Interned in 1917 with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. In 1925 consecrated Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church ; closely connected with Australia. Is working for India's freedom within the British Commonwealth. Is Provincial Chief Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, Madras Presidency ; member of the Supreme Council of International Co-Freemasonry (Paris) ; Freeman of the city of London. *Pub.* *You, Freedom and Friendship, Gods in the Himalaya, Mount Everest, The Lotus Fire, Kundalini, The Night Bell*, etc. Editor, *The Theosophist, Conscience*, etc. *Ad.* Adyar, Madras.

ARUNDALU, **RUKMINI** (**RUKMINI DEVI**), President of Kalakshetra, International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras ; *b.* 1904, at Madura, youngest daughter of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri ; *m.* in 1920 to Dr. George S. Arundale. Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova, has travelled and done research in art and drama in many countries ; is working through Art and Theosophy for India's cultural renaissance, specializing in Bharata Natya. In 1940 presided over the Bharata Natya Section, Tenth Oriental Conference, Tirupati. Is President of the World Federation of Young Theosophists, President of the South Indian Humanitarian League, and Director of the Besant Theosophical

- School, Adyar. Is Editor of *The Young Citizen*, and author of *The Message of Beauty to Civilization* and other lectures. *Ad.* Adyar, Madras.
- ASAF ALI, M., Bar-at-Law, M. L. A. (Central), b. 1888, *ed.*: Delhi and U. K. A prominent Congress worker and chief Congress spokesman on military affairs in the Central Assembly. Has suffered imprisonment several times. Is an eloquent speaker. *Ad.* Kucha Chalan, Delhi.
- AUROBINDO, SRI, ✓ (GHOSH), scholar, poet, divine, and yogi, b. Aug. 15, 1872, Calcutta; went to England at the age of seven, *ed.*: St. Paul's School and King's College, Cambridge, first class classical Tripos; passed I. C. S., 1890 but disqualified in the riding test, served for some time in Baroda State. Returned to Bengal, joined the political movement; first Editor of *Bande Mataram*, arrested in connection with the Alipore bomb case but was acquitted. A warrant was issued against him for sedition in 1910 but he reached Pondicherry and has lived there since; has established an Ashram there. *Pub.* *Akasa, Baji Prabhu, Songs to Myrtilla*, etc. (poems); *Essays on the Gita, Ideal and Progress, Superman, Thoughts and Glances, The Mother, Speeches*, and numerous others. *Ad.* Pondicherry.
- AYYANGAR, RAO BAHADUR G. N. RANGASWAMI, B. A., I. A. S., Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, Millets Specialist and Geneticist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore, b. May 19, 1887, *ed.*: Presidency College, Madras; joined Agricultural Department, 1912, promoted to Madras Agriculture Service, 1920, to the Indian Agricultural Service, 1921; started Millets Breeding Station, October 1923; President, Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress, 1922. Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Calcutta; and of Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore; Fellow of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad; and of the Indian Botanical Society. Awarded the Coronation Medal, 1937. *Ad.* Lawley Road, P. O. Coimbatore, S. I.
- AYYAR, SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI, B. L., K. C. S. I., C. I. E., LL. D., b. 1864, *ed.*: Tanjore and Madras; joined High Court, Madras; was Advocate-General, Madras. Member of Madras Executive Council; was Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University; and of Madras University; presided over two sessions of National Liberal Federation; delegate to League of Nations, 1922. Has written on constitution, philosophy, etc. *Ad.* Sudharma, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras.
- AZAD, ABUL KALAM, MAULANA, Moslem divine and thinker, b. 1888 at Mecca, *ed.*: Al-Azhar University, Cairo, in Moslem Theology. Later settled in Calcutta, started the Urdu weekly *Al-Hilal* and on its suppression by Government, the *Al-Balagh*. His activities led to his internment. Joined the nationalist movement just before the Great War; was a leading figure in Khilafat and non-co-operation movements. Has been in the Congress Working Committee. Imprisoned several times. Is President of the Congress for 1940-42, was President twice before. Is a powerful writer and an impressive speaker. *Pub.* numerous works mainly on Moslem Theology.
- BABER SHUM SHERE, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., G. B. E., Commanding General, Nepal Forces; Hon. Colonel, British Army; b. 1888. Has held important posts in Indian Army and been mentioned in despatches. In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs. 1 lac. *Ad.* Khatmandu, Nepal.
- BADENOCH, SIR ALEXANDER

- CAMERON, M. A., C. S. I., C. I. E.,
 1. C. S., Auditor General of India,
 b. 1889, *ed* : Edinburgh and Oxford.
 Held various high posts in the
 Punjab, 1912-19, and in Indian Audit
 Dept. since 1919 where he gradually
 rose to be Auditor General of India
 1940. *Ad.* New Delhi or Simla.
- BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN,
 M. A., LL. D., D. D., b. 1876. *ed* .
 U. S. A. Was a Professor of English,
 Christian College, Lucknow. Is
 Bishop of American Methodist
 Episcopal Church. Author of many
 works. *Ad.* 12, Boulevard Road,
 Delhi.
- BAHADUR SHUMSHER JUNG
 BAHADUR RANA, SIR, Commdg.
 General, Hon. G. B. E., G. C. C. I.,
 G. O. L. H., Hon. Col. Brit. Army,
 eldest surviving son of H. H. Maha-
 raja Joodha Shu ns her Jung Bahadur
 Rana of Nepal. b. 1892. Held various
 high civil and military posts in
 Nepal; led Nepalese contingent to
 India as G. O. C.-in-C. for service in
 India; Dir.-Genl. of Public Instruc-
 tion, Nepal 1924-29; first Nep.
 minister in London 1934-5. Led
 Special Mission to present King
 George V with the Nep. Decoration
 of Ojaswi Rajanya 1934. Has 1st.
 class Orders of (1) Nepal Tara, (2)
 Trishakti Patta, (3) Gurkha Dakshina
 Bahu. *Ad.* Khatmandu, Nepal.
- BAHA WALPUR, Ruler of, (See p.
 197).
- BAJPAI, SIR GIRIJA SHANKER,
 B. A., B. Sc., K. B. E., C. I. E.,
 I. C. S., Agent-General to the Govt.
 of India in U. S. A., b. 1891. *ed* :
 Allahabad and Oxford. Joined the
 I. C. S. in 1915. Was Member
 of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
 Has been on deputation to Canada,
 Australia, S. Africa, New Zealand,
 Geneva, Indian R. T. Conference
 etc. *Ad.* Washington.
- BALKRISHNA, M. A., Ph. D., F. R.
 Econ. S., F. S. S., b. 1882, *ed* : Lahore
 and London. Has served as Princi-
 pal of the Gurukula Vidyalyaya of
 Hardwar, and of Rajaram College,
 Delhi, author of many works on
 history, economics, and politics. *Ad.*
 Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
- BANERJEE, ALBION RAJKUMAR,
 SIR, M. A., I. C. S. (Retd.), C. I. E.,
 b. 1871. *ed* : Calcutta and Oxford.
 Joined I. C. S., 1895. Served in
 various capacities in Southern India
 mainly; was Dewan of Mysore for
 a time, and Foreign Minister of
 Kashmir. *Pub.* *Indian Tangle, An*
Indian Pathfinder, The Rhythm of
Living.
- BANERJEE, PRAMATHA NATH, M.
 A., D. Sc. (Econ.), Bar-at-Law,
 M. L. A. (Central), b. 1879, *ed* :
 Calcutta and London. Was Minto
 Professor of Economics, Calcutta
 University, 1920-35; President,
 Indian Economic Confec. 1930;
 President, Indian Political Science
 Confec. 1940; Dean, Faculty of Arts,
 C. U. (1929-30); President, Post-
 graduate Council in Arts, C. U. 1929-
 33; President of Bengal Economic
 Society, and Vice-President, Con-
 gress Nationalist Party. Fellow, C.
 U. Leading economist and politician.
Pub. *A Study of Indian Economics,*
Fiscal Policy in India, Public Ad-
ministration in Ancient India, Pro-
vincial Finance in India and several
 other books on Economics and Public
 administration. *Ad.* 4/A, Vidyasagar
 Street, Calcutta.
- BANERJEE, JOYGOPAL, M. A.,
 Holder of chair of English, Cal.
 Univ. till 1936. b. 1872. *ed* : some
 village schools and at Monghyr,
 Patna and Calcutta. After brief
 service in London Mission and Metro-
 politan College, Calcutta joined
 Victoria College, Cooch-Behar 1894,
 became Senior Prof. 1908; Principal
 1913-15; Senior Prof., Benares Hindu
 Univ. 1916; Asstt. Prof., Cal. Univ.
 1917-28, became holder of chair 1928.
 Editor, Calcutta Review 1927-38.
 Examiner of 7 Indian Univs. in
 M. A. English for years and of Cal.
 Univ. 1897-1941. Contributed to

- Modern Review, Cal. Review, Benares Univ. Magazine, etc. a number of articles on various subjects. *Ad. 5*, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta.
- BANERJEE, SRIKUMAR, M. A.**, B. L., Ph. D., Professor of Eng., Presidency College, Calcutta. *b.* 1894. *ed.* Calcutta. Appd. Prof. of Eng., Presidency Coll., Calcutta 1912. Fellow, Cal. Univ. 1926-35. Officiated as Principal, Rajahm Coll. *Pub.* (1) *Critical Theories and Poetic Practice in the Lyrical Ballads*; (2) *Banga Sahitye Uppanyaser Dhara*. *Ad.* 31, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.
- BANERJI, AMIYA CHARAN, I. E. S.**, M. A. (Cantab), M. Sc. (Cal.), F. R. A. S. (Lond), F. N. I., Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Dean of the Faculty of Science, Allahabad University. *b.* Sept. 28, 1891, *m.* Feb. 14, 1921 Probha Devi, *ed.* Presidency College, Cal., and Clare College, Cambridge; M. Sc. 1st class, 1918, Behar Government scholar at Cambridge 1915, Foundation Scholar, Clare College, Cambridge; 1st class Math. Tripos Part I, 1916. 1st class (Wrangler) Math Tripos Part II, 1918. Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1920; member, I. E. S. February, 1921. Services lent to the University of Allahabad since 1922. Honorary Secretary, Allahabad Public Library, and Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872, Fellow, Royal Astronomical Society (England); Fellow and Secretary in 1930-34 and Vice-President in 1934-36, of National Academy of Sciences, India; President, Secondary Education Conference, 1933. Junior selection grade of I. E. S. in 1934. Fellow & Vice-President in 1940, of National Institute of Sciences, India. President, Mathematics Section, Indian Science Congress 1940. President, Benares Mathematics Society 1941. *Pub.* Research papers in Mathematical Physics and some popular scientific papers. *Ad.* Gyan Kutir, Beh Road, Allahabad.
- BAPNA, SIR SERAYMAL, RAI BAHADUR**, Wazir-ud-Dowla, B. A., B. Sc., LL. B., C. I. E., *b.* 1882, *ed.* Ajmer and Allahabad. Has practised Law; served as Dist. and Sess. Judge, Indore, and then as Secretary and Home Member. Was a minister in Patiala for a time; Prime Minister, Indore 1926-39; Prime Minister, Bikaner 1939-41. Was a substitute delegate to the R. T. Conference, 1931 and delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. *Ad.* Bikaner, Rajputana.
- BARIA, Ruler of, Lt. Col. H. H. MAHARAO SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K. C. S. I.**, *b.* 1866, succeeded to the gaddi. 1909, *ed.* Rajkot, Dehra Dun and U. K. Saw service in the last Great War, and in the Afghan War, 1919. Is a progressive ruler and takes interest in the welfare of his subjects. Is a descendant of the Chohan Rajputs, whose names are famous in Indian history. Is helping the present war.
- BARODA, Ruler of, (See p. 198).**
- BARODAWALLA, SALIBHOY KARIMJI**, landlord and businessman, Chairman, Improvements Committee of Municipal Corporation, Bombay, 1935. *b.* 1884, *s.* of Mr. Karimji Alishboy; elected in 1907 to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, since retained his seat. Member, Standing Committee of the Corporation, for more than nine years and its Chairman, 1916-17. Was made J.P. and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1908. Awarded certificate of merits and War Medal for voluntary services. Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors since 1919. Chairman, Markets and Garden Committee, 1932-34. Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916-21. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920-23; Vice-President, All-India Muslim Federation, from 1926. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal,

1935. A sportsman. *Ad.* Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
- BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M. A.** (Cantab.), *b.* 1905, *ed.* : Cambridge. Is Principal of Lahore Aitchison College. *Pub.* *Gleaming Arches, White Sails, and Bridges of Song.* *Ad.* Aitchison College, Lahore.
- BARWANI, H. H. DEVISINGHI,** Rana Saheb of, *b.* 1922, became ruler 1930. Is a minor and is being educated at Indore. He is a Sisodia Rajput and is descended from the Ruling Family of Udaipur. The Govt. of India has appointed a State Council to carry on the administration during his minority.
- BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M. A., M.L.A. (Bengal),** Solicitor, Cal. High Court. *b.* 1872. *ed.* : Calcutta. Was President of the National Liberal Federation of India, and the Indian Association, Calcutta. Is a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and Leader of the Nationalist Party in the House ; was President, Incorporated Law Society, Cal. Is much interested in education, social service, athletics and physical, economic and political uplift of his countrymen. *Ad.* 33, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
- BASU, The Hon'ble Mr. SANTOSH KUMAR, M. A., B. L., M. L. A.,** Minister for Pub. Health, Local Self-Govt. & Civil Defence Co-ordination, Govt. of Bengal, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly and ex-Mayor of Calcutta, *b.* 1889, *ed.* : Calcutta. Was Professor of English, Hislop College, Nagpur. Advocate, Calcutta High Court since 1918. Had been in the Swaraj Party. Elected Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation since 1923, Deputy Mayor 1930, Mayor, 1933. Organised the Mayor's Fund in connection with Bihar Earthquake 1934. *Ad.* P 4, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.
- BEAUMONT, JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, Sir, The Hon. Justice, M.A., K. C.,** *b.* 1877, *ed.* : Cambridge. Joined Bar. U. K., Chief Justice, Bombay High Court till 1941. Appointed Judge, Federal Court, April 1941 in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman. *Ad.* New Delhi.
- BENARES, Ruler of, (See p. 198).**
- BERKELEY-HILL, OWEN, M. A., D. M., B. CH. (Oxon), L. R. C. P., D. T. M. & H. (London), M. R. C. S. (Eng.), F.R.A.S.B.,** *b.* London, 22nd Dec., 1879, third child of Matthew Berkeley-Hill, F. R. C. S. (Eng.) and Alice, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Howell, sometime Director of Contracts, War Office ; great nephew of Sir Rowland Hill, originator of Penny Postage ; *ed.* : at Rugby School and the Universities of Oxford, Göttingen and Nancy. Studied medicine at University College Hospital, London, and Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. Served throughout the war, 1914-18, in East Africa. Mentioned in despatches. Medical Superintendent, Ranchi European Mental Hospital. 1919-1934. Ex-President Indian Psychological Association, Ex-President, Indian Association for Mental Hygiene, Ex-President, Marriage Welfare and Child Guidance Association, Calcutta. Married Karimbil Kunhimanny. Six children, five alive. Besides numerous contributions to scientific journals, has published two books, *Collected Papers* and an autobiography, *All-Too-Human.* *Ad.* Ranchi.
- BENTHALL, EDWARD CHARLES, SIR, b. 1893, *ed.* : Cambridge. Served in last Great War. Director of several companies. Was President of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and Bengal Legislative Council. Head of Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta. Has been appointed Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, July, 1942. *Ad.* New Delhi.**

BHADARWA, Ruler of, **SRIMANT THAKOR SAHEB SHREE NATVERSINHJI RANJITSINHJI**, b. 1903, *ed*: Rajkot; ascended gaddi, 1935. The Raj claims descent from Karan Vaghela, the last Rajput king of Gujarat. The State is very progressive in all directions. Education and medical aid are free everywhere. There are several schools, dispensaries etc. The farmers enjoy many rights.

BIHANDALKAR, **DEVADATTA RAMKRISHNA**, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. A. S. B., b. 1875, *ed*: Poona. Served as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, 1917-35; was also lecturer in Bombay, Benares Hindu and Madras Univs; presided over various historical and cultural confes.; was Supdt., Archaeol. Survey of India, Western Circle; was Vice-Chairman and is still member, Board of Trustees, Indian Museum and is in charge of its Archaeol. Section. Jt. Editor, 'Indian Antiquary', 1911-20 and 1928-33; Founder-Editor, 'Indian Culture.' *Pub.* include learned treatises on Indian History, Archaeology, Gupta inscriptions, etc. *Ad.* 2-1, Lovelock Street, Calcutta.

BHARATPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 199).

BHATIA, **SOHAN LAL**, I. M. S., M. A., M. D., B. Ch., F. R. S. E., F. R. C. P., F. C. P. S., M. C., Lieut.-Colonel, Addl. Dy. Director-Genl., Indian Medical Service; was till lately Principal of Grant Medical College and Supdt., J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay; b. 1891; *ed*: Cambridge and London. Has seen active service in Egypt. Has written some papers on medical subjects. *Ad.* New Delhi.

BHATNAGAR, **SIR SHANTI SWARUPA**, Kt., D. Sc., F. I. P., F. I. C., O. B. E., b. 1895; *ed*: Lahore, Berlin and London. Is Fellow of several learned societies in India and England. Was Professor of Chemistry and Director, University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore. President, Chemistry Section of the Indian

Science Congress, 1928 and 1938. Is now Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India. *Pub.* *Principles and applications of Magneto-Chemistry*, a treatise on Electricity in Urdu and many scientific papers. *Ad.* 18/3, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

BIHATTACHARYA, **DEVENDRA MOHAN**, **RAI BAHADUR**, M. A., B. L., s. of late Sashi Bhushan Bhattacharya, of an ancient Brahmin family of Faridpur; started life as headmaster of a high school at Nandigram in Tamuk; took to practising law shortly afterwards, but gave it up and joined Midnapore College as Prof. of History, 1920; after about 10 years his services were required by the Jhargram Raj in the post of his Chief Manager. Became Chairman, Midnapore District Board 1937, and Chairman, Midnapore Municipality next year. Responsible for founding of Vidyasagar Bani Bhawan at Jhargram. Joined Palladium Assurance Co. as Director and was made Chairman of the Board, 1940. *Ad.* Jhargram, Dist. Midnapore.

BHAVNAGAR, Ruler of, (See p. 199).

BHOPAL, Ruler of, (See p. 199).

BHORE, **JOSEPH WILLIAM**, **SIR**, I. C. S. (Retd.), C. I. E., K. C. S. I., C. B. E., b. 1878; *ed*: Poona and London. Was Dewan of Cochin; Director of Civil Supplies; ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council; offg. High Commissioner of India in England, 1922-23. *Ad.* c/o National Bank of India, Madras.

BHUTAN, Ruler of, (See p. 200).

BHUTTO, **SHAH NAWAZ**, **SIR**, O. B. E., C. I. E., b. 1888; *ed*: Karachi. Is the chief of zemindars in Sind. Was Minister to Bombay Govt.; delegate to R. T. Conference. A Sind Moslem leader. Member, Public Service Commission for Bombay and Sind. *Ad.* Secretariat, Bombay.

BILIMORIA, **SAHPOORJEE BOMONJEE**, **SIR**, M. B. E., J. P., b. 1877; *ed*: Bombay. Is a partner

- of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Member of Auditors' Council; Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber; is a Trustee of several Parsee charities and trusts. Served as Sheriff of Bombay. *Ad.* 13, Cusio Parade, Colaba, Bombay.
- BIKANER**, Ruler of, (See p. 200).
- BIRLA**, GHANSHYAM DAS, *b.* 1891; big mill-owner, landholder, exporter and importer, etc. Was President of Indian Chamber of Commerce, of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries. Was member of several Commissions. Supports many institutions in different parts of India. A social worker, and philanthropist. Chairman, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha. *Ad.* Birla Park, 19, Store Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
- BIYANI**, BRIJLAL NANDIAL, B.A., *b.* 1896. Memb., Council of State, a Congress leader in C. P. and Berar. Took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1930-32 and 1940, jailed twice. Member, A.-I. C. C., been President, Berar Prov. Cong. Comtee. for the last 5 yrs. Was Secy. of Congress Party in the Council of State. Chairman, Reception Comtee., 25th Session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce. *Ad.* Rajasthan Bhawan, Akola (Berar).
- BLACKWELL**, CECIL PATRICK, SIR, M. B. E., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1881, *ed*: London and Oxford. Served in last Great War. Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court. *Ad.* "Rylstone", Peddar Road, Bombay.
- BLANDY**, EDMOND NICOLAS, B. A., C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., *b.* 1886, *ed*: Balliol, Oxford; Boden Scholar of Sanskrit. Has served in Bengal Presidency since 1910. Was Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta; Commissioner of Income Tax, Bengal; Magistrate and Collector, Bakargunj and 24-Pergs., Commissioner of Chittagong; offg. Secy., Board of Revenue, Bengal. At present Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal. *Ad.* Raja Santosh Road, Calcutta.
- BOMBAY, BISHOP OF** (RICHARD DYKE ACLAND), *ed*: Bedford Grammar School, Keble Coll., Oxford; M. A. 1907; ordained d. 1905, p. 1906, curate, St. Mary's Slough, 1905-1910, missionary, Bombay Diocese (S. P. G.) 1911-1929 (Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay); consecrated Bishop Nov. 6th., 1929. *Ad.* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.
- BORDOLOI**, GOPINATH, M.A., B.L., Ex-Premier of Assam, *b.* 1891, *ed*: Gauhati and Calcutta. Joined bar 1916; during Non-cooperation Movement suspended practice and got 1 year's S. I. 1922, Asst. Secy., Gauhati Congress 1926. Chairman, Gauhati Municipality 1934-38; Leader of Congress Party in Assam Legislative Assembly from 1937 and Congress Coalition Premier from Sept. 1938 to Nov. 1939 when resigned on Congress mandate; got 1 year's S. I. as 1st Satyagrahi from Assam. President of several educational and other public instns. *Pub.* Contributions to journals, *T. H. Phookan and what I know of him* (Assamese). *Ad.* Gauhati, Assam.
- POSE**, RAJSHIKHAR, M. A., B. L., a prominent litterateur of Bengal. *b.* 1890. Joined Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Wks. Ld. as chemist 1903, became Manager 1904, Retd. 1932. Now on its Board of Directors. President, Cal. Univ. Paribhasha Samiti 1935. *Pub.* *Gad-dalaka*; *Kajjali*; *Hannumaner Swapna*—(three collections of brilliant satires forming a land-mark in Beng. Literature); *Laghuguru*, *Chalanika* (Beng. Dictionary). *Ad.* 72, Bakulbagan Road, Calcutta.
- BOSE**, SARAT CHANDRA, M. A., B. L., M. L. A. (Bengal), Barrister-at-Law, *b.* 1889, s. of Janaki Nath Bose, *ed*: Cuttack, Calcutta and London; called to the Bar 1913; Alderman, Calcutta Corporation

- 1924-32; elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1933; detained under Reg. III of 1818 for several years; was President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was Member, Congress Working Committee; Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Assembly since 1937. Is now under detention under Defence Rules. *Ad.* 1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta.
- BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA**, *b.* Jan. 23, 1897, s. of Janaki Nath Bose, a prominent lawyer of Cuttack. *ed.*: Cuttack, Presidency College and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, Cambridge; I. C. S. 1920, resigned 1921 to join nationalist movement; in charge of North Bengal Flood Relief 1921; Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, 1924; Manager, *Forward* 1923; arrested in 1924 under Reg. III of 1818, elected to the Bengal Legislative Council while in detention; took leading part in *satyagraha* movement, arrested again 1931, elected Mayor of Calcutta while in prison; arrested again 1936 and 1940; President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for several years, President, Indian National Congress, 1938, re-elected 1939, resigned due to differences with the High Command and started *Forward Bloc*—a radical wing of the Congress; elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1940; Alderman, Calcutta Corporation. Missing since January 26, 1941. In November 1941, the Government declared that they were satisfied that Mr. Bose was living in one of the Axis countries. *Pub. Tarunor Swarna, The Indian Struggle*. *Ad.* 3½/2, Elgin Road, Calcutta.
- BOSE, VIVIAN, B. A., LL.B.**, Barr-at-law. *b.* 1891, *ed.*: Cambridge. Now Judge, Nagpur High Court. Interested in social matters. *Ad.* Nagpur, C. P.
- BOTTOMLEY, JOHN MELLOR, C. I. E.** (1887), M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal since 1933, *b.* 1888. *ed.*: Merchant Taylors School; Christ Church, Oxford. Apptd. to Indian Educational service 1911. *Ad.* 5, Mayfair, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
- BRAHMACHARI, UPENDRA NATH, SIR, K. i. H.** Medal, M. A., M. D., Ph. D., F. R. A. S. B., F. R. S. M., F. R. S. T. M. Hon. Fellow, State Medical Faculty, Bengal; Fellow Indian Chemical Society and National Institute of Sciences, India. Has won worldwide fame as discoverer or remedy for kala-azar. Serves as Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta. *Ad.* 19, Loudon Street, Calcutta.
- BREIVI, SYED ABDULLAH, M. A., LL. B.**, Editor, *The Bombay Chronicle*. *b.* 1891; *ed.*: Elphinstone College, 1910-11, joined *The Bombay Chronicle* editorial staff, April 1915 as leader-writer, junior Assistant Editor, 1917, Senior Asst. Editor 1918, acted as Editor after Mr. Horniman's deportation, April 1919—Sept. 1920. Jt. Editor with the late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, 1920-24; member, All-India Congress Committee, Substitute member, Congress Working Committee, 1930, imprisoned in Nov. 1930 in connection with C. D. movement, released Jan. 26, 1931; member, Working Committee, Nationalist Muslim Party, arrested with Congress leaders Jan. 5, 1932 on launching of C. D. campaign and sentenced to 2 years' R. I.; released Oct. 7, 1933. Member, Editorial Committee, *Social Service Quarterly*. *Ad.* *Bombay Chronicle*, Fort, Bombay.
- BROWN, PERCY, A. R. C.A.** (Lond.), F. R. A. S. B., *b.* 1871; *ed.*: Birmingham and London. Joined I. E. S. in 1899. Was Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, and of Calcutta School of Art. Is now Secy. to the Trustees and Curator, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta. Is an authority on Indian painting and architecture. *Pub. Indian Painting*, etc. *Ad.* Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

- BUCK, EDWARD JOHN, SIR, C. B. E., *ed*: St. John's College. A well-known journalist. Was *Reuter's* Agent with the Government of India (Delhi and Simla). Is adviser to the *Associated Press* of India. Is Chairman, Associated Hotels of India Co. & Kalka. Simla Electric Co. (Kalka). *Ad*. Simla.
- BURN, SIR SIDNEY, B. A., I. C. S., *b*. 1881; *ed*: Oxford; was Asst. Resident, Cochin and Travancore States, Superintendent, Pudukkottai State, Dist. and Sessions Judge, Bellary, Madras, etc. Is now Puisne Judge, Madras High Court. *Ad*. Ripley, Adyar, Madras.
- BURNS, WILLIAM, D. Sc., C. I. E., I. A. S., *b*. 1884; *ed*: Edinburgh; joined Indian Agricultural Service in 1908. Was Principal, Poona College of Agriculture and Director of Agriculture, Govt. of India. Has written on agriculture, botany, etc. *Ad*. Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi; Simla.
- CARSON, CHARLES WILLIAM CHARACTERIS, SIR, Kt., C. I. E., O. B. E., late Indian Audit & Accts. Service, *b*. 1874; was Accountant-General, Kashmir and later, Bombay; Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay; Accountant-General, U. P. and Punjab; offg. Controller of Civil Accts., India; retd. 1929 and became, in 1930, Finance Minister, Gwalior State. *Ad*. Morar, Central India.
- CHAMAN LALL, DEWAN, *b*. 1892; *ed*: Punjab and Oxford, Bar-at-Law. Was a journalist. Labour Delegate to International Labour Conference, Geneva; member, Royal Commission on Labour, India. Member, Legislative Assembly (Central); Parliamentary delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada; Chairman of several unions. A leading political leader, Punjab. Is member, Punjab Legislative Assembly. *Ad*. 43-44, Nedou's Hotel, Lahore.
- CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS, GOVIN-
- DOSS, Diwan Bahadur, Ex-M. L. C., *b*. 20 Feb. 1878; leading Indian Merchant and Banker in Madras, senior partner of Messrs. Chathoorbhoojadoss Khoysaldoss and Sons; Sheriff of Madras, 1914; Presented a statue of late H. M. King George V to Madras city; a founder of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President of the S. P. C. A.; for a long time Director of the Indian Bank Ltd., Director, Madras Telephone Company, was Trustee of the Madras Port for 15 years; was Director of the Central Bank of India, Madras; Director and Vice-President, City Co-operative Bank; President, Hindu Central Committee and Vice-President, Servants of Dharma Society, Madras; Member, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India; Member, Board of Studies, University of Madras. *Ad*. 459, Mint St., Park Town, Madras.
- CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA B. A. (Cal. & Cantab.), Hon. LL. D., (Edin.), stood first in I. C. S., 1897, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. Member of India Council, 1931-36, *b*. 1874. Was Chief Secretary, U. P. Govt.; Govt. delegate to International Labour Conference, U. S. A. and Geneva, and London Naval Conference; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council; and High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Went to Ottawa Imperial Conference (1932) as leader of Indian Delegation. *Ad*. The Athonsæum, Waterloo Place, London, S. W. 1.
- CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA, M. A., editor, *Modern Review* and *Prabasi*, *b*. 1865, *ed*: Calcutta, first in B. A. English Hons. Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, 1895-1906. Was Fellow, Allahabad University and served on the Secondary Education Reform Committee, U. P. Occupies a prominent position in the field of Indian journalism. *Ad*. 1, Wood Street, Calcutta.

CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M. R. C. P., D. P. H., M. D. (Edin.), b. 1886, *ed* : Calcutta and Edinburgh. Was Chief Medical Officer, G. I. P. Ry., E. B. Ry., E. I. Ry. Is C. M. O., N. W. Ry. *Ad*. 6, Mayo Gardens, Lahore.

CHATTERJI, SUNITI KUMAR, M.A., D. Litt. (Lond.), Khaira Prof. of Indian Linguistics & Phonetics, Cal. Univ. since 1922. *b*. 1890. *ed* : Cal. ; School of Oriental Studies, London Univ. ; the Sorbonne, Paris. Apptd. Asstt. Prof. of Eng., Cal. Univ. 1914. Govt. of India Linguistic Scholar in London and Paris 1919-22. Ex-Vice-President, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad ; formerly Philological Secy., now Fellow and Vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta ; Corresponding Member, Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Benares and Royal Asiatic Soc. of Great Britain and Ireland. Visited Malaya, Java, Bali and Siam 1927 with Rabindranath Tagore. Represented Cal. Univ. at several scientific Confocs. in Europe 1935 and 1938. Vice-President, Linguistic Society of India. *Pub. Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, and other works on Bengali, Indo-Aryan and Hindi ; *Dvipamaya Bharat* and *Paschamer Yatri* (Beng.) ; besides papers on linguistic and cultural subjects, in Bengali, Hindi and Eng. *Ad*. "Sudharma", 16, Hindusthan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, HARINDRANATH, b. 1898. Has travelled different parts of Europe and America. Has studied stage work in U. K., Germany and Italy. Is a well-known poet and dramatist. *Pub. The Coffin, Feast of Youth*, etc. *Ad*. "The Poet's Corner", Khar, Bombay.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, KAMALADEVI, a gifted speaker and a prominent Congress Socialist, b. 1908, *m*. to Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, now separated. Had been several times to England, the Continent and

U. S. A. Has suffered imprisonment several times for Congress activities.

CHAUDHURI, JAGES CHANDRA, B. A. (OXON.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law, b. 28 June 1862, s. of Durgadas Chaudhuri, Dy. Magistrate and Collector, and Zamindar, Pabna (Bengal) ; *m*. Sara ibala Debi, 3rd. d. of Sir Surendranath Banerjee, *ed* : Krishnagar Collegiate School, Presidency College, and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, New College, Oxford, and Inner Temple, London. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta ; Editor, *Calcutta Weekly Notes* since 1896 ; Organizing Secy., Indian Industrial Exhibitions under the auspices of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and again 1906-7. Promoted Swadeshi Movement. Opposed Partition of Bengal. Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7 ; Member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921-23 ; Member, Repressive Laws Committee. Resigned seat by way of protest against doubling of salt tax by certification. Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-31. Chairman, National Insurance Co. Ltd. ; Treasurer, National Council of Education, Bengal ; President, Ripon College Council, Jagatbandhu Institute, Calcutta, Indian Association, Calcutta. *Ad*. 3, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar", 34, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHURI, PRAMATHA, M. A., Bar-at-Law, one of the foremost litterateurs of Bengal. *b*. 1868. *ed* : Krishnagar, Calcutta and London ; 1st in B. A. and M. A. of Cal. Univ. Gold Medalist. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple 1896. Enrolled Cal. High Court 1897. Edited well-known Bengali monthly 'Sabuj Patra' in collaboration with Rabindranath Tagore for about 10 yrs. Presided at several Literary confocs. in Bengal and once at Delhi. Awarded Jagattarini Gold Medal for

- Bengali literature 1938. His Jayanti was celebrated Sept. 1941. Still engaged in writing short stories and essays. *Pub.* About a dozen vols. in Bengali including short stories, essays and poems; *Story of Bengali Literature*; besides Eng. articles in various periodicals. *Ad.* Santiniketan (Birbhum).
- CHETTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, B. A., B. L., K. C. I. E.,** was Head of the Govt. of India Purchasing Mission in America, just resigned. *b.* 1892, *ed* : Madras. Has visited U. K. and Australia as India's delegate of National Convention and Empire Parliamentary Association respectively. Was member of Legislative Assembly (Central) for several years, of which he was President in 1933. Has also been to the Labour Conference at Geneva and Economic Conference at Ottawa. Was Dewan, Cochin State, 1938-41. *Ad.* "Hawarden" Race Course, Combatores.
- CHIHATARI, SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, Captain, Nawab of, K. C. S. L., K. C. I. E., M. B. E.,** President, Nizam's Executive Council, *b.* 1888, *ed* : Aligarh. Was member, U. P. Legislative Council; Minister of Industries, U. P.; Home Member, U. P. Was Actg. Governor, U. P. in 1928 (for 3 months), and in 1933 (tempy.). Was delegate to 1st and 2nd R. T. Conferences. Is a land-holder and interested in education. *Ad.* Hyderabad, Deccan.
- CHINYOY, NURMAHOMED MEHERALLY, J. P., b. 1888, *ed* : Bombay. Is a Bombay industrial magnate, and connected with various banks, and insurance, tannery and motor companies, was President of Western India Automobile Association, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, etc. Was a Municipal Commissioner and member, Bombay Legislative Council. Is actively interested in Roads and Motor Transport problems and also associated with some premier sports assens. *Ad.* Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.**
- CHINYOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, b. 1882, *ed* : Bombay. Is a leading Bombay industrialist. Was member of Bombay Municipality, of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, and of the Indian Red Cross Society. Is member, Council of State. *Ad.* Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.**
- CHINYOY, SULTAN MEHERALLY, SIR, Kt., J. P., b. 1885, *ed* : Bombay. Is member of several humanitarian and child welfare societies. A pioneer in India in the Motor car and petrol trade; mainly responsible for the introduction of wireless telegraphy in India on a commercial basis. Founder and Director, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co. Ltd. President, Rotary Club, Bombay. Director, Bombay Board, Reserve Bank of India. Was also Mayor of Bombay. Is actively connected with the Indian Red Cross Society and also with a number of joint stock companies. *Ad.* "Dilbahar," Carmichael Road Bombay.**
- CHITRAL, Mehtar of, CAPTAIN H. H. MEHTAR MAHAMMAD NASIR-UL-MULK, b. 1897, *ed* : Islamia College, Peshawar. Stood first in B. A. (Punjab University). Has received military training and seen active service. The family claims descent from Tamerlane. His ancestors came from Herat and settled in Chitral. Is a progressive ruler, a poet, and an author (of a vol. of Persian poems). Represented the British Government on the Afghan Boundary Commission.**
- CHUNDER, NIRMAL CHUNDER, M. A., B. L., M. L. A. (Central),** Solicitor and prominent Congressman. *b.* 1888, *ed* : Calcutta; Univ. Gold Medalist and Prizeman in M. A. Enrolled Vakil, Cal. High Court and later Attorney-at-law. Commissioner, Cal. Corporation 1915-21. In Congress ranks since 1919.

- Member, Bengal Legislative Council (Swaraj Party) 1923-26, Indian Legislative Assembly (Congress Party) 1926-30. Again M. L. A. (Central)—Congress Parliamentary Party since 1935. *Ad.* 23, Wellington Street, Calcutta.
- CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, J. P., *b.* 1890; *ed.* Trinity College, Glenalmond. Was in the I. A. R. O. Has seen active service in the frontier. Was in business for several years. Is now His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Bombay. *Ad.* 57C, Warden Road, Bombay.
- CLAYTON, SIR HUGH BYARD, I. C. S., C. I. E., *b.* 1877, *ed.* : Oxford. Has served in Bombay Presidency in various capacities. Was Municipal Commissioner, and Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, and member, Council of State. Is Chairman, Bombay-Sind Public Services Commission. *Ad.* Secretariat, Bombay.
- CLOW, H. E. SIR ANDREW GOURLAY, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., K.C.S.I., F.S.S., I.C.S., *b.* 1890, *ed.* : Cambridge. Recently apptd. Governor of Assam. Was Contoller of Labour Bureau, India Govt.; Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva; Secretary, Govt. of India, member, Legislative Assembly and Council of State and Royal Commission on Labour in India. Was till recently Communications Member, Govt. of India. *Ad.* 3, Govt. House, Shillong.
- COCHIN, Ruler of, (See p. 201).
- COOCH BEHAR, Ruler of, (See p. 202).
- COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, Dr. Litt., *b.* 1873, *ed.* : Belfast and Dublin. Art Adviser to the Govt. of Travancore, and Head of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Travancore. Came to India as literary editor, *New India*, Madras. Ex-Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle and of Brahmavidya Asram, Adyar. Is a noted man of letters and has travelled extensively throughout the world as a lecturer. *Pub.* 20 books of poetry included in *Collected Poems* (1940). and 20 books of prose including *A Study in Synthesis* (1934) and *The Faith of the Artist* (1941). *Ad.* "Essendence", Trivandrum, Travancore, and "Ghat View," Kotagiri, Nilgiris.
- COYAJEE, SIR JEHangir COOVERJEE, *b.* 1875, *ed.* : Bombay and Cambridge. Joined I. E. S. Was Professor and Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta. Was member of Tariff and Currency Commissions. Went as delegate to League of Nations; Was Professor of Political Economy, Andhra University. *Pub.* *The Indian Fiscal Problem, India and the League of Nations.* *Ad.* Ridge Road, Bombay 6.
- CRAIK, SIR HENRY DUFFIELD, Bart., K.C.S.I., I. C. S., ex-Governor of the Punjab, 1938-41, *b.* Jan. 2, 1876, *ed.* : Eton and Pembroke College, Oxford; Settlement Officer, 1899; Sessions Judge and Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1919-22; Commissioner, 1927; Member, Executive Council, Punjab, 1930-34; Home Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1934-38. *Ad.* Ootacamund, South India.
- CUNNINGHAM, H. E. SIR GEORGE, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., O. B. E., I. C. S., Governor of N.-W. Frontier Province since March 3, 1937, *b.* March 23, 1888; *ed.* : Fettes College, Edinburgh and Magdalen College, Oxford; *m.* K. M. Adair; I. C. S., 1911; served in the Political Department of the Govt. of India since 1914; served on the N.-W. Frontier 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul 1925-26; Private Secretary to the Viceroy 1926-31; Home Member, N.-W. Frontier Prov. 1932-36. *Ad.* Government House, Peshawar.
- CUTCH, Ruler of, (See p. 208).
- DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.,

- Kt., LL. D., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1865, joined Bombay Bar, 1887. Was President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12, and 1914-17. Was nominated to the Council of State, of which he is now President. Was member of R. T. Conference, of Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and of Indian Fiscal Commission. Governor, Imperial Bank of India 1921-32. *Pub. Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, etc.* *Ad.* Nagpur, (C. P.).
- DAGA, RAJA SIR BISESER DAS, K. C. I. E., *b.* 1887, *ed.*: privately. Is a banker, merchant, and mill-owner. Is a big business magnate, and philanthropist. *Ad.* Nagpur (C. P.), and Bikaner (Rajputana).
- DALAL, SIR ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, I. C. S. (Ret.), *b.* 1884, *ed.*: Bombay and Cambridge. After retirement, became director and partner, Messrs. Tata Sons, and other well-known concerns. *Ad.* Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay.
- DALAL, THE HON'BLE MANOCKJI NADIRSHAW, M. I. C. E., F. I. A. S., F. I. A. A., J. P., *b.* 1905, *ed.*: London. Member, Council of State; member, Central Advisory Council, Ry. Board 1939-40: Secy., Engineering and Transport Industries Sub-comte. of the National Planning Commission 1939; member of Local Advisory Committee, B. B. and C. I. Ry.; on committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Chartered civil engineer, architect and surveyor. *Ad.* 41, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.
- DALMIA, JAIDAYAL, *b.* 1905. *ed.*: privately in Bombay and Calcutta. Has visited many machinery, paper and cement manufacturing centres in Great Britain and the continent, studying processes of manufacture there. The Dalmia Group of concerns, which includes sugar, paper, cement etc., is mainly controlled by him as Managing Director. Is a keen social worker and philanthropist. *Ad.* Shantinagar, Karachi.
- DALMIA, SETH RAM KRISHNA, *b.* 1893, *ed.*: privately. Is widely read in Hindu philosophy and scriptures. Is one of the biggest industrial magnates of India. Runs a group of factories manufacturing cement, paper, sugar and chemicals. Controls the Bharat Insee. Co. Ltd. of Lahore. His cement factories at Dalmianagar (Dehri-on-Sone) and Karachi are the biggest single unit plants in India. Has founded a trust for awarding scholarships for scientific studies abroad and given away millions in charities. *Ad.* Dalmianagar, Bihar.
- DAS, BASANTA KUMAR, B. A., B. L., M. L. A., Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, *b.* 1886 in the district of Sylhet; *m.* 1908 to Kusum Kumary; has two sons and three daughters. *ed.*: Calcutta. Is an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, having joined Bar in 1910 and is the leader of Sylhet Bar. A Congress man; took part in the non-cooperation and two civil disobedience movements. Was imprisoned for two years in 1932. Was a Swarajist Member of the Assam Legislative Council from 1923 to 1930, and was a Congress member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934 to 1937, when he was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly. Was connected with various industries and banks. Was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Surma Valley Political Conference in 1928, and was elected several times President of the Sylhet District Congress Committee and was Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in 1935. *Pub.* a metric translation of the *Srimad-Bhagavad-Gita*. *Ad.* Chalibundar, Sylhet, Assam.

DAS GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, B. Sc., one of the greatest pioneers of chemical industry in India. *b.* 1882. Joined Bengal Chemical & Pharm. Wks. Ltd., discovered innumerable processes, machineries and instruments there and helped to make the firm the largest in India. Renounced his profession and joined the Non-co-operation Movement. Led the Khadi Movement in Bengal. Organised extensive flood-relief work in Bengal. Founded Khadi Pratisthan, a Charitable Trust for Development of Khaddar and Cottage Industries. Conducted and edited 'Bashtravani,' a political fortnightly. Led the Satyagraha Movement in Bengal 1930. Twice imprisoned. Released, joined the Harijan movement. Founded the Dead Cattle and Cottage Tanning Institutes. A voluminous writer and creator of Gandhi literature in Bengali. *Pub. Home and Village Doctor*, etc. *Ad.* Khadi Pratisthan, Sodepur, 24-Pergs.

DAS GUPTA, SURENDRA NATH, C. I. E., I. E. S., M. A., Ph. D. (Cal. et Cantab.), Honv. D. Litt. (Rome), King George V Prof. of Mental and Moral Science, Cal. Univ. *b.* 1887. *ed.*: Calcutta; Grinith Prizeman. In Bengal Educ. Service as Senior Prof. of Sans. and Beng. and later Vice-Principal, Chittagong College; Lecturer, Cambridge Univ. 1920-22; promoted to I. E. S. 1924 as Senior Prof. of European Phil., Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Principal, Govt. Sans. Coll., Calcutta & Secy., Bengal Sans. Assn. since 1931; Head of the Dept. of Sans. Studies, and Senator & Syndic, Cal. Univ. for long years; F. R. S. L. (Lond.); F. A. S. (Warsaw); Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty of Bengal; Examiner in B. A., M. A., P. R. S., Ph. D., I. C. S., I. P. S., B. C. S. and Indian Finance in almost all Indian Univs. President, Internatl. Congress of Buddhism, Benares Session. Represented Cambridge Univ. at Inter-

Allied Congress of Philosophy, Paris 1921 and Cal. Univ. and Bengal Educ. Dept. at Internatl. Congress of Phil., Naples 1924 and Harvard 1926. Had special invitation to Russia 1927. Delivered Harris Foundation Lectures in Chicago and special courses of lectures in New York and many other important U. S. cities and Univs. 1926 and in Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Bonn, Cologne, Milan, Breslau, Konningsberg and at Sorbonne, Paris 1935-6. Represented India at Internatl. Congress of Religion, London 1936 and Paris 1939. Lectured on Indian Art and Indian Medicine in Rome, Milan and Warsaw and on Psychology at Dr. Jung's Psychological Instt., Zurich 1939. President, Indian Philosophical Congress 1932, and Phil. Section of Indian Oriental Congress and of Bengal Literary Conice. several times. *Pub. A History of Indian Philosophy* (5 vols.—Cambridge Univ.); *A Study of Patanjali*; *Indian Idealism*; and 30 other titles in Eng. and Beng. including discourses on Yoga and Vedanta Phil., Tantra cul. Buddhism, Mysticism, contemporary philosophy and religion, literary criticism, Ayurveda and poetical works. 7 other treatises on European Idealism, Religion, Aesthetics, and Indian Art and Literature are awaiting publication. *Ad.* 48/8, Manoharpukur Rd., Ballygunge, Calcutta.

DAS, MUKUNDA PRASAD, *b.* 1888, *ed.*: Orissa. A lawyer by profession. Is Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* Balasore, Orissa.

DAS, PANDIT NILKANTHA, M. A., M. L. A. (Central), *b.* 1864 at Sriranchandrapur, Sakhiigopal, Puri, s. of Ananda Das; appointed to a professorship, Calcutta University, 1920. resigned to join non-co-operation movement 1921; started national organization and a national high school at Sambalpur; imprisoned

- several times in connection with Congress activities ; worked in floods and famines : President, Utkal Congress Committee for several terms. President, Utkal All-Parties Conference ; left Congress Party in 1940 due to serious differences with it and joined Congress Nationalist Party ; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1925-30, resigned to join *satyagraha* movement, re-elected 1935. *Pub. Arjya Jiban, Konarke, Pranagnni, Kharabela, Bhaktigatha, etc.* Editor, *Seba* (weekly) and *Nababharat* (monthly). *Ad.* Sakhipopal, Dist. Puri, Orissa,
- DAS, RAM SARAN, LALA, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., K.-i.-H. medal. *b.* 1876, *ed.* : Lahore. Is a leading business magnate of Punjab and connected with several joint stock companies. Is Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers ; member, All-India Landholders' Association ; President, Sanatan Dharma Pratidinhi Sabha and of Sanatan Dharma College ; member, Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Northern India Chamber of Commerce and of Punjab Govt. Development Board. Is leader of the Opposition, Council of State. *Ad.* 1. Egerton Road, Lahore.
- DATTA, AKHIL CHANDRA, M. A., B. L., M. L. A. (Central), Deputy President, Central Assembly and Deputy Leader, Congress Nationalist Party in the House. *b.* 1869, *ed.* : Tippera and Calcutta. Practising since 1897, is an Advocate, Calcutta High Court, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India. Was in the Bengal Legislative Council, 1916-30. President, B. P. C. C. 1927-28 ; Founder-President, Bengal Congress Nationalist Party ; in 1937 toured extensively in Europe addressing important big meetings in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, etc. defending the Indian Congress stand with regard to acceptance of office. Was jailed in connection with Congress activities. Promoter of many industrial, banking and insurance concerns. Managing Director, Pioneer Bank Ltd. ; member, Indian Tea Licensing Comtee. *Ad.* "Dattakutir", Comilla, Bengal.
- DATTA, HIRENDRA NATH, M. A., B. L., P. R. S., Solicitor and Litterateur, *b.* Calcutta. Jan. 19, 1868, *s.* of Dwarka Nath Datta of well-known Datta family of Calcutta, *ed.* : Calcutta, had a uniformly brilliant University record, triple first class honours in B. A., first class first in M. A. and B. T., Premchand Roychand Scholarship 1898 ; *m.* Indunati, *d.* of Probodhchandra Basu Mallick, four sons, four daughters ; enrolled as a Solicitor of the Calcutta High Court, 1894. senior partner of H. N. Datta and Co. ; connected with many literary, social and religious activities ; foundation-member, past President and present Vice-President, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad ; sometime Hony. Secy., now vice-President, National Council of Education, Bengal ; Vice-President, Viswa-Bharati ; connected with Theosophical movement for the past 45 years, is President, Bengal Theosophical Society. Vice-President, International Theosophical Society. *Pub. Gtaya Iswarvada, Upamsad, Vedanta Parichaya, Karmavad O Jannantar, Avatartattva, Tajnaral-ker Advaitavad, Buddha Dever Nastikata, Rash Leela, Meghaduta, Prem Dharna, Sanikhya Parichaya, Buddhi O Bodhi, Darshanik Bankim chandra* (in Bengali), *Philosophy of the Gods, Theosophical Gleanings* and Calcutta University Kamala Lectures (1940) and numerous contributions to Bengali and English magazines. *Ad.* 189B, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
- DATTA, KAMINI KUMAR, B. A., B. L., M. L. C., *b.* 1878, *ed.* : Calcutta. Was in Bengal Govt. service for a time. Resigned later

- and became Advocate, Calcutta High Court. Leader, Congress Party, Bengal Legislative Council; member, A.-I. C. C., etc. Is a well-known lawyer and politician. *Ad.* Comilla.
- DATTA, N., B. A., G. D. A., b. 1892, ed :** Dacca. Is prominent in Insurance circles in India and has helped in the growth of Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Calcutta of which he is now the Secretary. *Ad.* 98, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.
- DATTA, SURENDRA KUMAR, B. A., M. B., Ch. B., b. 1878, ed :** Lahore and Edinburgh. Was in the Indian Army in the last Great War. Was Gen. Secy., Y. M. C. A., India and Burma; President of All-India Indian Christians' Conference thrice, member of Indian Legislative Assembly and of British Delegation, Tokyo, Institute of Pacific Relations. Is a visiting lecturer, International Institute of Education, America. Has written on politics and religion. Is Principal, Forman Christian College, Lahore. *Ad.* Forman Christian College, Lahore, Punjab.
- DEHLAVI, SIR ALI MOHAMMED KHAN, Bar-at-Law., J. P., b. 1875, ed :** Bombay and London. Was a journalist, practised law in Gujarat and Sind. Was President, Poona Mahomedan Educational Conference, and First Educational Conference, Konkan. Was Minister of Palanpur State. Has served as Minister for Agriculture, Bombay Govt.; President, Bombay Legislative Council; Minister for Local Self-Govt., Bombay. *Ad.* Surat.
- DELHI AND SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV. SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN, D. D., b. 1875, ed :** Cork and Louvain Univ. In 1937, he was appointed Archbishop of Delhi and Simla. *Ad.* The Cathedral, New Delhi.
- DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD, M. A., LL. B., K. C., M. C., Bar-at-Law, b. 1886, ed :** Cambridge. Served in the last Great War; was Hon. Major, R.A.; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man (U.K.); Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, since 1934. Is interested in social welfare work. *Ad.* High Court, Calcutta.
- DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJEE, M. A., LL.B., M. L. A. (Central), b. 1877, ed :** Bombay. Was a Professor of Economics and History for a time. Then joined the Bombay High Court; officiated as Advocate-General of Bombay. Is a leading Congressman. Took part in the Congress civil disobedience movement, was jailed and fined. Leads Opposition in the Indian Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* 89, Warden Road, Bombay.
- DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, F. R. C. S., M. D. (Lond), L. M. & S. (Bomb.), M. L. A., b. 1884, ed :** Nagpur, Bombay and London. Is a well-known surgeon and physician, Bombay. Was President of Bombay Municipal Corporation. Is member of Central Legislative Assembly from Bombay city. Has written on medicine and social reform. *Ad.* Pedder Road, Bombay.
- DESHMUKH, P. S., M. A., D. Phil., Bar-at-Law, b. 1898. ed :** Poona, Oxford and Edinburgh. Chairman, Shivaji Education Society; formerly Minister for Education and Agriculture, C. P.; Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank. Politician, Scholar and Social Reformer. *Ad.* Amraoti, Borar.
- DHAR, Ruler of, (see p. 203).**
- DHOLPUR, Ruler of, (see p. 203).**
- DHRANGADHRA, MAJOR H. H. MAHARAJA MAHARANA SHRI SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI, G. C. I. E., K.C. S. I., Maharaja Saheb of, b. 1898, succeeded to the gaddi, 1911, ed :** Rajkumar College, Rajkot and privately in England, *m.* five times. Has three sons.
- DHRANGADHRA, Yuvaraja of, MAHARAJ YUVARAJ KUMAR SHRI MAYURDHWAJSINHJI, Heir-appa-**

- rent of the State, *b.* 1928, *ed.* : Privately. Went to England for further education, but owing to outbreak of present war, returned home 1939; then joined Dehra Dun School. The Kumar is much interested in games and has made his mark as a sportsman.
- DIN MOHAMED, SHEKH, Khan Bahadur, M. A., LL. B.,** *b.* 1886, *ed.* : Lahore. Started law practice, 1910. was President Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, for many years; Member, Indian Delimitation Comte. 1935-6; Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore since 1937. *Ad.* High Court, Lahore.
- DOW, H. E. SIR HUGH, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.,** Governor of Sind since April 1, 1941, *b.* 1886, *ed.* : London. Asst. Collector of Sind, 1909; Dy. Secretary, Finance, Bombay, 1921; Actg. Secretary, 1923. Revenue officer to Lloyd Barrage Scheme, Sind, 1927-38. Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34. Joint Secy., Commerce Dept., Government of India, 1934-36 and Secretary, 1936-39. Director-General of Supply, 1939 and Vice-President, War Supply Board, 1940-41. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Sind.
- DUTT, NIBARAN CHANDRA, b.** April 1865. Was the first to introduce motor bus and lorry service in Calcutta in the name of Walford Transport Ltd. Responsible for organizing and collecting of funds for the Victoria Memorial Hall. Was Hon'y. Secretary, Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee Memorial Fund. A former member of the Indian Association and the British Indian Association, he is closely connected with All-India Cow Conference Association (Life Member); All-India Kayastha Conference; All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha (Vice-President); the Rakshanshil Hindu Mahasabha (President); and Bangadesiya Kayastha Sabha (President). *Ad.* 20/A, Tangra Rd., Cal.
- EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHOY, 3rd Baronet, J. P.,** *b.* 1903. Is a business magnate and philanthropist of Bombay. Is a member, Executive Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber; President of Moslem Committee, Bombay; member, All-India Moslem League and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Is interested in Moslem education. *Ad.* Belvedere, Warden Road, Bombay.
- EDWARDS, JAMES FAIRBROTHER, Rev. b. 1875, *ed.* : Birmingham. A well-known Wesleyan missionary of Poona. Is Principal of United Theological College, Poona. Has written on matters theological in English and Marathi. Is editor of the *Poet Saints of Maharashtra* series. *Ad.* United Theological College, 7, Sholapur Road, Poona.**
- ERNAKULAM, ARCHBISHOP OF, (AUGUSTINE KANDATHIL), D. D.,** His Grace the Most Rev., Head of the Syro-Malabar Ecclesiastical Province of Roman Catholics, having for the very vast majority of them a pure Indian nationality and numbering about 8½ lakhs (1940), of whom 2½ lakhs are under his direct jurisdiction and the rest under his Suffragans, Bishops of Changancherry, Trichur and Kottayam, *b.* 25th August 1874, at Champ, Travancore. Studied at Kandy till ordination in 1901. Vicar for some time; then Rector of Petit Seminary, Ernakulam. In 1911 Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Charge of administration in 1919. Metropolitan Archbishop of Ernakulam with the institution, 21st Dec. 1928, of the Syro-Malabar Hierarchy, a reestablishment of the Hierarchy of the St. Thomas Christians of Apostolic traditions in Malabar. Installed the following year by Mgr., later Card., Lepicier, Visitor Apostolic. Title: Assistant at the Pontifical Throne. *Ad.* Ernakulam.

FARIDKOT, Ruler of, (See p. 204).

FIELD, LT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE, Kt., C. I. E., Chief Minister, Government of Jodhpur; *b.* 19th Nov. 1881; *ed.*: Tonbridge School and R. M. C., Sandhurst. Indian Army 1900-7, Political Department, Government of India, 1907-1935. Chief Minister, Jodhpur, since 1935, C. I. E., 1935, Knighthood, 1937. *Ad.* Jodhpur.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAM-CHAND, Bar-at-Law, the one man, who is most identified with whatever is Indian nationalism now. Is a stoic denouncer of modern life and civilization, much in the line of Count Tolstoi, *b.* 2nd October, 1869; *ed.*: Rajkot and London. Started practice in South Africa. Helped Govt. during Boer War, Zulu rebellion, and the last Great War. Returning from Africa, set up practice in Bombay, which he soon gave up. Started *satyagraha* campaign, 1918, non-co-operation movement, 1920; helped the Ali Brothers in their Khilafat agitation. Was jailed in 1922, but released in 1924. Became a prominent Congressman, whose words became law with millions of Indians. Broke the salt laws, 1930. Was President, Indian National Congress, 1924. Interned 1930, released after a few months. Went to R. T. Conference, 1931. Irwin-Gandhi Pact of truce signed 1931. Again jailed, 1932; released next year. Over Rajkot affairs, took a 'fast unto death' vow at Rajkot, 1939. Matter compromised by the Chief Justice of India. Started fresh *satyagraha* campaign at the later end of 1940. Is the virtual dictator of the Congress, has refused help to Govt. in present war, unless its terms are accepted. Has started a campaign in favour of the Harijans for their social and religious uplift. Supports Wardha Scheme of education. Observes silence once a week. Is a strict vegetarian. Insists on use of

khaddar and propagates his *charkha* gospel. Remaking modern India. *Pub.* Has written a number of books on politics and sociology. His Autobiography—*Experiments with Truth*, *Young India*, *Indian Home Rule*, etc., have gone into many editions. *Ad.* Sevagram near Wardha, C. P.

GANGULI, NAGENDRA NATH, M. Sc., Ph. D., C. I. E., *b.* 1889. Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. *ed.*: Calcutta, U. S. A., and London. Was member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. Lecturer, Agriculture and Rural Economics, Calcutta University, 1921-31. Has written on agriculture, health, constitutional reforms, etc. *Ad.* New Delhi.

GENTLE, FREDERICK WILLIAM, M. A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1892; *ed.*: Cambridge. Took part in the last Great War. Was Recorder of Margate. Judge, High Court, Madras 1936-41; Judge, High Court, Calcutta from 1941. *Ad.* High Court, Calcutta.

GERARD, R. H. M., B. A., B. Sc., L. Methodology, Licencié Supérieur degree in Econ. and Consular Sc., Consul-General of Belgium, Calcutta, since 10th June 1940, *b.* 8th August 1888, *m.* Gerard, Anne-Marie. *ed.*: St. Joseph's College, Virton and Catholic University, Louvain (Belgium) 1906-1911. Appointed in the Belgian Foreign service, February 1912. Counsellor to the Belgian Embassy in China 1931-37, Consul-General at Bombay Nov. 1937 till June 1940. Officer, Order of Leopold, King Albert's Medal 1914-1918, Belgian D. S. M., 1st cl. Commander of the Order of the Bright Jade of China, 1st cl. of the Order of the 4 Rites (China), Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, Officer of the most Exalted Order of the White Elephant of Siam, Officer of the Order of the Star of Abyssinia, Knight of the Royal Order of the Star of Rumania, Knight of the

- Order of the Black Star (France), Citizen of Honour of the City of Peking (China). *Pub.* Many contributions in various magazines and newspapers on political and economic topics. *Ad.* 8, Minto Park Road, Calcutta.
- GERRARD, CHARLES ROBERT, A. R. C. A., R. O. I., R. B. A., F. R. S. A., J. P., *ed*: London, Paris, Antwerp, Italy, where he studied painting. Has exhibited in U. K., Canada, etc. Is Director of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Member, Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. *Ad.* School of Art Bungalow, Bombay.
- GHOSH, DR. J. C., D. Sc., Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since August 1939; *b.* 14th Sept. 1894, *s.* of Late Ram Chandra Ghosh; *m.* Nilima Palit 1922; *ed*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Palit Scholarship and Premchand Roychand Studentship, 1918; was in Europe, 1918-1921; Lecturer in Chemistry, Calcutta University, 1915-21; Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University, 1921-39; Dean of the Faculty of Science, Dacca University, 1924-1928; Provost, Dacca Hall, 1926-39. Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1931; Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, 1935-39; Indian National Planning Committee since 1938; Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, since 1940; Industrial Survey Committee, Bengal, President, India Chemical Society, 1935-37; Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress, Benares, 1925; General President, Indian Science Congress, Lahore, 1939. *Pub.* Numerous publications in various journals in Europe and in India relating to abnormality of strong electrolytes, commonly known as "Ghosh's Law of Dilution"; various problems in photo-chemistry; gas reactions, studies, on fluorescence; studies on vitamin C; production and studies on optically active metallic films; theories of photo-voltaic cells; theories of photo-synthesis. *Ad.* Indian Institute of Science, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
- GHOSH, SIR SARAT KUMAR, M. A., I.C.S., *b.* 1879, *ed*: Calcutta, London Cambridge. Served as Magistrate and Dist. Judge, Bengal. Was Judge, Calcutta High Court, Ret 1939. *Ad.* 2, Regent Park, Calcutta.
- GHUZZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM ABUL HOSSAIN KHAN, *b.* 1876, *ed*: Calcutta. Was once a prominent Congressman. Has served on many Govt. Committees. Attended the three R. T. Conferences as delegate. Is member, Court of Dacca and Aligarh Universities. Presided over Moslem Conference, Cawnpore, 1929. Is a zaminder and merchant. *Ad.* 18, Canal Street, Entally, Calcutta.
- GILDER, MANCHERSA DHANJIBHAI DORABJI, B. A., L. M. S., Bombay, M. D. (Lond.), F. R. C. S., *b.* 1882, *ed*: Bombay, and London. Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay; Hony. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay. Is ex-Minister Bombay Govt. Has written on medicine. *Ad.* Warden Road, Bombay.
- GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, B. A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1875, *ed*: Ahmedabad and Cambridge. Joined Bar 1899. Was advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma; Secy., Legislative Council, Burma; President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, member, and later President, Indian Tariff Board, delegate to Imperial Conference, R. T. Conference and Ottawa Conference. Has large commercial interests. Is Director of several large industrial concerns. *Ad.* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
- GLANCY, H. E. SIR BERTRAND JAMES, C. S. I., K. C. I. E., I. C. S., Governor of the Punjab, since April

- 7, 1941, b. 1882, *ed* : Oxford. Served as Political adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative. *Ad. Governor's Camp, Punjab.*
- GOENKA, SIR BADRIDAS, Kt., C. I. E., Rai Bahadur, B. A., b. 1883 ; *ed* : Calcutta. Is a big commercial magnate, banker, mill-owner and Zamindar, Chairman or director of many companies British and Indian including Imperial Bank ; Fellow, Univ. of Calcutta. Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School ; Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. Was member, Bengal Legislative Council, Sheriff of Calcutta, Municipal Councillor and President, Marwari Assn. Is a Trustee, Marwari Hindu Hospital and President, Pinjrapole Society. *Ad. "Goenka House", 145, Mukta-ram Babu St., Calcutta.*
- GONDAL, Ruler of, (See p. 204).
- GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M. A. (Oxon.), b. 1898 ; *ed* : Calcutta, Paris, Oxford. Member of Bengal Legislative Assembly and Deputy Leader, Bengal Congress Assembly Party. Delegate to Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, 1928. A big landholder. *Ad. Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta ; The Raj Barce, Serampore.*
- GOUR, SIR HARISINGH, M. A., LL. D., D. C. L., D. Litt., Bar-at-Law, social reformer, b. 1872 ; *ed* : Nagpur and Cambridge. Was Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly ; President, Nagpur Municipal Committee ; delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933 ; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ. First Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ. *Pub. Penal Law of British India, Hindu Code, The Law of Transfer in British India, The Spirit of Buddhism.* etc. *Ad. Nagpur, C. P.*
- GRAHAM, HAROLD, M. A., C. I. E. I. C. S., b. 1889 ; *ed* : Oxford. Joined I. C. S. 1912. Saw service in last Great War. Has served as Dist. Magistrate and Dist. and Sessions Judge, Bengal. Is Commissioner, Presy. Div., Bengal. *Ad. 4, Theatre Road, Calcutta.*
- GUPTA, GHANSHYAM SING, B. Sc., LL. B., b. 1886 ; *ed* : Jubbulpur and Allahabad. A leading Congressman. Was member, A.-I. C. C., 1921-36 ; Member, C. P. Legislative Council ; M. L. A. (Central) ; President, Arya Samaj of C. P. and Berar. Is now Speaker, C. P. Legislative Assembly. *Ad. Drug, C. P.*
- GUPTA, SATYENDRA NATH, B. A., C. I. E., I. C. S., b. 1895, *ed* : London and Cambridge. Joined I. C. S. 1913. Was Magistrate and Collector, Bengal. Deputy Trade Commissioner, London, 1928. Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931-37. Collector of Customs, Bombay. At present Collector of Customs, Karachi. *Ad. Custom House, Karachi, Sind.*
- GWALIOR, Ruler of, (See p. 205).
- GWYER, SIR MAURICE LINFORD, M. A., D. C. L., K. C. S. I., K. C. B., b. 1878, *ed* : Oxford and London. Was Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of Health ; First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury. Is Chief Justice of India and Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ. *Ad. Chief Justice's Lodgings, New Delhi.*
- HABIB-UL LAH, NAWAB SIR MOHAMAD, Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL. D., b. 1869, *ed* : Saidapet. Joined Bar, 1888 ; was Chairman of Municipal Council of Taluk Board and Dist. Board ; M. L. C., Madras, 1909-12. Commissioner, Madras Corporation ; was member, Royal Commission on Superior Civil Service in India ; member, Exec. Council, Madras ; member, Viceroy's Council, 1925-30. Leader, Indian Delegation to South Africa 1926-7 ; Leader, Indian Delegation to League of Nations 1929. Dewan of Travancore 1934-6. *Ad. Cumballa Hill, Bombay.*

- HAKSAR, KAILAS NARAIN, COL. SIR, B. A., C. I. E., LL. D., b. 1878 ; ed :** Gwalior and Allahabad. Was honorary Professor of History and Philosophy. Private Secretary to Maharaja Scindia, 1908-12 ; is Colonel, Gwalior Army. Was senior member, Board of Revenue, 1909-14 ; went as delegate to two R. T. Conferences ; Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-37 ; Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1938-39. Is now Guardian to the Heir-Apparent of Jammu and Kashmir. Author of several books on politics. *Ad.* Srinagar (Kashmir).
- HALDER, ASIT KUMAR, b. Cal. 10th Sept. 1890.** Famous artist. Copied Ajanta frescoes (1909-10), Jogimara Cave paintings (1914), Bagh Cave Paintings (1922). Works preserved at the South Kensington Museum (Indian section), Boston Museum, Lahore Museum, Calcutta Museum. Visited European art galleries and Museums in 1923. Worked as Principal, Kalabhavan, Santiniketan (1919-22), Principal Maharaja School of Arts, Jaipur (1924) and since 1925, Principal, Govt. School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow. Obtained Adhar Mukerjee Lecturership, Calcutta University, Made Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London. *Pub. Art and Tradition, Illustrated Omar Khyyam, Khyyalia, Ajanta* (in Bengali) with Foreword by Dr. Abanindra N. Tagore, *Bagh cave and Ramgarh* (in Bengali) with Foreword by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and many Bengali dramas and books for children. *Ad.* Badshahbag, Lucknow.
- HALDAR, HIRALAL, M. A., Ph. D., b. 1865, ed :** Calcutta. Has been in the education line all along ; was Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1921-33 ; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, and Fellow, Cal. University. *Pub. Neo-Hegelianism, General Philosophy and Ethics, Man's Survival of Death, etc. Ad.* P. 49, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta.
- HALLET, H. E., SIR MAURICE GARNIER, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Governor of the United Provinces since Dec. 6, 1939, b. Oct. 28, 1888, ed :** Winchester College and New College, Oxford, *m. G. C. M. Veasey ; I. C. S., 1907 ; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa 1918-15 ; Magistrate and Collector 1915-20 ; Secy., Local Self-Government Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24 ; Magistrate and Collector, 1925-29 ; Commissioner 1929-30 ; Chief Secretary, Bihar & Orissa 1930-32, Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1932-36 ; Governor of Bihar 1937-39. Ad.* Governor's Camp, U. P.
- HANWANT SINGHJI SAHIB, MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI, Heir-apparent to the throne of Jodhpur. Son of the present Ruler of Jodhpur State, b. 16th July, 1923. Is reading in Mayo College, Ajmer.**
- HARBANS SINGH BRAR, SIRDAR, Bar-at-Law, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. S. A., F. R. E. S., F. R. H. S., Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State, and a big land-owner in Punjab. b. 1905, ed :** Lahore, Edinburgh, London. *m. Jaswant Kaur, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., five d. one s.* Took training in railway traffic (England) ; travelled extensively in India and Europe ; was President, Khalsa Association (London), member, D. B., Ferozepore, elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Chairman of several Boards and member of some Govt. of India Committees. Member, Court of Delhi University ; apptd. Judge, High Court, Patiala State, 1932. *Ad.* Malerkotla.
- HATTIANGADI, SANKAR RAU, B. A., C. I. E., b. 1887, ed :** Madras ; joined Govt. of India Audit Dept., Became Under-Secy. to Govt. of India. Dy. Controller, Bombay Currency, 1931, and Controller,

1935. President, Karnatak Association, Bombay, 1937-38; and of Bombay Home. Medical Association, 1937-38. *Pub. Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson, etc.* *Ad.* 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay.
- HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, b.** 1887. Is a well-known journalist. Edits *The Mail. Pub. Ten Thousand Miles in Africa, etc.* *Ad.* Sunnyside White's Road, Madras.
- HERAS, HENRY, S. J., M. A.,** Director of Indian Historical Research Institute. St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor of Indian History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Corresponding Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences; Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London, and Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid; Corresponding Member, Instituto Italiano per il medio ed Estremo Oriente, Rome. Awarded the Gold Cross of Merit by the Republic of Poland, and the Decoration of Learning (II class) by the King of Afghanistan, *b.* Sept. 11, 1888; *ed.* at Barcelona and at Cleveland, Ohio; Sometime Professor, Sacred Heart College, Barcelona, and Principal, Our Saviour College, Saragossa, Spain. *Pub. History of the Manchu Dynasty of China*, 8 vols. (in Spanish); *The Aravindu Dynasty of Vijayanagara*; *The Writing of History*; *Studies in Pallava History and Pallava Genealogy*; *Beginnings of Vijayanagara History*. At present engaged in *magnum opus* on *Proto-Indian History and Civilisation* based on his decipherment of the Inscriptions of Mohenjo-Daro and Indus Valley. *Ad.* St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
- HERBERT, H. E. SIR JOHN ARTHUR, G. C. I. E., D. L., J. P.,** Governor of Bengal since 1939; *b.* 1895, *ed.* Wellington and Har-
 vard, *m.* Lady Mary Theresa Fox-Strangways, 1924; served in the Royal Horse Guards in the Great War. 1916-18; A. D. C. to Viceroy, 1926-28; M. P. for Monmouth, 1934-39; Parliamentary Private Secy. to Parliamentary Secy., Admiralty, 1935 and to Under-Secretary for India, 1936. *Ad.* Government House, Calcutta; Government House, Darjeeling.
- HIDAYATULLA, SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K. C. S. I., M. L. A.,** Minister in charge of Law and Order, Sind *b.* 1879, *ed.* Karachi. Member old Bombay Council, 1912; Minister, Bombay, 1921-28; Member, Executive Council, Bombay, 1928-34. Attended the R. T. Conference (twice). First Premier of Sind. *Ad.* Seafield Road, Karachi.
- HIGGINBOTTOM, SAM, Missionary, b.** Manchester Oct. 27, 1874, *s.* of Samuel and Jane (Baines) H.; came to U. S. 1894, *ed.* Mt. Hermon School, (Mass.) Amherst Coll; B. A. Princeton 1903, M. A. 1911, Hon. Dr. Philanthropy 1925; B. Sc. in Agri., Ohio State University 1911; Hon. M. Sc. Amherst College, 1928; LL. D. Western Reserve University 1939; Dr. Humane Letters, Amherst 1940; *m.* Jane Ethelind Oody 1904, Bombay; six children; missionary Presby. Church in U. S. A. to India since 1903; organizer, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, now President Allahabad Christian College. Lectured throughout U. S. and India: active on behalf of lepers and the blind. Moderator Presby. Church in U. S. A. 1939-40; Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal 1924, King George Silver Jubilee medal 1935, Coronation medal 1937. *Pub. The Gospel and the Plow, What does Jesus Expect of His Church.* *Ad.* Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, U. P.
- HOGG, SIR GILBERT PICTAIRN, M. A., K. C. S. I., I. C. S., b. 1884; *ed.* Glasgow. Joined I. C. S., 1907.**

Served in various capacities in Bengal. Was Commissioner of Excise and Salt; Director of Industries; Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, 1928, and Chief Secretary, 1933 and Secretary, Home Dept. *Ad.* Writers' Building, Calcutta.

HOPE, H. E. THE HON. SIR ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES, G. C. I. E., M. C. Governor of Madras since March 12, 1940; *b.* May 7, 1897, *ed.* Oratory School, Sandhurst, *m.* Grizel, *d.* of Brig.-Gen. Sir R. Gordon Gilmour; four daughters; Coldstream Guards 1914, France 1915-19 (Captain, M. C., Croix de Guerre, despatches, severely wounded); served in Turkey 1922-23; *M. P.* (Con.) Nuneaton Div. of Warwickshire 1924-29, *M. P.* (U.) Aston 1931-39; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of Mines, 1924-26; Asst. Whip (unpaid), 1935; a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid), 1935-37; Treasurer of H. M. Household 1937-39. *Ad.* Government House, Madras.

HORNIMAN, BENJAMIN GUY, b. 1873, *ed.* England. Has been connected with journalism for about 45 years. Was on the staff of the *Calcutta Statesman* and *Bombay Chronicle*. Takes active part in Indian politics. Edits *The Bombay Sentinel*. President, Journalists' Association of India. *Ad.* Juhu, Bombay.

HORWILL, LIONEL CLIFFORD, B. Sc., A. R. C. Sc., Bar-at-Law., I. C. S., b. 1890, *ed.* London and Oxford. Joined I. C. S., 1915. Served in India and Mesopotamia, 1916-19. Was Asst. Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies, 1919-24. Is Judge, High Court, Madras. *Ad.* The Grange, Adyar, Madras.

HUBBACK, GEORGE CLAY, RIGHT REV. D. D., B. Sc., b. 1882, *ed.* Liverpool. Was an Engineer, 1902-8. Became a priest later. Is now Bishop of Assam. *Ad.* Bishop's House, Dibrugarh, Assam.

HUQ, The Hon'ble Mr. ABUL KASEM FAZLUL, M. A., B. L., M. L. A., Chief Minister, Bengal; member, National Defence Council. b. 1873, *ed.* Calcutta. Started as Professor, Raj Chandra College. Edited two journals. Joined Govt. Service, Dy. Mag.-Coll. 1906; Asst. Registrar Co-operative Dept., Bengal, Assam, Bihar, 1908-12. Resigned Govt. service and joined Bar. Elected member, Bengal Legislature 1913-35, Central Legislature 1935-7; Bengal's Education Minister 1924; was President, All-India Moslem League; Gen. Secy., Indian National Congress, 1918. Delegate to two R. T. Conferences. Founder and President, Krishak Praja Party since 1927. Was Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36. Premier, Bengal continuously since 1937. *Ad.* 88/2, Jhautola Road, Calcutta.

HYAT-KHAN, SIKANDER, SIR, MAJOR, KHAN BAHADUR, K. B. E., D. O. L., Prime Minister of the Punjab since 1937, b. 1892, *ed.* Aligarh and London. Has served in Afghan War and last Great War. Was Hony. Magistrate; Chairman, Punjab Reforms Commission; Revenue Member, Punjab Govt.; twice acted as Governor, Punjab. *Ad.* 98, The Mall, Lahore.

HYDARI, MAHAMAD SALEH AKBAR, B. A., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., b. 1894, *ed.* Bombay and Oxford. Was Under-Secy., Govt. of India; Secy., Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Agent to Govt. of India in Ceylon; Jt. Secy. to Indian States Delegation to R. T. Conference, 1931; Secy. to Govt. of India, Labour Dept.; Representative of India, Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941. *Ad.* 8, King George's Avenue, New Delhi, and Greenwood Court, Simla.

HYDERABAD & BERAR, Ruler of, (See p. 206).

HYDERABAD, Heir-Apparent of, H. H. GENERAL WALASHAN

NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN AZAM JAH BAHADUR, PRINCE OF BERAR, *b.* 1907, *ed.* : Hyderabad. Has received good military training. Is a fine sportsman and hunter. Has travelled widely. The British Govt. have conferred on him the hereditary title of Prince of Berar by virtue of Berar agreement of 1936. His Highness has been taking pains to make the State army fully efficient. Is interested in rural uplift work and in educational matters. By his sympathy towards the subjects of the State, he has endeared himself to all classes.

IDAR, Ruler of, (See p. 207).

INDORE, Ruler of, (See p. 207).

ISHIAQUE, HAFIZ SYED MAHMED, B. Sc. (Alig.), M. Sc. (Luck.), I. C. S., *b.* 1906, *ed.* : Aligarh and Lucknow, with a brilliant record, academic and social. Appointed Asst. Meteorologist, Karachi, 1928-29. Later successfully competed for the I. C. S. Came to Bengal, 1931, took charge of the Patuakhali Subdivision, 1934-36 and of Serajganj Subdivision, 1936-38. Applied himself to a wide variety of nation-building activities with singular zeal and conspicuous success, distinguishing himself as an able public servant. Secretary to the Chaukidari Enquiry Committee, 1938. Special Officer, Rural Reconstruction Training Camp, 1940; now Chief Controller of Jute Regulation, and also Director of Rural Reconstruction, thus combining two most important offices. Member, Primary and Adult Education Committees, the Board of Economic Enquiry, the Board of Agriculture and Veterinary, Bengal. *Pub. Rural Bengal* and numerous brochures, monographs and articles on Rural Reconstruction and allied subjects. *Ad.* 15, Mandeville Gardens, Ballyganj, Calcutta.

ISMAIL, SIR MIRZA M., AMIN-UL-MULK, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore up to 1941. Appointed Prime

Minister, Jaipur June, 1942. *b.* at Bangalore, 28rd Oct. 1883, *s.* of Late Mr. Aga Jan; *m.* Zebinda Begum, *d.* of the late Mr. Muhummad Mirza Shirazee of Bombay, one son and two daughters. *ed.* : at Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore Royal School, graduated from the Central College in 1905. Entered the Mysore Civil Service as Assistant Superintendent of Police same year. Joined the personal staff of H. H. the Maharaja, 1908. Rose to be His Highness's Huzur Secretary in 1914 and His Highness's Private Secretary in 1922. Became Dewan on the 1st May, 1926; the conferment of the title of "Amin-ul-Mulk" in the Dasara Durbar of 1920, and conferment of a series of titles, viz., the Order of the British Empire in Jan. 1923, the Order of the Commander of the Indian Empire in June 1924, and Knighthood in Jan. 1930. In January 1936, made the Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Represented the South Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai, at the First Round Table Conference and the States of Mysore, Jaipur and Jodhpur at the Second Round Table Conference. Also helped the scheme of reforms during the Third Round Table Conference and the deliberations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms. Delivered the Convocation address of the Annamalai University, 1935, and of Madras University, 1938. In June 1936, he accompanied His Highness to Europe. Invited by the Government of India to lead the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern countries on Rural Hygiene held at Bandoeng (Java) in August 1937. "Commander" (Associate) of the Venerable Order of St. John conferred in September 1937. *Ad.* Mysore.

- JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI-RAO**, M. A., LL. B., *b.* 1867, *ed.* : at Bombay Served Kolhapur State. Prominently connected with non-Brahman movement. Was Minister of Education, Bombay Government ; later Minister, Agriculture. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly. Delegate, R. T. Conference (1930-31). connected with several business concerns. Is Judge of Supreme Court, Kolhapur. *Ad.* Shahupuri, Kolhapurs Dadar, Bombay 14.
- JAIN, SANTIPRASAD**, B. Sc. *b.* 1912, *ed.* : Benares and Agra. A good scholar of Jain theology. Is associated with the companies of the Dalmia group. Has made elaborate studies of Economics, Finance and Statistics. Interested in social welfare. *Ad.* Dalmianagar (Bihar).
- JAIPRAKASH NARAIN**, organized the Congress Socialist Party ; belongs to Saran, Bihar. Had been to the United States, 1922-30, studying at five universities. Put in charge of the Labour Department of the Indian National Congress, 1931. Has suffered imprisonment.
- JAIPUR**, Ruler of, (See p. 208).
- JAMES, SIR FREDERICK ERNEST**, M. A., O. B. E., chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold, Kt., *b.* 1891. War Service 1914-20. Genl. Secy., Y.M.C.A. Calcutta 1920 ; Member, Bengal Legislative Council 1924-29 ; Pol. Secy., U. P. A. S. I. 1929-32 ; Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras Corporation, Senate of Madras Univ., Madras Retrenchment Comte. 1931, Madras Franchise Comte. and P. W. D. Reorganisation Comte., 1932 ; M. L. A. (Central) from 1932 ; Whip of European Group 1932-7 ; Chief Witness for European Asscn. before Joint Parliamentary Select Comte. 1938 ; Member, Standing Emigration and Ry. Finance Comtes. Founder of Indian Institute of International Affairs ; 1st Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma & Ceylon. *Ad.* Post Box 90, Madras.
- JAMMU AND KASHMIR**, Ruler of, (See p. 208).
- JASANI, CHATURBHUI VITHALDAS**, M. L. A. (C. P.), *b.* 1900. Was Vice-Chairman, Gondia Local Board, President, Gondia Municipality, of C. P. Marathi Harijan Sevak Sangha and of Bhandara Dt. Harijan Sevak Sangha. Is member, A-I. C. C., Chairman, Bhandara District Council Vice-President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee. Took leading part in civil disobedience movement, 1930 as 1st Dictator of Bhandara Dt. War Council, jailed four times. In 1940 went to jail as 1st Satyagrahi of Bhandara Dt. *Ad.* Gondia, B.-N. Ry., (C. P.).
- JAYAKAR, RT. HON. MUKUND RAM-RAO**, P. C., M. A., D. C. L., LL. D., Bar-at-Law, *ed.* : Bombay and London, joined Bombay High Court. Was Member, Bombay Legislative Council and led Swaraj Party. Left Congress later. Was M. L. A. ; led Nationalist Party. Delegate to R. T. C. Appointed Judge, Federal Court of India (1937). Became member of Judicial Committee, Privy Council, London. (1939).
- JEHANGIR, SIR COWASJEE**, Bart., M. A., M. B. E., K. C. I. E., M. L. A., *b.* 1879, *ed.* : Bombay and Cambridge. Was member, Bombay Corporation, 1904-1921 and Chairman 1919 to 20. Member, Bombay Legislative Council ; has acted as Member Executive Council, Bombay ; was delegate to R. T. C. twice ; and of Empire Parliamentary Conference. Was elected President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936. Has business connexions in Bombay. *Ad.* Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- JEHANGIRABAD, RAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN**, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., M. L. A., *b.* 1886, *ed.* : Colvin Taluqdars' College, and privately. Is Fellow of Aligarh and Lucknow Universities ; member, Legislative Assembly, U. P. ; Hony.

Mag.; Vice-President, Oudh British Indian Association, later President; is a philanthropist and has given away large sums in charities. Is connected with several public institutions. Is a polo and tennis player of note. *Ad.* Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

JHA, AMARNATH, M. A., F. R. S. L., F. R. S. A. Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University; Vice-President, Poetry Society; Walking President, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; President, All-India Educational Confee.; President, U. P. Lawn Tennis Assocn. and Allahabad Gymkhana; Professor of English, he is also a scholar in Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu and Bengali. *Ad.* Allahabad University, Allahabad.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar-at-Law, *b.* Dec. 25, 1876, *ed.* Karachi and London. Was for some time Private Secretary to Dadabhoj Naoroji. Was connected with the Indian National Congress but later left it and became prominently associated with the Moslem League, of which he is President. Was delegate to R. T. Conference. Is member, Indian Legislative Assembly. Practises at Bombay High Court. *Ad.* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JODHPUR (MARWAR), Ruler of, (See p. 209).

JONES, SIR TRACY FRENCH GAVIN, *b.* 1872. Trained as Mining and Mech. Engineer (U. K.). Was member, Central Legislative Assembly and of U. P. Legislative Council; delegate R. T. Conference (twice); President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce (several years); President European Association (U. P.). Knighted 1936. Is prominently connected with business concerns in Cawnpore and elsewhere. *Ad.* Cawnpore Club, Cawnpore, (U. P.).

JOSHI, SIR MORPANTH VISWANATH, B. A., LL. B., K. C. I. E., b. 1861. *ed.* in Deccan College, Poona Elphinstone College and also Law-

College, *m.* at Satara the daughter of Mr. G. R. Abhayankar; has 2 sons and 4 daughters. Practised as Lawyer in Berar Judicial Commissioner's Court and in Nagpur High Court from 1884 to 1920. From 1920 to 1925 was Home Member to C. P. Govt., later practised law till 1937 when he retired from the profession. Knighted in 1928, K. C. I. E. in 1926 and LL. D. of Nagpur University in 1940; takes interest in politics, being a Liberal, and in all progressive public affairs. *Ad.* Amraoti, C. P.

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B. A., M. L. A., J. P., b. 1879. *ed.* Poona. Joined Gokhale's Servants of India Society, 1909; Secy., Bombay Social Service League; some time Secy. of Presidency Social Reform Assoc. and of West India National Liberal Assoc.; some time member of Bombay Municipal Corporation; nominated member of the Legislative Assembly in interests of labour 1920-41. Delegate to R. T. Conference, thrice. Was elected member of the Governing Body of I. L. O., Geneva twice. Is a Kaiser-i-Hind medalist. Was awarded C. I. E. in 1921 but declined. *Ad.* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

JUNAGADH, Ruler of, (see p. 210).

JUNG BAHADUR RANA, Col. Shree Govinda Shum Shere, *b.* 1907, *s.* of the late General Pratap Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, & grand *s.* of the late Maharaja Sir Bir Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister, Nepal. *ed.* privately at St. Joseph's College, Calcutta, underwent military training and became Governor of Palpa, W. Nepal for some time. Was awarded medal by Nepal Government for meritorious services in connection with earthquake relief work. Is a prominent sportsman and patron of the Turf. Made a princely donation for the construction of Brabourne Park, Darjeeling and for erection therein of the statue

- of his father. *Ad.* Phora Durbar, Nepal; Rockwood Estate, Darjeeling; and 4A, Little Russell Street, Calcutta.
- JWALA PRASAD**, M. A., Ph. D. b. 1890, *ed* : Agra and Cambridge. Was Prof. St. John's College, Agra. Is Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore. Has recieved several medals from Govt. Has written on logic, philosophy, history, etc. *Ad.* Robertson College, Jubbulpore (C. P.)
- KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL LALLBHAI**, M. A., B. Sc., Advocate (A. S.), F. R. G. S., F. S. S., F. R. S. A., J. P., I. E. S. (Retd.), Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist, II Class (1930), Principal (Retd.), Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; formerly Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, b. April 10, 1886, *m.* Miss Vasantgavri B. Seth of Surat. Fellow, Bombay University; Syndic, Indian Women's University. A Co-operative leader and writer. Honorary Secretary (1929-33) and Vice-President, (1934-37), All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association. Founder, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and its President (1930-35); Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1929-32). Chairman, Press Sub-committee of the Amedabad War Committee. Director, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society. *Pub. Exercises in Geometry* (1911); *Outline Atlas of Indian Empire* (1928); *Primer on Co-operation* (1928); *Co-operation in Bombay* (1930); *Co-operation in India* (1932); *Principles of General Geography* (1938); *Great Mystery of Life Beyond Death* (1938); *Lands Beyond the Border* (1939). *Ad.* 40, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- KALAT**, Ruler of, (See p. 210).
- KALE, VAMAN GOVINDA**, B. A., b. 1876, *ed* : Poona. Has served as Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson College and is a well-known speaker. Was member, Council of State, Indian Tariff Board, and Fellow, Bombay Univ. Has written on industrial and economic problems, currency, public administration, constitutional reforms, etc., edits *Artha*, a Marathi weekly. *Ad.* "Durgadhivasa", Poona No. 4.
- KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA**, B. A., LL. B., b. 1882; *ed* : Deccan College. Practised in Dharwar, 1906-30; was President, Dharwar Dist. Board and of Hubli Municipal Borough. Deputy President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927-30; President, First Karnatak Unification Conference, 1927; President, All-India Veerashaiva Conference 1927; President, Non-Brahmin League. Was Minister, Bombay Govt. in 1930 and 1937. *Ad.* 18, Queens Garden, Poona.
- KANHAIALAL, RAI BAHADUR**, M. A. LL. D., b. 1866, *ed* : Allahabad. Joined Govt Service in 1891. Was a Munsiff, rose Sub-Judge; Asst. Sessn. Judge; Dist. and Sessn. Judge; Addl. Judicial Commissioner, Oudh; acted as Judge, Allahabad High Court, ret'd. 1926. Was member, Hindu Religious Endowment Committee and Board of Hindu Medicine (1926-38). *Ad.* 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
- KANIKA, SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO**, Raja Bahadur of, O. B. E., b. 1881, *ed* : Cuttack. Was member Legislative Assembly and of Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council several times. Co-opted member Simon Commission (1928). Fellow of Patna Univ. Appointed member, Executive Council, Bihar-Orissa Govt. (1929); Vice-President (1931-34). Title of Raja made hereditary in 1919. *Ad.* Rajkanika, Cuttack.
- KANTIKAR, KESHAU RAM CHANDRA**, M. A., B. Sc., b. 1876, *ed* : Poona. Worked as Prof. of Physics, D. E. Society's Institution 1903 to 1932, was Fellow, Bombay Univ. for over 25 years, served as member,

Poona Municipality (7 years), was Principal, Fergusson College, Poona (1926-29); received King's Commission (1928). Is life member, Modern Education Society; elected Dean, Fac. of Sc., Bom. Univ., (1933-34); Dean, Fac. of Technology, (1938-39). Is Prof. of Sc., N. W. College, Poona. *Ad.* 12, Ganesh Wasi Poona 4.

KAPUR, SRI KISHAN, s. of Mr. Shiv Narain Kapur, *ed.* B. Sc. (Mathematics and Astronomy with Honours in Astronomy). Stood First M. A. (Mathematics) Punjab. Professor of Mathematics, Prince of Wales College, Jammu, 1915-19, Lecturer in Mathematics, Government College, Lahore 1919-26. Principal, Government Intermediate College, Gujrat 1926-32, Principal, Government Intermediate College, Dharmasala 1932-36. Principal, Government College, Lyallpur, since September, 1936. *Pub.* *Plane Trigonometry for Intermediate Students*; *Co-ordinate Geometry for Intermediate Students*. *Ad.* Lyallpur, Punjab.

KAPURTHALA, Ruler of, (See p. 211).

KARANJIA, BEHRAM NAORASJI, M. L. C., J. P., K.-i-H. and other medalist. Is a prominent businessman of Bombay. Is director of many business concerns. Is an Hon. Presy. Mag.; a Municipal Councillor, Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; Vice-President, St. John's Ambulance Assoc.; was Secy., War Loan and Food Control Committee, 1914-19; and President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1932; is member, Board of Film Censors, Bombay. A great public worker and industrialist. *Ad.* 'Shengre La', 8, Carmichael Rd., Bombay 6.

KARVE, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay); Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona; University Teacher, Bombay University; *b.* 24 Dec. 1898; *m.* 1924 Sumatibai, *d.* of Mr. Khare; *ed.*

Fergusson College, Poona, Cobden Medalist 1921; Wedderburn Scholar 1923; Principal and Professor of History and Economics, Willingdon College, Sangli, 1935-40; Lieutenant and for some time Acting Adjutant, University Training Corps, 1924-28; Local Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute; Member, Indian Economic Association; Chairman, Sangli Franchise Committee and Secretary, Deccan Education Society; has frequently contributed to the press on political, economic and constitutional matters. *Pub.* Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929); *Federations*, a Study in Comparative Politics (1933); *Poverty and Population in India*, 1937; *Papers on Indian Federal Finance* (1929); *Geneva and Indian Labour* (1931); *Economic Plannings in India*, 1935; *Unemployment Assurance in India*, 1938; *Value vs. Socialistic State*; edited *Historical and Economic Studies*, 1941. *Ad.* Fergusson College, Poona.

KASHMIR & JAMMU, Ruler of, (See p. 208).

KATJU, KAILAS NATH, M. A., M.L., LL. D., *b.* 1887; *ed.* Allahabad and Lahore. Practised law at Cawnpore, 1908-14; enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1921; was Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board; edited *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1918-37. Was in the U. P. Congress Committee for many years. Appointed Minister, U. P. Govt. 1937. Member A.-I. C. C., 1940. Has written on law. *Ad.* 19, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, J. P., *b.* 1884; *ed.* U. K. Is a big business magnate of Bombay. Chairman of several concerns. Was Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (thrice); delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923. President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925. Vice-President, Indian Central

- Cotton Committee (twice). *Ad.* Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
- KAZI, SYED HIFAZAT ALI, B. A., LL. B.,** Khan Bahadur, *b.* 1892; *ed.*: Aligarh and Allahabad. Was member, C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly and C. P. Legislative Council. Served as Minister for Local Self-Govt. C. P. Was Chairman, Municipal Committee, Khandwa. *Ad.* Advocate, Khandwa.
- KEDAR, T. J., B. A., LL. B., M.L.A.,** Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University. After brilliant academic career took to practising law. Member, Old C. P. Legislative Council and Minister, 1928-29. Leader of the Opposition in the C. P. Legislature, 1934-37. *Ad.* Civil Lines, Nagpur.
- KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B. A., LL. B.,** *b.* 1872, *ed.*: Poona. Practised as pleader. Then took to journalism. Edited *Mahratta*, 1897-1919, *Kesari*, 1897-99 and 1910-31. Was Municipal Councillor, 1898-1924; President, Poona Municipality, 1918 and 1922-34. Delegate of Home Rule League deputation to U. K. in 1929, was M. L. A., Bombay. *Pub.* *A Passing Phase of Politics, Landmarks of Lokmanya's Life* and several other books on politics and history in English and Marathi. Is also a dramatist. *Ad.* Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
- KHAIRPUR, Ruler of,** (See p. 211).
- KHAITAN, D. P., M. L. A. (Bengal),** *b.* Aug. 14, 1888, General Manager of Birla Brothers, Ltd., Fellow, Calcutta University, Councillor of Calcutta Corporation, Patron of Bengal Flying Club, Chairman of Sugar Enquiry Committee; Member, Sugar Control Board, Committees of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Indian Sugar Syndicate, Indian Chamber of Commerce, etc. President of: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, The Bengal Millowners' Association. Is a director of several cotton and sugar mills, etc. Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, 1921-24, M. L. C. Bengal, 1922-26, President Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1928 and 1930. Member: Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva, 1928; Central Banking Commission in India, 1929-32; The Jute Enquiry Committee, 1933; Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1934. Commissioner of Calcutta Port Trust, 1934-36. Represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and Indo-Lancashire Agreement. Member of the Board of Industries, Bengal, since 1922. *Ad.* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
- KHAN ABDUL GHAFAR KHAN,** better known as the "Frontier Gandhi", a noted Congress leader and organizer of the Khudai Khidmatgars, *b.* 1891. Refused commission in the Indian Army 1903. Is a steadfast follower of Mr. Gandhi since non-co-operation days. State prisoner, 1932-34, suffered imprisonment and externment. Resigned membership of Congress Working Committee. Feb, 1942, due to his strong views on non-violence.
- KHAN, SIR SHAFAT AHMED, B.A., D. Litt.,** *b.* 1898, *ed.*: Moradabad and England. An active worker for Indian political progress in general and for the Muslim Community in particular. Was member, U. P. Legislative Council 1924-30 and leader of his party. Was delegate to the three R. T. Conferences 1930-32 and to the Joint Select Committee 1938; Hon. Secy. R. T. Conf., London 1930-31. Off. Member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1940. Has been President of numerous Committees and Conferences, and author of numerous works on politics and history. *Ad.* University, Allahabad.
- KHANNA, RAI BAHADUR MEHR**

CHAND, C. I. E., M. L.A., ex-Finance Minister, Frontier Government, *b.* 1st June 1897. Graduated from Edwards College, Peshwar, in 1919. In 1932 elected to the Frontier Legislative Council. In 1933 went to London and gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier minorities. Has been a member of the Frontier Regulations Enquiry Committee, the Frontier Corruption Enquiry Committee, and of the Provincial Franchise Committee. Also a co-opted member of the Lothian and Hammond Committees. Was connected with the Peshwar Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Board for nearly 15 years. Was also an Hony. Magistrate. In 1937, elected to the Frontier Legislative Assembly. A member of the District War Committee, the Red Cross Executive Committee and leader of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party in the Frontier Legislative Assembly. Also a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu League. *Ad.* 28, Saddar Road, Peshawar.

KHARE, DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, B. A., M. D., *b.* 1884, Joined Medical Service, C. P. 1906, left 1916. Was M. L. C., C. P., 1923-29. Took part in C. D. Movement and was jailed (1938). Was member, Legislative Assembly (Central), 1935-37. Was premier of C.P. and Berar, 1937-38. Had to resign on account of differences with the Congress High Command. *Ad.* Indira Mahal, Dhantoli, Nagpur, C. P.

KHER, BAL GANGADHAR, B. A., LL. B., *b.* 1888; *ed.*: Bombay. Joined Bombay High Court as Solicitor, 1918. Is partner, Messrs. Manilal Kher, Ambalal & Co., Solicitors, Bombay. Was Secretary, Bardoli Satyagraha Enquiry Committee and of Swaraj Party. Member, A.-I. C. C. Had been in prison several times and was fined in

connexion with the Congress movement. Founded Bombay Legal Aid Society. Led Bombay Congress Party in the Bombay Assembly. Was Prime Minister, Bombay, 1937-39. *Ad.* Char Bungalow, 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.

KHOSLA, A. N., B. A., *b.* 16th Feb. 1904; son of L. Nandlal Khosla, *m.* Balvant Kaur, has two sons. Graduated from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu in 1923. Joined Indian Audit and Accounts Department, 1926. Organized Punjab Women's Protection League, 1933. Became popular as a writer of publications for Competitive Examinations in 1939. *Pub. Fundamental Rules, Civil Service Regulations Explained, Government Servants' Rules, Drafting and Official Correspondence, General Intelligence Tests, International Affairs, etc.* *Ad.* Post Box 239, Lahore.

KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, journalist and proprietor, Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore; Governing Director, Kaye Motors Ltd., Lahore, *b.* 1882, *ed.*: F. C. College, Lahore; was connected with several banks; was editor of *Daily Herald*, 1932-34; member, Executive Body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. *Pub. Khosla Directory, India and the War, India and Nazi Menace, Indian Banking Year-Book etc.* *Ad.* Post Box 250, Lahore.

KHUNDKAR, NURAL AZEEM, B.A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1890; *ed.*: Calcutta, Cambridge and London. Was lecturer, Mercantile Law, Calcutta University. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1920. Judge, S. C. Court, 1923. Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Calcutta High Court, 1924. Is now Judge, High Court. *Ad.* Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

KRIPALINI, HIRANAND KHUSHI-RAM, B. A. (Oxon.), M. A., (Bom.), C. I. E., I. C. S., *b.* 1888, *ed.*: Sind and Oxford. Joined I. C. S. 1912. Collector and Dist. Magistrate,

- Kaira, 1923-24 ; Deputy Secretary, Government, 1924-26. Political Agent, Rewakantha, 1930-31 ; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay 1931-34 ; Chief Secy., Sind Govt., 1936-38. Is Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. *Ad.* 'North End', Carmichael Road, Bombay.
- KNIGHT, HENRY FOLEY, B. A., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., b. 1886 ;** *ed.* : Cambridge. Started life as Asst. Collector, Bombay. Was in the I. A. R. O., R. A. F. and R. F. C. Was Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay. Director of Commercial Intelligence ; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay. Is now Adviser to the Governor of Bombay. *Ad.* Secretariat, Bombay.
- KOLHAPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 211).**
- KOTAH, Ruler of, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA SRI COL. SIR UMED SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, G. B. F., G. C. I. E., G. C. S. I., LL. D., b. 1873, ed. :** Ajmer. Succeeded to gaddi, 1889. The ruler is a Chauhan Rajput of Hara clan. The State was founded in 1625 and has maintained steady progress since. It has many schools, dispensaries, co-operative societies, and a first-class judiciary. The Maharaja carries on the administration with two Ministers. The State has a railway line and good roads have been built.
- KRISHNA AYYAR, DEWAN BAHADUR R. V., B. A., M. L., b. July 31, 1884, ed. :** Madras, stood first in all examinations from Matriculation to M. L. ; High Court Vakil 1907-10. practised at Salem ; Dist. Munsiff, 1910-21 ; Asst. Secy., Law Dept., 1921-23 ; Secretary, Madras Legislative Council, 1924-37 ; official member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1935-36 ; Secretary to the Madras legislature since 1937 ; held various additional charges in the Govt. Secretariat ; Member, Madras University Senate 1924-26 ; Syndic, Annamalai University, 1929-35. *Pub.* Convocation Address of Annamalai University, 1934. *Ad.* "Sri Vidya", Mylapore, Madras.
- KRISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR, B. A., B. L., Dewan Bahadur. Advocate, Madras, landholder. The Raja is the recognized leader of orthodox Hindus in Southern India. He started as a Vakil, 1890 ; was nominated member, Hyderabad Legislative Council ; Advocate-General, Madras High Court ; Secy., Legis. Dept., Madras Govt. Has reorganized Nizam's Courts and rendered services to the Nizam's Govt. Was M. L. A. for a time. Is keenly interested in agriculture and mining enterprises in S. India. *Ad.* "White House", Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).**
- KRISHNAMACHARYA, SIR VANGAL THIRUVENKATA, Rao Bahadur, B. A., B. L., K. C. I. E., b. 1881 ;** *ed.* : Madras. Joined Madras Civil Service. Was Secretary, Government of Madras. Became Dewan of Baroda, 1927. Was delegate to three R. T. Conferences, and Assembly, League of Nations, 1934-36. Adviser to India Delegation, and to Imperial Conference, 1937. Is now Dewan of Baroda State. *Ad.* Dilaram, Baroda.
- KRISHNAN, KARIAMANIKKAM SRINIVASA, D. Sc., F. R. S.,** celebrated scientist, Mahendralal Sircar Professor of Physics. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta. Was formerly a collaborator in the researches of Sir C. V. Raman. Reader in Physics, Dacca University 1928. Appointed to present position 1933. Has carried out valuable researches on magnetism, crystal physics and magnetochemistry. Invited in 1936 to the International Conference on Photo-Luminescence held at Warsaw, and in 1939 to the Conference on Magnetism arranged by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. Presided

over the Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, Madras, 1940. Vice-President, Indian Academy of Sciences, and National Institute of Sciences of India. Elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1940. *Ad.* Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, SIR ALLADI, K-i-H. medal, Dewan Bahadur, *b.* 1888; *ed.*: Madras. Well-known in Presidency for his charities and donation to the three South Indian Universities. Is Fellow, Madras University. Is Advocate-General, Madras. Interested in social and religious matters. *Ad.* Ekamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN MOHANDAS, M. A. (Harvard), S. T. B. (Boston), M. A., Ph. D. (Columbia), Professor of Social Economy in the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, *b.* April 16, 1886. *m.* Ratnam Appasamy, B. A. (Madras), M.A. (Punjab); *ed.*: Doveton College, (Madras), Harvard, Boston and Columbia Universities. Specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education. Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915; Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921. Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A., 1924. Delegate to the 19th World Conference of the Y. M. C. A., Helsingfors, Finland, 1926. Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926. Travelled extensively in Europe and America, studying progressive education. Invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities. Appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931; was invited to the Chair of Social Economy, Tata Graduate School of Social Work, 1936. Has

contributed numerous articles to journals on Philosophy, Education and Social work. *Ad.* Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Byculla, Bombay.

KUTWARA, RAJA OF, SYED SAJID HUSSAIN, M. A. (Edin.), M. L. A., *b.* 1910, *ed.*: La Martiniere College and at Edinburgh, *m.* Princess Selma Sultan, grand-daughter of H. I. M. the Caliph, Sultan Murad V. A poet in Urdu, the Raja Sahab is a well-read and much travelled man and is interested deeply in the fine arts and in philosophy. *Ad.* Kutwara Raj, Oudh.

LALLEMAND, ALBERT J., S. J., (Rev.), *b.* Fosses (Belgium) March 5, 1890; *ed.*: Louvain and London; ordained priest in 1922. Came to India in October 1910; lecturer in St. Xavier's College, Calcutta in 1914-20 and 1926-30; mission director and social worker in Gangpur State, 1930-36; managing editor of *The New Review* from 1936. *Ad.* 10, Government Place East, Cal.

LAW, BIMALA CHURN, M. A., B. L., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S. B., *ed.*: Calcutta. Is connected with many learned societies in England and India. Edits *Bengal Past and Present*. Is Vice-President, Indian School of Oriental Art, and the Indian Research Institute. Has donated large sums to hospitals, etc. Founded Dr. B. C. Law Trust Series in Royal Asiatic Society (U. K.) for original research. Is a big landholder in Bengal. Has written several valuable books on Indian culture and history. *Ad.* 43, Kailas Bose Street, Calcutta.

LEWIS, H. E. SIR WILLIAM HAWTHORNE, C. S. I., K. C. I. E., I. C. S., Governor of Orissa since April 7, 1941, *b.* 1888, *ed.*: Cambridge. Was Reforms Commissioner, Government of India. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Orissa.

LINDSAY, SIR DARCY, C. B. E., K-i-H. medal, M. L. A., well-known

authority on insurance. Was M. L. A. for many years. A leader, Calcutta European Society. *Ad.* 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LINLITHGOW, THE MARCHIONESS OF, m. H. E. the Marquess of Linlithgow, 1911, rendered considerable service to soldiers during last Great War. Is particularly interested in tuberculosis work. Large funds have been raised by her in India to combat this disease. Takes interest in charitable works. *Ad.* Viceroy's House, New Delhi; Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

LINLITHGOW, H. E. THE MARQUESS OF, THE MOST HON. VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, K. T., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., O. B. E., D. L., T. D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India since April 1936, *b.* Sept. 24, 1887, eldest son of the 1st. Marquess, *ed.*: Eton; *m.* Doreen Maud *d.* of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner; twin sons, three daughters; served in the Great War 1914-18 (despatches); Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24; Dep. Chairman, Unionist Party Organization 1924-26; President, Navy League, 1924-81; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1928; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1938; Chairman of the Market Supply Committee since 1938: takes keen interest in Indian agriculture. *Ad.* The Viceroy's House, New Delhi; Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

LLOYD, SIR ALAN HUBERT, B. A., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., b. 1883, *ed.*: Cambridge. Joined I. C. S. Burma, 1907. Was member, Central Board of Revenue, 1928-88, and Commerce Secretary, Govt. of India from 1899. *Ad.* 5, Cavalry Lines, New Delhi, and Annandale View, Simla.

LOHIA, RAMMANOHAR, Ph. D.

(Berlin), prominent Congress socialist *b.* 1910. Ex-Founder-editor, 'Congress Socialist' and Ex-Secy., All-India Congress Socialist Party; was Secretary, Foreign Dept., All-India Congress Comte. Served 2 year's R. I. for anti-war activities. *Pub.* *Congress and War*; *India in Figures*; *Constituent Assembly*; and other Congress Comte. publications. *Ad.* Nomad.

LONDHEY, DAMODAR GANESH, M. A. (Bombay), Ph. D. (Leipzig), Principal and Professor of Philosophy, The Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha; Philosopher, Educationist and Psychologist, *b.* 1st. Jan., 1897 (Poona) *m.* Ambutai Joshi, three sons; *ed.*: Fergusson College, Poona, Munich, Deutsche Akademie Scholar at Jena, Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung Scholar at Leipzig. Professor of Philosophy and English at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur (1922-26); Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner (1926-31); Doctor of Philosophy, Leipzig University (1938); Principal of the Wasudeo Arts College since 1935. Member of the Academic Council and the Court of the Nagpur University. *Pub.* *Das Absolut: Ein Entwurf zu Einer Metaphysik des Selbst* (The Absolute; An Outline of a Metaphysics of Self); Articles on *Psychology and Samkhya* in the *Maharashtriyā Encyclopedia*; Papers contributed to the Indian Philosophical Congress; Articles and monographs in Philosophical Journals. *Ad.* The Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha.

LOW, FRANCIS, J. P., Editor, The Times of India, b. 19 Nov. 1898, *m.* Margaret Helen Adams, *ed.*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q., 1919. Gazetted out with the rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter,

- Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920. Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922, Asst. Editor, 1927-28. *Ad.* Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- LUMLEY, H. E. SIR LAWRENCE ROGER, B. A. (Oxon.), G. C. I. E., T. D., Governor of Bombay since Sept. 1937, *b.* July 27, 1896, *s.* of Brig.-Gen. Hon. Osbert Lumley, *ed.* : Eton, R. M. C., Sandhurst and Magdalen College, Oxford, B.A. 1921, *m.* Katharine Isobel McEwen 1922, one son and four daughters : served in the Great War with 11th Hussars in France ; M. P. (Con) for Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29 and for York 1931-37. *Pub. History of the 11th Hussars.* *Ad.* Government House, Bombay.
- MACKINTOSH, A. B., M. A. (Oxon), Dip. Ed. (St. Andrews), J. P., Principal, Central College, Bangalore, Formerly Professor of English, Maharaja's College, Mysore, *ed.* : St. Andrews University and Merton College, Oxford. Justice of the Peace in the State of Mysore. *Ad.* Central College House, Bangalore, South India.
- MACKLIN, ALBERT SORTAIN ROMER, B. A., *b.* 1890. *ed.* : Oxford. Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Bombay ; became Sessions Judge ; offg. Secretary to Govt. ; Judicial Commr. in Western Indian States, 1932 ; Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1935. *Ad.* High Court, Bombay.
- MADAN, JANARDAN ATMARAM, B. A., C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., *b.* 1885, *ed.* Bombay, Oxford and Cambridge. Joined I. C. S. 1909. Started as Asst. Collector, Bombay. Became Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 1920 ; Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Bombay Presidency ; was Director of Labour Intelligence ; Commissioner, Southern Div., Bombay Presidency. Is adviser to the Governor of Bombay. *Ad.* Drummore, Ridge Road, Bombay.
- MADGAVKAR, GOVIND DINANATH, SIR, B. A., I. C. S., *b.* 1871, *ed.* : Bombay and Oxford. Joined I. C. S. 1892. Was in Burma, 9 years ; became Addl. Judi. Commr. 1920. Judge, High Court, 1925-31. President, Bombay Revenue Tribunal. *Ad.* 118, Koregaon Park, Poona.
- MADRAS, BISHOP OF, RT. REV. EDWARD HARRY MANISFIELD WALLER, M. A., D. D., *b.* 1871, *ed.* : Cambridge. Bishop of Tinnevely, 1915-22 ; Bishop of Madras since 1923. *Ad.* The Diocesan Office, Cathedral Post, Madras.
- MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M. A., Ph. D., M. L. C., *b.* 1898, *ed.* : Poona & Cambridge. Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences and of National Institute of Sciences. Was Dean, Faculty of Science, Bombay University. Is Principal, Fergusson College, Poona. *Ad.* Fergusson College, Poona 4.
- MAHMUD, DR. SAIYID. Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, former Minister in charge of Education and Development in the Congress Cabinet of Bihar, 1937-39, *b.* 1889. Was Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, at present Member, Working Committee. Sponsored the literacy campaign in Bihar. *Ad.* Chapra, Bihar.
- MAHENDRA SINHI, MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE, Heir-apparent, Morvi State (Kathiawar), *b.* 1st Jan. 1918, *ed.* : Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Bradfield College, England ; travelled Europe. President, State Council from 1940. *Ad.* Morvi (Kathiawar).
- MAHMUDABAD, RAJA OF, MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, *b.* 1914, *ed.* : Lucknow. His ancestor, Qazi Nasrullah Qazi-ul-Quzat, Grand Qazi of Baghdad, came and settled in India when Shahabuddin Ghori was Emperor of India. The Raj is one of the biggest in N. India. Is a member of the Executive and Treasurer, All India Moslem League. President, All-India Sportsmen's

Brotherhood and Association for Preservation of Game in U. P. Has travelled widely. *Ad.* Mahmudabad House, Lucknow.

MAHOMED, GULAMALI SHER, b. 18th Dec. 1888 in Bombay, *ed.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; *m.* 1914, Kulsumbai, two sons and three daughters; member of Committee, Foreign Board of Trade, Kobe, Japan 1918-19; President, Indian Trade Association, Kobe, 1919; Commercial Agent to Czechoslovakia Republic, 1922-25; Consular Agent to the Republic of Czechoslovakia in Bombay since 1925; member, Consular Committee on Metals during the War in Kobe, awarded medal and diploma of Red Cross Society of Japan; Fellowship Diploma of Institute of Commerce, Birmingham England, 1924; Diploma of Honour by Chamber of Commerce, Prague, Czechoslovakia 1935; Order of White Lion for Civil merits, by the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and a Royal Warrant signed by His Majesty King Edward VIII sanctioning to accept and wear the same has been granted to him. Insignia of Officer of the order of the Nichan Iftikhar by the President of the French Republic 1939, for his varied activities in the interests of French Trade. *Ad.* Mahomed House, Samuel Street, West, Bombay; 68, Marine Drive, Churchgate, Reclamatou, Bombay.

MAHMOOD, MIR MAQBOOL, B. A., LL., B., B. Litt., Bar-at-Law. Has held high posts in certain Indian States. Was Secretary to the Chancellor of Chamber of Princes; went to Canada as Indian States' delegate to British Commonwealth Relations Conference in India; was M. L. C., Punjab, 1928-30. Has travelled widely in Europe and America; supports movement for cultural revival in India. Is an M. L. A. (Punjab). *Ad.* The Taj, Civil Lines, Amritsar, Punjab.

MAHON, COL. ALFRED ERNEST, D. S. O., Indian Army (retired); on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930, b. 1878, *m.* Frances Amelia, d. of Rev. R. H. Fleming; *ed.*: privately. Lieut., Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900; transferred to Indian Army 1903; Second in Command, Royal Scinde Rifles, 1922, Commandant, 1st Bn. Frontier Force Regt. (P. W. O. Sikhs), 1923-27; Served in South African War; operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria; operations in the Orange River Colony. (Queen's Medal with four clasps); France and Belgium, 1914-15, with 57th Wilde's Rifles, wounded at second battle of Ypres (despatches); Battle of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St. Julien. (1914-15 Star; British War Medal; Victory Medal). Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917, with 1st Bn. Frontier Force Regt. Attack on Nanu, action near Shrawani Pass; German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D. S. O.); Waziristan Field Force 1919-20. Operations near Mandana Hill; Action near Kotkai, Capture Ahnai Tangi; in command of 109th Infantry; India General Service Medal with three clasps; (despatches, Brevet of Lt.-Col.); Razmak Field Force, 1923. Colonel 1924; retired 1928; Jubilee Medal 1935. *Pub.* Numerous articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India under *nom-de-plume* Mea. *Ad.* Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAITRA, BROJENDRA MOHAN, Rai Bahadur. M. A., B. L., M. L. C., b. 1899, *ed.*: Rajshahi; was Vice-Chairman and tempy. Chairman Rajshahi Dt. Board; Vice-President, Rajshahi Association; Associated President, Dharma and Vaishnaba Sabhas. Started Rajshahi Deaf and Dumb School. Vice-President, Varendra Research Society. *Ad.* Talanda, Rajshahi.

MAJUMDAR, DWIJADAS, Rai Bahadur, M. Sc., Deputy Controller of Stationery, Govt. of India. *b.* Majhergram (Nadia Dt.) 1890. *ed.*: Krishnagar and Calcutta. Joined B. C. S. (Executive) 1915. As Asstt. Officer-in-charge, Bengal Drawing Office initiated many improvements which both speeded up and bettered the quality of multicoloured police-station maps. Asstt. Controller, Stamps & Stationery, 1924. Manager, Central Publication Branch, Calcutta, Manager, Forms Press, Calcutta and Deputy Controller of Printing, New Delhi in succession. King's Silver Jubilee Medal 1935; Coronation Medal 1937; Rai Bahadur 1941. Vice-chairman, Bengal Athletic Sports Assn.; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Assn. *Ad.* 8, Church Lane, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, R. C., M. A., P. R. S., Ph. D., ex-Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, *b.* Dec. 1888 at Khandarpara, Dist. Faridpur (Bengal), *ed.* Ravenshaw Collegiate School (Cuttack), Ripon College and Presidency College, Calcutta, B. A. (Hon.) History 1909, M. A. First class, History 1911; Premchand Roychand Scholarship, Griffiths Prize, Doctor of Philosophy; Lecturer in History, Cal. University, 1914-21; Professor of History, Dacca Univ. 1921-36; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Provost, Jagannath Hall; Vice-Chancellor 1937. *Pub. Corporate Life in Ancient India, Early History of Bengal, Outline of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation and Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East*, 3 vols. *Ad.* Ramna, Dacca.

MAJUMDAR, MRINALKANTI, Asst. Manager, Govt. of India Press, Calcutta. *b.* 1901; *s.* of late Mr. Sarbeswar Majumdar of Bengal Civil Service (Judicial). *ed.*: Cal., graduated with Distinction. Entd. Govt. of India Press, Calcutta as apprentice. *m.* Debrani, *d.* of Mr. A. N. Sarkar, Secy., Sonepur State (Orissa).

Awarded a State scholarship tenable in England for 3 yrs. by Govt. of India, Dept. of Labour. Studied Printing and allied trades at London School of Printing. Got mostly 1st class passes in the City and Guilds and Technical Board Exms. Visited printing and kindred concerns in London, Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, Amsterdam, etc. On return 1931 accepted an administrative post in Printing and Stationery Dept., Govt. of India. For a time officiated as Manager, Govt. of India Forms Press, Calcutta.

MALAVIYA, MADAN MOHAN, PANDIT, B. A., LL. B., b. 1861; *ed.*: Allahabad. Started life as teacher; joined Allahabad High Court Bar. 1892; was a journalist for a time, Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1902-12; President, Indian National Congress, 1909, 1918 and 1933. Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910-19; founded the Benares Hindu University, of which he was Vice-Chancellor, 1919-1939 and Rector, since 1939. Has served as President, Hindu Mahasabha and Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha. Is a distinguished scholar, politician, and religious leader. *Ad.* Benares Hindu University, Benares.

MALKANI, H. C., Principal, C. and S. College, Shikarpur. *b.* at Hyderabad, 1910, *ed.*: N. H. Academy and Sind National College, Hyderabad, Sind, B. A., with Honours in Economics 1929. Appointed Fellow, Joined School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, M. A. in History and Economics. Appointed Professor, Ramjas College, Delhi 1932. Since 1933, Professor, C. and S. College, Shikarpur. Appointed Principal in April 1941. Published papers on *Some Aspects of Economic life in Sind, Population Problem in Sind and A Text Book of World History*. *Ad.* Shikarpur, Sind.

MALLIK, SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Math. Tri., Camb.),

- I. C. S. (ret), b. 1874, *ed*: Calcutta and Cambridge. Joined I. C. S. 1897, served in various capacities in Bengal; became Dist. and Sess. Judge, 1911; High Court Judge 1928, ret. 1934. *Ad.* 2, Alipur Park Avenue, Calcutta.
- MANDI**, Ruler of, H. H. **RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR**, MAJOR, K. C. S. I., b. 1904, *ed.* Lahore; ascended gaddi, 1918. Is a scion of Chandervansi clan, which made its mark in history hundreds of years ago. Has travelled far and wide and is a good tennis player and sportsman. His State, which is included in the Punjab States Agency, is progressive. *Ad.* Mandi, Punjab States Agency.
- MANDLIK, NARAYAN VISHWANATH**, SIR, B. A., LL. B., J. P., *ed*: Bombay; is Advocate, Bombay High Court; was member, Bombay Municipal Corporation 1904-26; Sheriff of Bombay, 1928; is member of various public institutions in Bombay. Was a Fellow, Bombay University; a Freemason; Member, London East India Assoc.; holds several Govt. medals and also London Cobden Club Medal. *Ad.* "Hermitage", Pedder Road, Bombay.
- MANIPUR**, Ruler of, (See p. 212).
- MANOHAR LAL**, SIR, M. A., B. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law; b. 1879; *ed*: Lahore and Cambridge. Was Prof. of Economics, Cal. University, 1909-12; Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-9; Fellow, Punjab University. Is Finance Minister, Punjab from 1937. Has written on economic problems. *Ad.* 7, Club Road, Lahore.
- MANSCHARDT, CLIFFORD**; Ph. B., A. M. (Chicago) 1921, D. B. 1922, Ph. D. (Chicago) 1934, D. D. (Chicago Theological Seminary) 1932, Blatchford Fellow, Chicago Theological Seminary, 1922-24. Director, Nagpada Neighbourhood House; Director, The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust; Director, The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work; Editor, *The Indian Journal of Social Work*. b. March 6, 1897, m. May 16, 1925, Agnes Helen Lloyd. Served with American Expeditionary Forces during the War. Editor, *Religious Education*, U. S. A. 1924-25; Designated to Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay 1925; Hon. Secretary, District Benevolent Society of Bombay; Chairman, Bombay Government Committee on Adult Education 1933; Visiting Professor in the University of Chicago; 1932, Alden-Tuthill Foundation Lecturer in the Chicago Theological Seminary 1932. *Pub.* *The Social Settlement as an Educational Factor in India*; *Christianity in a Changing India*; *The Hindu-Muslim Problem in India*; *The Delinquent Child*. Editor, *Bombay Today and Tomorrow*; *Bombay Looks Ahead*; *The Bombay Municipality at Work*; *Some Social Services of the Government of Bombay*; *The Child in India*; and numerous articles in professional journals. *Ad.* Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, Bombay.
- MARSH, PERCY WILLIAM**, B. A., C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., b. 1881; *ed*: Oxford; joined I. C. S. 1905; served in various capacities in U. P. Is Adviser to the Governor, U. P. *Ad.* Lucknow, U. P.
- MARTANDA VARMA**, HIS HIGHNESS, Elaya Raja of Travancore, Heir-Apparent and brother of His Highness the Maharaja, b. 22nd March 1922, *ed*: privately. Is now a student of the Travancore University. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Travancore University Labour Corps. Lieut.-Col. of His Highness' Bodyguard. *Hobbies*: riding, photography. *Ad.* Kaudiyar Palace, Trivandrum.
- MASANI, RUSTOM PESTONJI**, M.A., J. P., F. I. B., Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University. b. 1876; *ed*: Bombay; is Trustee, S. P. C.,

- Bombay; and of K. R. Kama Oriental Institute; was Municipal Secretary 1907-19; and Commissioner 1919-25; Secy., Bombay Province Enquiry Committee; was President, Anthropological Society, Bombay, 1932-36; is Director, Oriental Life Assurance Co. Has also been a journalist. Has written novels, and on self-government, etc. *Ad.* Versova (via Andheri Station).
- MASHRIQUI, ALLAMA INAYETUL-LAH KHAN**, supreme leader of the Khaksar movement. Belongs to Amritsar and is a Pathan. Formerly served I. E. S. and was for some time Assistant Secretary to the Government of India. Sponsored his movement, 1931. Edits *Al-Islah*, the official organ of the movement. Is now in Vellore jail.
- MATHAI, JOHN, B. A., B.L., B. Litt., D. Sc., C. I. E., b. 1886; ed:** Madras, London and Oxford. Is Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics; was Prof. of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Prof. of Indian Economics, Madras University; Member, Indian Tariff Board, later President. *Pub. Agriculture and Self-government*, etc. *Ad.* 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
- MATTHEWS, BERNARD**, son of E. F. Matthews, Southsea, England; *ed:* King's College, London, and London University. Came to India 1914; Served in European war, 1914-18; Major, Royal Engineers; Consulting Architect, Army Head Quarters, India, 1919-25; Architect to Bengal-Nagpur Railway 1925-30; Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Fellow of Surveyors' Institution; Member of the Town Planning Institution; Partner, Messrs. Ballardie, Thompson & Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta. Honorary Consul-General for Bolivia. *Ad.* Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
- MAVALANKAR, THE HON.** **GANESH VASUDEO, B. A., LL. B., b. 1888, ed:** Ahmedabad and Bombay; joined Bar, 1913. Joined Khaira no-rent campaign, 1917; acted as Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee; was President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930-33; was imprisoned and interned; is Trustee, Gujarat Law Society. Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* "Bhadra", Bombay.
- MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, THE HON. SIR, M. A., C. I. E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., b. 1882, ed:** Oxford. Joined I. C. S. 1906. Became Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-19; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; was Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, 1928 and 1931-35; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1935. Is Home Member, Government of India, since 1938. *Ad.* 2, King Edward Road, New Delhi.
- MAYURBHANJ, Ruler of, (See p. 212).**
- MCKENZIE, JOHN, M. A., D. D., b. 1883, ed:** Scotland and Germany. Professor, Wilson College 1903, Principal 1921. Fellow, Bombay Univ. and Vice-Chancellor, 1931-33. Moderator, United Church of Northern India, 1938. *Ad.* Wilson College House, Bombay.
- MEEK, SIR DAVID BURNETT, D. Sc., O. B. E., C. I. E., b. 1885; ed:** Glasgow, joined I. E. S. 1911; was Director of Statistics 1920, and Director-General, Commercial Intelligence 1926; went as delegate to U. S. A. to promote Indian trade, 1940 (Meek-Gregory Mission). Is Indian Trade Commissioner, London. *Ad.* India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2.
- MEHERALLY, EBRAHIM RAJAN-BHAI, F. R. E. S., b. 1907; ed:** at Bombay. Is a merchant and landholder. Has travelled all over the world on business. Helped in establishing in London the Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce in 1927. Is member of several commer-

cial associations in U. K. Has written on business and travel. *Ad.* Jassani Building, Haines Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.

MEHR CHAND, PANDIT, B. A., Honorary Principal, D.A.-V. College, Jullundur. *b.* in 1869 at Radhawa-Masandan, near Jullundur; *ed.* : F. C. College, Lahore, graduated in 1896. While yet a student he played an important part in the early struggles of the Arya Samaj. In 1908 offered his services without any remuneration to the Sain-Das Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Jullundur. In 1918 founded the D. A.-V. College, Jullundur and since then has been working as its Honorary Principal. Was returned unopposed to the old Punjab Legislative Council during 1928-30. Has three sons. *Ad.* Jullundur, Punjab.

MEHTA, CHUNILAL BHAICHAND, ex-Sheriff of Bombay and also Justice of Peace for the City of Bombay. President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay (1940), Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., Bombay & Bombay Shroffs' (Indigenous Bankers') Association, Bombay. President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. Member of the Export Advisory Council, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Governing Body, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (1935-38), Managing Committee, Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital and General Committee, The Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch), Director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, and Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., and also in many commercial concerns in Bombay and outside. Editor of *The Financial News*, *Bombay*, *Cotton Review* and *Annual Cotton Chart*. Travelled round the world in 1927 and in America in 1930. *Ad.* 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, CHUNILAL VIJBHUCANDAS, SIR, M. A., LL. B., K. C. S. I., b. 1881; *ed.* : Bombay; was municipal Councillor and President of Corporation; member, Bombay Legislative Council, City Improvement Trust, and Bombay Port Trust; served as member, Bombay Govt. Exec. Council, 1928-28; is connected with several big Bombay business concerns. Is a mill-owner. *Ad.* 12, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, FATEH LAL, b. 1868; *ed.* : Ajmer; is a jagirdar and Dewan of Udaipur; has received many honours from the Maharana Sahib. Has acted as Confidential Secretary to late Maharana. Honoured by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Is interested in educational work. *Ad.* Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana.

MEHTA, GAGANVIHARI L., M. A., Officer-in-charge, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Calcutta office; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1942-3. *b.* 1900. *ed.* : Bombay; London School of Economics. Was Asstt. Editor, 'Bombay Chronicle'; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta 1939-40, represented the Chamber on Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry and various other bodies. Is on the Advisory Comte. of the Bengal Pilot Service and on the Central Advisory Comte. for Lighthouses. Was in Indian Employers' Delegation to the 23rd. session of International Labour Confce.; Delegate to Internatl. Chamber of Commerce's 1937 session, Berlin. Director of several Calcutta firms. *Pub.* *From Wrong Angles*; *Perversities*; *Conscience of a Nation*. *Ad.* 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

MEHTA, HOMI MANECKJI, SIR, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. *b.* 1871; started in Govt. service, as asst. in Bombay Mint, 1888; took to business 1896, purchased certain mills later. Started

- two Insurance companies and Electric Supply Corporations. Was member of Council of State, 1930-34; delegate to League of Nations, 1933 and 1934. Has started other concerns. Is a leading banker and mill-owner. *Ad.* New Delhi.
- MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M. A., LL. B.,** Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1884, *ed.*: at Bombay and London. Was a prominent Congressman. President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee 1921-3, and Bombay Prov. Congress Committee 1929-30; member, Working Committee, Indian National Congress 1926, and member, A.-I. C.C. 1921-31; General Secretary, Democratic Swaraj Party; delegate to I. L. Conference, Geneva, 1934; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1922; Mayor of Bombay 1936-37; Revenue and Finance Minister, Bombay, 1937. Elected to the Central Assembly, March 1941. President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation since 1931. *Ad.* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNA LAL, M. A.,** *b.* 1884, *ed.*: Bombay; Secretary, Indian Merchant Chamber, 1907; Adviser to representative of Employers, 3rd and 14th sessions of International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921 and 1930; Vice-President, Bandra Municipality 1934-38. *Ad.* "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I. Bldg.
- MEHTA, Dr. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L. M. & S., M. D., F. C. P. S., M. R. C. P.,** *b.* 1887; *ed.*: Bombay and London; was Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State; is Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. *Ad.* K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.
- MEHTA, DR. SIR MANGALDAS V.,** Kt., O. B. E., F. R. C. P. I., F. R. C. O. G., *s.* of Vijbhucandas Atmaram, *m.* Surajbai, daughter of Chandulal Dayabhai, in 1905; *ed.*: the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, the Grant Medical College, Bombay, Queen Charlotte Hospital, London and Rotunda Hospital, Ireland, L. M. (Rot.) in 1909. First Indian to be elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland. In 1910 started the Ruxmani Hindu Lying-in Hospital, and in 1922 Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital. Nominated a Fellow of the University of Bombay in 1921. Filled important offices such as the Deanship of the Faculty of Medicine, membership of the Syndicate Academic Council and Postgraduate Board, etc. A nominated member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1929 to 1939. Honorary Secretary of the Governor's Hospital Fund since 1925. Member of the Council of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, since 1925, Vice-President for the last four years and President in 1940 and 1941. Responsible for the opening of the Health Visitors' Institute in the City of Bombay in 1935. Associated with the Bombay Presidency Nurses', Midwives' and Health Visitors' Council since 1921 and President of the Examining Board, for the last six years. Elected Vice-President of the Council since 1936; elected member of the Bombay Medical Council from 1932 to 1937 and elected member of the Medical Council of India since 1939. Kt. in Jan. 1936; elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecologists, London, in 1937. Has given over to the Bombay Municipality a Maternity Ambulance worth about Rs. 8,000. *Ad.* "St. Vincents", 18, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- MEHTA, MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, SIR, M. A., LL. B., C. S. I.,** *b.* 1868, *ed.*: Bombay; started as Prof. of Philosophy and Lecturer on Law, Baroda College, 1891-99; was Private Secretary to Maharaja of Baroda, 1899-1906; Diwan of Baroda, 1916-

1927; became Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1927-34; Home Minister, Gwalior 1937 and Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior 1940, Indian State Delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933, Delegate, R. T. Conference, 1930-1932. Has written on law and folklore. *Ad.* 'Sunny Ville', Carmichael Road, Bombay.

METCALFE, SIR HERBERT AUBREY FRANCIS, B. A., K. C. I. E., C. I. E., N. V. O., I. C. S., *b.* 1888, *ed.*: Oxford, served in Punjab, 1908-13; appointed to Pol. Dept., was in N.-W. F. Province, 1917-25, Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932. Resident and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1939. *Ad.* Quetta.

MITHA, SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI, SIR, C. I. E., J. P., is a director of several joint stock companies in Bombay; was Sheriff of Bombay, 1934, member, Council of State, and President, Muslim Committee. Is a leading banker and landholder of Bombay. *Ad.* 27, Kholas Mahalla, Bombay.

MITRA, CHANDI CHARAN, M. A., B. L., Principal, Burdwan Raj College, *b.* Dec. 22, 1893, *s.* of late Mritunjoy Mitra of Ariadaha, 24-Parganas (Bengal), *m.* a grand-daughter of late Rai Rajendra Coomar Bose Bahadur of Calcutta; *ed.*: Calcutta, B. A. English Hon. 1913, M. A. English 1915; Professor of English, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, Carmichael College, Rangpur and Asutosh College, Calcutta; Vice-Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi, and Reader in English, Delhi University; Principal, Burdwan Raj College since 1928. *Pub.* A paper on the *Teaching of English* to the University Commission, and several annotated text-books. *Ad.* Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan, and 53 A, Garcha Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITRA, DEBENDRA NATH, Rai Bahadur, Asst. Director of Rural

Reconstruction, and Special Officer, Food Production, Bengal, *b.* 1890, *ed.*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and Agricultural College, Sabour. Joined Agricultural Department, Bengal, 1914. While in charge of the Government Agricultural Farm at Faridpur he was responsible for many schemes including the training of *Bhadralogue* youths in practical agriculture and settlement of *Khasmahal* land with them. The schemes were highly spoken of. Appointed Special Officer for the Voluntary Restriction of Jute when the scheme was introduced by Government in 1934. His work in this capacity won him praise. Made Rai Sahib in 1926 and Rai Bahadur in 1936. His literary work won him the title of "Sahitya Bisharad" from Navadwip. *Ad.* Survey Buildings, Alipore, Calcutta.

MITRA, THE HON. SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M. A., B. L., President, Bengal Legislative Council, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, *b.* 21st. Dec. 1888, *m.* Uma Mitra; *ed.*: Cal. University, member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1924-1926; member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1926-34, member of the Age of Consent Committee, 1929-30; was a Director of the Reserve Bank of India, Eastern Circle, 1935-36; President, the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association, Ahmedabad 1933, was Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee 1922-23 and Vice-President, 1927-28, was elected to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1937. *Ad.* 20, South End Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITRA, SISIR KUMAR, D. Sc., (Calcutta and Paris), M. B. E., *b.* 1891, *ed.*: Calcutta and Paris; is Ghose Prof. of Physics, Cal. University; well known for research work in radio transmission, and discovery of the C-layer of the Ionosphere; takes keen interest in students' welfare movement; was President,

Math. and Physics section, Indian Science Congress, 1934. Is also interested in Insurance. *Ad.* 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, M. A., B. L., Bar-at-Law., Kt., K. C. S. I., b. 1875, ed : Calcutta & London. Was Law Member, Government of India, 1928-34. Leader of Indian Delegation to League of Nations 1931 and 1933. Was Advocate-General, Bengal 1925-8 and Member, Bengal Executive Council 1934-7. Is Advocate-General of India. *Ad.* 1, Race Course Road, New Delhi.

MITTER, RUPENDRA COOMER, M. Sc., M. L., Judge, Calcutta High Court, b. Jan. 18, 1890, ed : Presidency College, Scottish Churches College, University Law College, Calcutta ; *m.* Sudhabasini *nee* Bose ; one son, one daughter. Practised as a Vakil and Advocate, Calcutta High Court. Was for some time Professor, University Law College. *Ad.* P. 24, Central Avenue, Hatkhola, Calcutta.

MITTER, SATISH CHANDRA, B. Sc. (Cal.), B. Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A. M. J. E. (Ind.), M. R. San. I., s. of late the Right Hon'ble Sir B. C. Mitter, P. C., g. s. of late Sir Ramesh Ch. Mitter, the then Chief Justice of Bengal ; b. Dec., 1900 at Benares, ed : Calcutta. Awarded B. Sc. (Engineering) Degree of the London University, 1924 ; a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Joined the Dapartment of Industries (Bengal) as Industrial Engineer, 1925 ; appointed Deputy Director of Industries, 1934 ; Director of Industries, 1937 ; nominated M. L. C., 1933-37 ; worked in the Council as Official Whip efficiently. As Industrial Engineer invented and designed (i) Soap Drying Chamber, (ii) Paddy Husking Machine, (iii) Pottery Wheel, (iv) Stick Marking Machine, (v) Conch Shell cutting Machine, etc. As Deputy Director of Industries

sponsored (a) Detenu Training Scheme, (b) Unemployment Relief Scheme. As Director of Industries has been responsible for the establishment of (a) Government Industrial Museum, (b) Industrial Research Board, (c) Moving Exhibition, (d) Bengal Industrial Survey Committee. *Pub.* *A Recovery Plan for Bengal, and A Five-Year Plan for Bengal.* *Ad.* 7/1, Loudon Street, Calcutta.

MOBERLEY, BERTRAND RICHARD, SIR, Lieutenant-General, K. C. I. E., C. B., D. S. O., b. 1877, ed : Sandhurst ; joined Indian army, 1897 ; has been in war service in India and Europe and Egypt. Was appointed Lieut.-General in 1938. Is Red Cross Commissioner for India. *Ad.* New Delhi.

MODY, HORMASJI PEROSHAW, The Hon. SIR, M. A., LL.B., K.B.E., member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Supply), b. 1881, ed : Bombay ; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1913 ; was President of the same, 1923-24 ; was Chairman of Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34 ; President, Employers' Federation of India, since 1933 ; member, Central Assembly, since 1929 ; has business connexions in Bombay. *Pub.* *The Political Future of India*, etc. *Ad.* New Delhi ; Simla.

MOHAMMED ALI, KHAN BAHADUR, B. A., M. L. A., b. 1909, ed : Bogra ; was connected with Bogra Municipality and Local and Jt. Boards ; has served as Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank ; is member, Bengal Board of Waqfs. Is Fellow, Calcutta and Dacca Universities ; has founded the A. H. College, Bogra. Is member, Legislative Assembly. Has obtained several medals from Govt. ; is a big zemindar. *Ad.* The Palace, Bogra, **MOOKERJEE, HARENDRA COOMAR, M. A., Ph. D., M. L. A., b. 1877. ed : Calcutta ; 1st class First in M. A. Started as Professor, City Coll.,**

- Calcutta. Was Asstt. Prof. and later Secy., Postgraduate Dept., Cal. Univ. Inspector of Colleges, 1919-36. Head of the Dept. of English, Cal. Univ. 1936-40. Member, Senate, Cal. Univ. since 1932; President, All-Bengal Teachers' Asscn. since 1939; was President, and is now Organising Secy., All-India Council of Indian Christians. Has contributed numerous articles on social, political and economic problems of the land to many first class magazines of India. *Ad.* 2, Dehi Serampur Road, Entally, Calcutta.
- MOOKERJEE, The Hon'ble Mr. SYAMA PRASAD, M. A., B. L., Barr-at-Law, D. Litt. (*Honoris Causa*). M. L. A. (Bengal), Finance Minister, Govt. of Bengal, *b.* 1901, *s.* of late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, *ed*: Calcutta and London. Fellow, Calcutta University since 1924; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1929-37; Member, Bengal Assembly since 1937. Was Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University 1934-38. Is a prominent member of the Hindu Mahasabha and its Working President. *Ad.* 77, Ashutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.
- MOOKERJEE, RADHA KUMUD, M. A., P. R. S., Ph. D., Itihasa-Siromani (Baroda), M. L. C. (Bengal), Prof. and Head of the Dept. of History, Lucknow Univ. *b.* 1884. *ed*: Berhampore and Calcutta; obtained Gackwad Prize for Rs. 7000/-. An ardent nationalist and congress M. L. C. Member, Bengal Land Revenue Commission 1938-40. *Pub.* *A History of Indian Shipping* (foreword by Sir Brojendra n. Seal); *The Fundamental Unity of India* (foreword by J. Ramsay Macdonald); *Hindu civilisation*; *Local Government in Ancient India* (foreword by Lord Crewe); *Harsha* (Oxford); *Nationalism in Hindu Culture*; *Men and Thought in Ancient India*; *Asoka*; *Indian Land-system*; *Early Indian Art*. *Ad.* Fyzabad Road, Lucknow.
- MOORE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, M. B. B., *b.* 1880, *ed*: Belfast and Oxford; started life as Journalist, was war and special correspondent for a time; saw service in last great war; was squadron leader, R. A. F. Has visited different parts of the world. Was M. L. A., 1926-33; is Editor of the *Statesman*. *Pub.* *The Miracle* by Antrim Oriel, *The Orient Express*, *This Our War*. *Ad.* "Statesman House," Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.
- MOOS, F. N. A., M. D., B. S., D. T. M. and Hyg., F. R. I. P. H., D. P. H., D. P. A., J. P., *b.* 1893, *ed*: Bombay and London; is Fellow, Royal Society of Public Health; and of University of Bombay; of College of Physicians and Surgeons (Bombay); is Supdt. and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Has written on medicine. *Ad.* Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
- MOOS, S. N., M. A., F. R. S. A., *b.* 1890, *ed*: Bombay and Cambridge; joined I. E. S., 1918; was Educational Inspector, Bombay and Sind. Also Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Tech. Institute, Bombay; is Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. Has written on education, etc. *Ad.* Garden Reach, Bombay Road, Poona.
- MORVI, Ruler of, (See p. 213).
- MOUDGILL, KISHORI LAL, Director of Research and Principal, College of Science, University of Travancore, *b.* Baddowal, March 18, 1896, *ed*: Punjab, Glasgow, and Cambridge Universities, B. Sc. (Glas.), *cum laude eximia*, 1916, A. I. C. 1918, B. A. (Cantab.) Research, 1919, M. A. 1924, D. Sc. 1924, F. I. C. 1924, *m.* Sy. Sushila Lal Devi, Kalia 1921. Four children. Professor, Mahindra College, Patiala, 1920-21; Professor, College of Science 1921, Principal, 1933 onwards with breaks; acted as Director of Public Instruction, 1937, before the formation of the

- University of Travancore. Dean of the Faculty of Science; Vice-Chairman of the Council of Research and member of the Senate and the Syndicate, University of Travancore. Formerly member of Academic Council, Faculty of Science, Senate, and Syndicate of the Madras University. *Ad.* Trivandrum, Travancore.
- MUDALIAR, ARCOT RAMASWAMI, SIR, The Hon. DEWAN BAHADUR, K.C.S. I., B.L., *b.* 1887, *ed.* : Madras : was member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26; Mayor, Madras Municipal Corporation, 1928-30; member, Council of State, 1930, and of Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; Member, India Council, London; led Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Conference, Toronto; Delegate to Nine-Power Conference, Brussels, 1937. Was now Commerce Member, Viceroy's Executive Council upto June 1942. Is now a member of the Pacific War Council and of the British War Cabinet, a member of Viceroy's Executive Council, while in England. Was Hony. editor of *Justice*, Madras, 1927-35. *Ad.* 5, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.
- MUHAMMAD ALAM, DR. SHAIKH, B. A. (Hons.) Oxon., LL. D. (Dub.), Bar-at-Law, member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, *b.* 1891. Was a prominent Congress worker, giving up his practice in 1921. Incarcerated several times. Was Deputy Leader of Congress Assembly Party which he resigned 1940. Was Member, Congress Working Committee, broke away from the Congress over the Shahidgunge Mosque *satyagraha*. Is now back to Congress ranks. *Ad.* Lytton Road, Lahore.
- MUHAMMAD ZAKI UDDIN, M. Sc. (Hons.), D. Phil., Ph. D., *b.* 1909, *ed.* : Aligarh, Bonn and Cambridge; has already made mark as a researcher in scientific subjects, particularly liquid helium, and low temperature physics and magnetic properties of metals, and band spectra. Pupil of the late Prof. Lord Rutherford and Prof. Kayser. Awarded Research grant from Royal Society MOND Laboratory. Has published researches in U. K. and Germany and discovered strange laws of heat transmission in liquid helium II and presence of films. Editor, Aligarh Scientific Monographs. *Ad.* Physics Laboratories, University, Aligarh.
- MUKHERJEE, SATYA VRATA, RAJYA RATNA, B. A. (Oxon); F. S. S., F. R. S. A. (London), Permanent Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner), Baroda, now deputed to the Census as Commissioner for the third time, *b.* 6th Feb. 1887; *s.* of the late Col. Pandit U. C. Mukerjee of the Indian Medical Service; *m.* Sm. Aruna Devi, M. A., *nee* Bezbarooa, grand-niece of Rabindranath Tagore, one son, one daughter. *ed.* : St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service 1911; conducted the Census of Baroda State 1921, 1931; Suba (Collector) in three districts 1922-28 and 1932-34; Chief Secretary to the Government 1929; acting Revenue Commissioner 1929-30, Development Commissioner 1935, confirmed as Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner) 1936, was largely responsible for the reorganization of the Central Secretariat, and the Local Boards and for constitutional reform proposals now sanctioned. Decorated "Rajya Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services 1934; also King George V Silver Jubilee Gold Medal 1936 and the King's Coronation Medal 1937. Pub. *Census Reports on Baroda*, 1921, and 1931, described as outstanding works in Indian Census; *Constitutional Reforms in Baroda; Disjecta Membra* being Essays, Addresses and a Diary; numerous articles of literary and philosophical interest. *Ad.* Esha, Race Course Road, Baroda.
- MUKERJEE, DR. BISWANATH, L. M. S., M. L. A., *b.* 6th August,

1893 at Muzaffarpur, Behar : *ed* : at Gorakhpur and Calcutta ; *m.* Srimati Nibhanani Devi. Worked as assistant Editor of *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and *Hindu Spiritual Magazine* from 1915 to 1919. Founded B & N.-W. Railwaymen's Federation in 1920, All-India Railwaymen's Federation in 1924. President, U. P. Trade Union Federation in 1984. Vice-President, All-India Trade Union Congress and All-India Railwaymen's Federation, 1927-29. Was elected member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly, 1937. Chairman, Education Committee and Public Health Committee of Gorakhpur Municipal Board in 1986 and 1988 respectively. President, All-India Sugar-Workers' Association and Conference in 1988 and All-India Homeopathic Medical Association and Conference in 1989. A Congressman, courted imprisonment in connexion with non-co-operation movement in 1921. Arrested and tried in connexion with Meerut conspiracy case and acquitted after four years. As a homœopathic physician he commands an extensive practice. *Ad.* Zafra Bazar, Gorakhpur.

MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, SIR, M. A., B. L., b. 1874, *ed* : Calcutta, joined Calcutta High Court as Vakil ; made a name in Bar ; appointed Judge, Calcutta High Court. Was Chief Justice for a period ; acted as Law Member, Govt. of India, some months. Is prominent member, Hindu Mahasabha. Much interested in education. Is President, Bengal Sanskrit Association. Practises at Patna High Court. *Ad.* 8/1, Harshi Street, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, PARESH NATH, RAI BAHADUR (1926), C. B. E. (1938), s. of H. C. Mukerji, b. 22nd December 1882, *ed* : Ripon College and Presidency College, Calcutta. B. A. 1901, M. A. 1902, *m.* in 1902 to Samirbala. Has one son and two daughters.

Served as Post Office Supdt. in Bengal (1904-11). Was Assistant Presidency Postmaster of Calcutta (1911-18) and Assistant Postmaster-General of Bengal and Assam (1918-17). Assistant to Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of India (1917-20). Served as member of the Postal Committee (1920), and of the Office Reorganization Committee (1921), Secretary to the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress, Stockholm, (1924) and a member of the Indian delegation to London Congress (1929). Appointed Assistant Director-General in 1927, Deputy Director-General of Postal Services in 1931. Postmaster-General of Madras in 1933, Postmaster-General in Bihar and Orissa in 1933-34, and Postmaster General in Bengal and Assam from 1934. Served as Senior Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India from 1938 to 1939, when he retired. In 1932 was deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan and in 1934 led the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo. Is President of the Rotary Club of Calcutta. Joint Secretary of the Safety First Association of Bengal, Member of the Calcutta Club and is connected with many other civic welfare and philanthropic institutions. *Ad.* Raceview, Hastings, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, BANKIM CHANDRA, M. A., B. L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court. b. 1887. *ed* : Muzaffarpur & Calcutta (Presidency College) ; Scholar in B.A. & M.A., did research in Chemistry under Prof. Cunningham, Sir P. C. Roy & Sir J. C. Bose. Started as Prof. of Chemistry, City College, Calcutta. Joined the Bar 1911, appeared in Tikari Raj succession and Bhowal Sanyasi cases. A prominent Hindu Mahasabha leader, Member, All India Comte., Hindu Mahasabha and Exe. Comte., Bengal

Prov. Hindu Mahasabha, Member, Exc. Comte., All-India Cow Confee. Asscn. Raised a large sum of money to relieve famine distress in Birbhum district. Now associated with various public defence organisations. *Ad.* 15, Jadu Bhattacharji Lane, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, LAL GOPAL, SIR, B. A., LL. B., b. 1874, *ed* : at Allahabad. Joined Bar, Gazipur, 1896, appointed munsiff (U. P.). 1902 ; became sub-judge and district and sessions judge (1914-1928) ; appointed as officiating, then as permanent, Judge, High Court. Retired 1934. Was in Kashmir State service for a time.

MULLICK, PRAMATHA NATH, M. R. A. S., F. R. S. A., Bharatabani-Bhusan, Rai Bahadur, b. 1876, *ed* : Calcutta ; was Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta, for a period ; is Hon. Secretary, Calcutta House Owners' Association ; has business connexions. Is a big Calcutta landholder. *Pub. Mahabharata, A History of Calcutta, etc.* *Ad.* 129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF, K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omra, Nawab Asaf Kudr Syud Sir Wasef Ali Mirza, Mahabut Jung Khan Bahadur, is the leading nobleman of Bengal, b. 1875 ; *ed* : privately in Calcutta and England ; is a prominent worker in the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity. Was member, Bengal Legislative Council for several years. Is descended from Mohammed, Prophet of Arabia, and held in high esteem by Hindus and Moslems alike. *Ad.* The Palace, Murshidabad.

MYSORE, Ruler of, (See p. 214).

NABHA, Ruler of, (See p. 216).

NAG, KALIDAS, M. A. (Cal.), D. Litt. (Paris), Lecturer in Ancient Indian History and Culture, Cal. Univ., b. 1892. *ed* : Calcutta and Paris Univ. Prof. of Hist., Scottish Churches College, Calcutta 1915-9 ; Principal,

Mahinda College, Galle, Ceylon 1919-20 ; represented India at the 3rd International Congress of Education, Geneva 1921 and at the Internatl. League for Peace and Freedom, Lugano 1922 ; represented Cal. Univ. at Internatl. Congress of Libraries and Librarians, Paris 1923. Joined Cal. Univ. Postgraduate Dept. 1923. Founder-Secy., the Greater India Society 1926-30. Made lecture tour through Europe and America 1930-1 as Ghose Travelling Fellow, Cal. Univ. Temp. Collaborator, League of Nations, Geneva and Visiting Prof., Institute of International Educ., New York 1930-1. Represented India and P. E. N., Bengal at the Internatl. P. E. N. Congress, Buenos Aires 1936. Inaugurated its Indian Dept. as Visiting Prof., Univ. of Hawaii, 1937. Hon. Trustee, Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu 1937. Member Delegate, 2nd British Commonwealth Relations Confee., Sydney 1938. *Pub.* French thesis : *Les Theories Diplomatiques de l'Inde ancienne et l'Arthasastra ; Cygne* (French translation of Dr. Tagore's *Balaka*) ; *Greater India ; Art and Archaeology Abroad ; India and the Pacific World* ; edited *India and the World* ; Contributed to the Bulletin of Internatl. Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris *Notes on the Monuments and Museums of the Far East.* *Ad.* Postgraduate Dept., Calcutta University.

NAIDU, SRIMATI SAROJINI, b. 1879, *ed* : Hyderabad and England, is a gifted poetess, has written several vols. of poetry, which have drawn world-wide attention. Is a Congress leader, was President, Indian National Congress, 1925, is a famous speaker, interested in social, religious, and educational welfare of her countrymen and women. Has been in jail for her convictions ; was nicknamed "The Nightingale of India". *Ad.* Congress House, Bombay 4.

NAIDU, DR. P. VARADA RAJULU, b. 1887, Salem Dist., Medical Practitioner and General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Madura 1940. Joined politics early in life, was at first associated with Dr. Besant's Home Rule League, then with *Swadeshi* and Congress movements. Held Secretaryship of many organizations and presided over the biggest number of conference in the Madras Presidency; imprisoned several times in connexion with his political activities; member of the Congress Working Committee in 1925 and 1926; he now devotes his energy to the Hindu Mahasabha movement.

NAIR, CHETTUR MADHAVAN, B. A., Bar-at-Law, b. 1870, ed: Madras and London; joined Madras High Court, 1904; was law reporter; Prof. of Law; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23; Advocate-General. Appointed permanent Judge, High Court, 1927. Ad. Spring Gardens, Mount Road, Madras.

NANAVATI, SIR MANILAL BALABHAI, B.A., LL.B.(Bom.), M.A.(Penn., Pa.), Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay; b. 11th Jan., 1877 at Ahmedabad; ed: Bombay, and Penn., Pa. (U. S. A.). Joined Baroda State Service 1903; Director of Commerce and Industries, 1912. From 1912 to 1931 held at various times posts of Registrar, Co-operative Societies; Director of Commerce and Industries, Development Commissioner, Collector and Accountant-General, Secretary and then President, Okha Harbour Board. In charge of the development, Port Okha, 1926-30; Revenue Commissioner 1932-33, Naib Dewan (Member of Executive Council) 1934-35. Ad. "Leela," Juhu, Bombay.

NANAVATI, ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, F. C. I., F. F. C. S., F. Com. Sc. A., F. R. Econ. S., F. S. S. (London), Corporate Secretary, Political Secretary, Nagod State,

Prothonotary and Registrar, Nagod State High Court, b. 25th Jan., 1908, m. Vasumati Ratilal Parekh, ed: Theosophical College, Madras. Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London, 1935. Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., 1936. Received by their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, Boris III of Bulgaria (1936), and Governor-General of Australia (1934). Served Dharampur State as His Highness the Maharana's Secretary from 1928 to 1938. Associate Editor, the *Indian Market*, Bombay; Recipient of the International honour of the Order of Officer of l'Ordre Universel du Merite Humain of Switzerland 1938-39. Travel Solicitor of the American Express Co. Inc. (1938-39). Travelled several times to Europe. Ad. Nagod, (C. I.).

NARANG, GOKUL CHAND, SIR, M. A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law, b. 1878, ed: Calcutta, Lahore, Oxford and Bern. Practised at Lahore High Court; was Minister, Punjab Govt. Is a social worker and interested in education and in sugar and steel industries. Pub. *The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism*. Ad. Montgomery Road, Lahore.

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, B. A., LL. B., M. L. A., b. 1888, ed: Bombay; is a prominent Congress leader; was member, A.-I. C. C. and also W. C. for several years; has been convicted several times for part in C. D. movement; was President, Bombay Congress Committee, for years; was member of Bombay Legislative Council; is Municipal Corporator and was Mayor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, in 1935-36. Is keen on spread of education among masses. Ad. Readymoney Terrace, Worly, Bombay.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B. A., b. 1868, ed: Madras, is a well-known journalist and social reformer; has

presided over several prov. social conferences, in Madras and Bombay Presidencies ; was Haskell Lecturer, Chicago University, 1937. Has edited the *Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay for years. *Pub. A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's Mother India*, etc. *Ad.* Indian Social Reformer Office, "Kamakshi House", Bandra, Bombay.

NATESAN, THE HON. Mr. G. A., Member of the Council of State, better known as Editor, *Indian Review* ; Journalist, publicist and politician ; b. 25th Aug., 1873, in a village in Tanjore dist. Graduated 1897. An ardent Congressman originally, he seceded from the Congress when it adopted non-co-operation, joined the Moderate Conference, 1919. Has since been a staunch Liberal. Organized the Madras Liberal League of which he was Secretary for several years ; was elected Joint Secretary of the National Liberal Federation for the second time at Madras, 1929. He has been in the Corporation of the City of Madras for nearly a quarter of a century. He has served the Madras University, both on its Senate and on the Syndicate for over two decades. Represented the Madras University at the Universities' Conference in 1924 and 1929. Renominated in Jan. 1931. During his first term he protested against the Class Areas Bill contemplated by the Union of South Africa. As Member of the Standing Committee on Indian Emigration he has done useful work in upholding the cause of Indians abroad. During Dec. 1930 the Government of India asked Mr. Natesan along with Mr. Gray to formulate proposals for finding employments for the repatriates from South Africa. Mr. Natesan's recommendations are embodied in what is now called the Natesan-Gray Report. In 1928 Mr. Natesan was invited to join the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Canada where he up-

held the honour of his countrymen by his exposition of India's case. Appointed Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee for Stores Printing and Stationery in 1930. In August 24, 1933, on the occasion of the sixty-first birthday he was presented with a public address in Madras. In 1933, he was appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board for giving protection to iron and steel industry. In December 1937 the Congress Government of Madras chose him the Sheriff of the City. Early in 1938 he joined the Directorate of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills. When the present war broke out he advocated immediate and unconditional help to England. In July 1940 with the creation of the Provincial War Committee Mr. Natesan became appropriately enough the Chairman of the Propaganda Committee. *Pub. What India Wants* and patriotic and political literature, biographies, etc. *Ad.* Madras.

NAWANAGAR, Ruler of, (See p. 217). **NAWAZ, BEGUM SHAH, M. B. F., M. L. A.**, b. 1896, *d.* of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, *ed.* : Lahore ; *m.* Mian Shah Nawaz, a Lahore Barrister : interested in educational and social reforms ; member of several public bodies ; was Vice-President, Social Reform Conference 1929 ; and woman delegate, R. T. Conferences 1930-33 ; Collaborator, League of Nations, 1931 ; only Indian delegate, Women's Advisory Board and delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva 1935 ; Parliamentary Secy., Punjab Govt. for Education, Medical Relief and Public Health, 1937 ; Member, Council, All-India Muslim League up to 1941 ; writes on matters, social and educational, in English and Urdu. *Ad.* 58, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

NAZIMUDDIN, KHWAJA SIR, K. C. I. E., M. L. A., b. 1894, *ed.* : Aligarh and Cambridge. Was

member, Dacca University Executive Council, and Chairman, Dacca Municipality (1922-29). Was Minister of Education (1929-34); and was Home Minister, Bengal, since 1907 till 1941. Is member, Moslem League, and President, Bengal Moslem League Ad. 9, Gariahat Road, Calcutta.

NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL, PANDIT, M. A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, s. of late Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, b. 1889, ed : Harrow, Cambridge and London. Is the most prominent Congressman in India next to Mahatma Gandhi. Has been jailed several times in connexion with C. D. movement, etc., jailed again in 1940; was President of the Congress, 1929-30, and 1936. *Pub. Autobiography, Glimpses of World History, etc. Ad. Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.*

NEHRU, PANDIT SIR SRIDHARA, B. Sc., M. A., Ph. D., LL. D., I. C. S., F. R. S. A., b. 1888, ed : Allahabad, Cambridge, Heidelberg, London, Sorbonne. Was Prof. of Physics, Muir Central College, for a period; Agriculture, Industries and Education Secretary, U. P. Govt.; Director of Publicity and Reforms Officer, U. P.; has visited France and Russia; was Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Is keenly interested in Indian agricultural improvement. Has written on agriculture and science. *Ad. 15, Georgetown, Allahabad.*

NEOGI, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M. A., B. L., Ex-M. L. A., b. 1888, ed : Dacca and Calcutta, Member, Dacca Univ. Court (1921-24); Member, Central Assembly, 1921-34. Adviser to the Indian States' Delegation to the R. T. Confes. in London, 1930-32. Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1934-40; Political Adviser, Mayurbhanj State 1940—. Elected Member, Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940; Chairman, Committee of Ministers, Eastern States. *Ad. 13A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.*

NIHAL SINGH, ST., famous publicist and social worker, b. 1884, Lahore. Started life as journalist, has contributed to various papers in U. K., U. S. A. and India. Has travelled very widely. Has written books for various Governments. *Pub. Messages of Uplift for Inaia, Urge Divine, Dry America, India's Fighting Troops, The Rajas and their India, etc. Ad. "Suryasthan", 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U. P.*

NIYOGI, J. P., Minto Prof. of Economics and Head of Depts. of Econ. and Commerce, Cal. Univ. since 1935. b. 1893. ed : Calcutta; London School of Econ. Joined Cal. Univ. as Lecturer 1917. President, Silver Jubilee and Ranade Centenary Session of Indian Econ. Comfee., Bombay 1941. Was member, Bengal Industrial Survey Comte., Central Jute Comte., Consultative Comte. of Economists set up by Govt. of India to deal with post-war reconstruction, etc. *Pub. The Evolution of the Indian Income Tax; The Co-operative Movement in Bengal. Ad. 90, Ballygunj Place, Calcutta.*

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOWNI-SHANKAR, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., b. 1889. ed : Nagpur, joined Bar, 1910; was member, Nagpur University Court, President, Univ. Union; President, Nagpur Municipal Committee; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, 1932-35; is Judge, High Court, Nagpur. Is keenly interested in social and political reforms. *Ad. High Court, Nagpur, (C. P.)*

NOON, The Hon. MALIK SIR FIROZ KHAN, K. C. I. E., LL. D. (Toronto), Defence Member, Viceroy's Executive Council; Hon. Fellow, Wadham College (Oxford), b. 1893, ed : Lahore and Oxford. Was Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1918-26. Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1921-36; Minister, Punjab, 1927-36. Was High Commissioner for India in U. K. and rendered signal service to

- Govt. in present war. *Ad.* New Delhi ; Simla.
- NORMAND, CHARLES WILLIAM BLYTH, C. I. E., M. A., D. Sc.,** Director-General of Observatories, *b.* 10th Sept, 1889, *m.* Alison McLennan, *ed* : Royal High School and Edinburgh University. Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-18 ; Meteorologist, Simla, 1918-15 and 1919-27 ; I. A. R. O., with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19 ; mentioned in despatches, 1917 ; Director-General of Observatories, 1927, C.I.E. Jan. 1938. *Pub.* Articles in Chemical and Meteorological Journals. *Ad.* Meteorological Office, Poona.
- OJHA, AMRITLAL, M. I. M. E., F. R. S. A., b.** 1890 ; a leading businessman of Calcutta. Was President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta ; of the Indian Colliery Owners' Association ; Vice President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce ; President, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, (1929-30) ; President, Bihar and Orissa Industrial Conference, 1931 ; was M. L. C. (Bihar), 1926-30 ; went to Geneva as Employers' Delegate, Labour. *Ad.* "Security House", 102A, Clive Street, Calcutta.
- PAKVASA, THE HON. MANGALDAS MANCHARAM, B. A., LL. B., b.** 1882, *ed* : Bombay. Solicitor, Bombay Court. Is President, Bombay Legislative Council. Takes interest in social welfare. *Ad.* West Lodge, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay.
- POLLOCK, RONALD EVELYN, B. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I. C. S.** Joined I. C. S., 1915 ; became District and Sessions Judge, 1924 ; Legal Remembrancer, 1930 ; addl. Judicial Commr., 1932. Appointed Puisne Judge, Nagpur High Court 1936. *Ad.* Nagpur.
- PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M. A., Ph. D., D. Sc., b.** 1894 ; *ed* : Bombay and London. Was Professor of Political Economy, Dacca University ; is Professor of History and Political Economy, Karnatak College. Has written on banking and industry. *Pub. Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta. Ad.* Karnatak College, Dharwar.
- PANCKRIDGE, HUGH RAHERE, SIR, M. A., Bar-at-Law, b.** 1885, *ed* : Oxford. Joined Calcutta High Court Bar, 1918 ; offg. Judge, 1929 ; confirmed 1930. was in I. A. R. O., 1914, mentioned in despatches. *Ad.* Bengal Club, Calcutta.
- PANDE, Major B. P., B. A., LL. B., F. R. E. S. (Lond.), Dewan, Mayurbhanj State, b.** at Bareilly, 1896, *ed* : Muir Central College, Allahabad. Advocate, Bareilly Bar. Chairman, Bareilly Municipal Board. Chief Secretary, Orchha State, 1930, Dewan 1932. Attended the Third Round Table Conference, 1933, as a Member of the Indian States' Delegation. Dewan of Mayurbhanj State, 1940. Interested in numismatics, economics, history, journalism and arts. *Ad.* Baripada, Mayurbhanj.
- PANDIT, SRIMATI VIJAYALAKSHMI, M. L. A., first woman Minister of India, was in Cabinet of U. P. Congress Government, d.** of late Motilal Nehru, and sister to Pandit Jawaharlal, she has been in the thick of the Congress movement, since non-co-operation days. Organized women volunteers of the Congress, U. P. Has suffered imprisonment more than once for civil disobedience. *Ad.* Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.
- PANDYA, DR. ANANT H., Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, b.** at Bhavnagar (Kathiawar) ; *s.* of Mr. Hiralal H. Pandya, now Revenue Commissioner in Cutch State, *m.* Lilavati Shah, *ed* : Bombay, standing first in first class at all engineering examinations of the University, and U. S. A., 1930. D. Sc. in engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Toured Europe and America. Joined

- Messrs. McKenzies Ltd. in Bombay, 1984. Went to London in 1935 and worked with the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd. in London. Visited U. S. A. and Canada in 1936 and 1937. Appointed Chief Engineer of Diagrid Structures Ltd., 1937. Wrote a paper on Applications of Arc Welding for which he was awarded an international prize of Rs. 32,000 by the Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation. Returned to India in 1939 to take up his present post. *Ad.* Bengal Engineering College, P. O. Botanic Garden, Howrah.
- PANIKKAR, KAVALAM MADHAVA, B. A., Bar-at-Law, b. 1895, *ed.* : Madras, Oxford and London. Secy. to Chancellor, Chamber of Princes ; Foreign Minister, Patiala ; is Foreign and Political Minister and Minister for Education and Health, Bikaner State, 1939. Secy., Indian State Delegation to R. T. Conference ; has written on religion, education, politics, etc., and contributed to various foreign papers. *Pub.* *Indian States and Government of India*, etc. *Ad.* Bikaner.
- PANIKKAR, M. R. V., B. Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Principal, Madras Veterinary College, b. in Travancore, Feb. 1897 ; son of late A. Kunhunni Panikkar, m. B. Lakshmi Bai ; *ed.* : at the Royal Dick Veterinary College, Edinburgh (MRCVS) & Edinburgh Univ. (B. Sc.) ; entered Madras Veterinary Services in 1924 ; serving at Madras Veterinary College since 1927, Principal since 1939. Honorary Lecturer, Madras Medical College. Connected with the University of Madras as a Member of the Senate and the Academic Council ; Member of the Board of Studies in Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences. Honorary Veterinary Surgeon of the Madras S. P. C. A. Acted as the Director of Veterinary Services, Madras 1939. *Ad.* 'Premalayam', Letangs Rd., Vepery, Madras.
- PANNA LALL, M. A., B. Sc., LL. B. (Cantab.), Hon. D. Litt., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., I. C. S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor, U. P., b. Bareilly, Nov. 29, 1888, *ed.* : Agra College, Allahabad and Calcutta Universities ; Govt. of India Scholar for higher studies in the United Kingdom ; St. John's College, Cambridge University (B.A., 1906, LL.B., 1907. M. A., 1937, Double First Class Honours, Cama Prizeman) ; Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn. 1907) ; Entered I. C. S., 1907. Magistrate & Collector ; Settlement Officer ; Commissioner, Benares, Allahabad and Jhansi divisions ; Chief Secretary to Government ; Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares. Examiner, Allahabad and Benares Universities ; Member, Hindustani Academy ; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission 1926 ; President, U. P. Historical Society ; President, Numismatic Society of India ; *Pub.* *Joint Translator of Bhasa's Svapnavasavidata* ; author of *Kumaon Local Customs* ; *Dates of Skandagupta and his Successors*, *Some Problems in Gupta Chronology*, *Jumor Collector's Hand-Book*, etc. *Ad.* Allahabad.
- PANT, GOVIND BALLAV, PANDIT, b. 1886, ex-Premier, U. P., *ed.* : Allahabad. Is member, A-I. C. C. ; was Member, Central Assembly ; Member of Legislative Assembly, U. P. ; Jailed for taking part in C. D. movement, 1940. *Ad.* Talli Tal, Naini Tal.
- PANTULU, RAMDAS, B. A., B. L., b. 1878, *ed.* : Madras, is connected with several banks and insurance companies. Was delegate, 14th International Co-operative Congress, London 1934. Member, Indian Research Fund Association ; and of Indian Central Cotton Committee. Is member, Council of State. A leading Congressman. Has written on law. *Ad.* "Farhatbagh", Mysore, Madras.
- PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA,

- M. Sc., F. N. I., I. E. S., J. P., *b.* 1891, *ed* : Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin. Is Principal and Professor of Physics, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Is Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore and of the Indian Physical Society, Calcutta. Has contributed to scientific papers. Edits a Marathi scientific monthly. *Ad.* Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.
- PARANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, M. A., D. Sc., *b.* 1876, *ed* : Bombay, Poona, Cambridge, Paris and Göttingen. Was Senior Wrangler and Fellow of St. John's College (Cambridge). Served as Principal and Prof. of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona (1902-24). Was Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University; member, Legislative Council (1918-23); Minister, Bombay Government; Member, Secretary of State's India Council (1927-32); Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University (1932-38). Has served on several Government committees and received medals from Government. Is a prominent Liberal. President of National Liberal Federation (1924-1939). Has written on politics and rationalism. *Ad.* Poona 4.
- PARLAKIMEDI, RAJA OF, CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATI NARAYANA DEO, M. L. C., Chief Minister, Orissa. *b.* 1892, *ed* : Madras. A big landholder in Ganjam Dt. Was a member of Royal Commission on Agriculture; was a delegate to 1st R. T. Conference; gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee in London. Holds Hony. Commission in the land forces of H. I. M. Is keenly interested in industrial advancement. Maintains schools and colleges, etc. Has donated large sums to public institutions. Is a big-game hunter and cricketer.
- PARMA NAND, BHAI, M. A., M. L. A. (Central), member of the Working Committee, Hindu Mahasabha, *b.* 1875, *ed* : Punjab. Joined Arya Samaj and went to South Africa, 1905, back to India 1908, arrested on political grounds. Left for South America 1910, back to India, 1913. Convicted as political suspect and transported for life. Released after six years and joined the non-co-operation movement 1920. Broke with the Congress, joined Hindu Mahasabha, and sponsored *sangathan* movement. Presided over the 1933 session of All-India Hindu Mahasabha held at Ajmer. *Ad.* Shishmahal Road, Lahore.
- PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1875, *ed* : Nadiad; started life as pleader, went to England, read law, returned as Barrister. Joined Mahatma Gandhi. Took prominent part in *satyagraha* and Bardoli no-tax campaign. Elected President, Ahmedabad Municipality. Was President of the Congress, 1931. Is Member, A.-I. C. C. Has been jailed for taking part in C. D. movement. *Ad.* Partabgarh, Rajputana.
- PATIALA, Ruler of, (See p. 217).
- PATKAR, SITARAM SUNDERRAO, SIR, Kt., B. A., LL. B., *b.* 1873, *m.* Shantabai, *ed* : Bombay; joined High Court, Bombay, as pleader. Govt. pleader, 1913-26; Judge, Bombay High Court, 1926, Offg. Chief Justice, 1931. Vice-Chancellor and later Chancellor, Indian Women's University. Has served on several enquiry and arbitration committees. *Ad.* Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.
- PATNA, Ruler of, (See p. 218).
- PATRO, ANNEPU PARASHURAM, SIR, Rao Bahadur, joined Madras Bar; was member, Madras Legislative Council 1920-37; Minister of Education, 1921-27; presided over All-Parties' Conference, Delhi 1930. Delegate to R. T. Conf. (thrice); delegate to League of Nations,

- Geneva, 1931. Prominent member of Justice Party (Madras). Member, Council of State from 1937. Has written on rural economics and self-government. *Ad.* Kesava Bagh, Royapetta, Madras.
- PAUL, SIR HARI SANKER, Kt., M. L. A., Governing Director, Buttokristo Paul & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, s. of late Buttokristo Paul, b. 1888. Has greatly developed this illustrious drug concern's manufacturing side. Made extensive business tour in Europe 1927. Kt. 1930. Councillor, Cal. Corpn. and Trustee, Cal. Improvement Trust ever since 1924 and 1926 respy. Mayor of Cal., 1936. Pres., Beng. Natl. Chamb. of Comm. 1936-9. Member, Ry. Rates Advy. Comte., Commr., Cal. Port Trust. Pres., Cal. Chemists' & Druggists' Asscn., and Bengal Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Asscn. Director of many reputed industrial cos. Believes in industrialism for India. Made extensive public charities. Prominent among Bengal aristocracy.
- PERIER, FERDINAND, MOST REV., S. J., b. 1875, Member, Society of Jesus since 1897 and is Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta since 1924. *Ad.* 82, Park Street, Calcutta.
- PETIT, DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, SIR, BART, B. A., Bar-at-Law, b. 1901, *ed*: Bombay, Cambridge and London. Is 3rd baronet. A well-known philanthropist and public worker. *Ad.* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- PHILPOT, HAROLD PERCY, B. Sc. (Engineering) Hons. (Lond.), Whitworth Scholar, M. Inst. C. E., M. I. Mech. E., M. I. A. E., M. I. M., F. N. I. (India), Principal and Jodhpur-Harding Professor of Technology, Engineering College, Benares Hindu University, s. of Usher Houghton Philpot, m. Alice Rosa Ridgeway, M. B. E., B. Sc.; Designer at Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University College, University of London; Assistant Chief Inspector, Aeronautical Inspection Directorate and Major, R. A. F., Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Finsbury Technical College, London; Patiala Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Benares. *Pub.* *Some Experiments on Notched Bars*, (Awarded Crompton Medal), Inst. of Automobile Engs., *Shop Practice in Respect to Aircraft Steels*, Royal Aeronautical Soc., *Some Principles of Investigation Work in Engineering* (Hon. Member's Lecture), Junior Inst. of Engineers, London. *Instruction in Design*, Volume I, *Vertical Steam Engine*, Volume II, *Lattice Girder Bridge*, Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd. *Ad.* Engineering College, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
- PILLAI, DEIVASAGAYA ARULANANDAM, RAO BAHADUR, B. L., Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya (retired), b. 11th July 1868, son of G. Deivasagayam Pillai, *ed*: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Law College, Madras; m. 3rd Feb. 1890. Soundranayagathammal of Annavasal. Joined Government service in 1899. Tahsildar, 1911. Deputy Collector 1913, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies 1917. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore Dt. 1918, Publicity Officer, Madras 1922, Hon. Secretary, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Hospital Committee. Member, Health Propaganda Board. Presided at the VII All-India Catholic Congress at Mylapore, Madras, 1939, and in 1940 at the IV All-Travancore Latin Catholic Congress. Celebrated on 8. 2. 40. the Golden Jubilee of his wedding. *Pub.* *The Secret of Memory or the Art of Never Forgetting; the Perpetual Almanac; The Madras Year Book, 1923.* *Ad.* Soundra Mahal, Kurumbagaram P. O., Tanjore Dt.

PORBANDAR, Ruler of, (See p. 218).

PRADHAN, GOVIND BALWANT SIR, B. A., LL. B., b. 1874, *ed*: Bombay; was Public Prosecutor, Kolaba, 1907-20; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1924-26; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-Faiths' Conference, and All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, Bombay; member of Thana Municipality for two decades, later became President; was Finance Minister, Bombay Govt., 1928-32. *Ad.* Balwant Baug., Thana, Bombay.

PRASAD, JAGDISH, KUNWAR SIR, M. A., LL. D., K. C. S. I., C. I. E., O. B. E. b. 1880, *ed*: Allahabad and Oxford. Was Asst., Joint, and Dt. Magistrate and Collector, Secy., U. P. Govt., 1921-27, Chief Secy., 1927-31; resigned I. C. S. 1933; Home Member, U. P. Govt., 1933-35, Member, Viceroy's Council, 1935-40. Took prominent part in Bombay Political Conference, March 1941. *Ad.* Moradabad (U. P.).

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M. A., M. L., LL. D., b. 1884. *ed*: Calcutta. Joined Calcutta High Court Bar. Started *Patna Law Weekly*. Member, A.-I. C. C. Has been jailed. President, 48th session, Indian National Congress, 1934. Rendered considerable service during the earthquake in Bihar and Quetta. Was a Fellow, Patna Univ. A lakh of rupees has been entrusted to him by the will of the late Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose for promoting friendly feelings between the peoples of Bengal and Bihar. *Ad.* Patna.

PUDUKKOTTAI, Ruler of, (See p. 218).

QADIR, SIR ABDUL, SHEIKH, KHAN BAHADUR, Bar-at-Law, b. 1874, had been a working journalist for about a decade. Joined Lahore High Court Bar, 1907. Had served as addl. Judge, Lahore. Was elected President, Punjab Legislative Council for a short period. Acted as Minister for Education, Punjab;

later as Revenue Member. Was member, Secretary of State for India's Council, 1934-37. Was Adviser to the Secretary of State (1937-39). Was temporary Law Member, Viceroy's Council. Has written in English and Urdu. *Ad.* 4, Temple Road, Lahore.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SARVAPALLI, SIR, M. A., D. Litt., LL. D., b. 1888, *ed*: Madras. Has served as Professor in Madras, and Mysore. Was King George V Prof. of Philosophy, Calcutta University. Was Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford, and also Hibbert Lecturer; Professor of Eastern Religions, Oxford University, 1936. Has served as Member, International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39. Was the Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University for some years and now is the holder of the newly created Sir Sayaji Rao Professorship of Indian Civilization and Culture of the same University. *Pub. Philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore, The Hindu View of Life* and a number of learned books on ethics, philosophy, religion, etc. *Ad.* Benares Hindu University, Benares.

RAHIM, SIR ABDUR, M. A., LL. D., K. C. S. I., b. 1867, *ed*: Calcutta and London. Practised in Calcutta. Was Presidency Magistrate; acted as Chief Justice of Madras twice. Was member of Bengal Executive Council; leader of Bengal Moslems; Member, Legis. Assembly (Central) of which he is now President since 1935. Led Indian Delegation to Empire Parliamentary Conference 1935. Has written on Law. *Ad.* 6, Canning Road, New Delhi.

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM, B. A., C. I. E., J. P., b. 1895, *ed*: Bom.; has studied law. Is a leading business magnate, Bombay. Was Secretary, All-India Moslem Conference and All-India Minorities Conference; was member, Central

- Assembly. Was President, Indian Tariff Board ; has served on various enquiry boards ; was Trustee, Bombay Port Trust ; a Municipal Commissioner ; and member, Haj Enquiry Committee. President, Urdu Newspapers' Association and of Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference. *Ad.* Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
- RAIKUT, PRASANNA DEB, M. L. A., b. 1898, ed :** Raipur ; has been member, Bengal Legislative Council, and Legislative Assembly for many years. Was Minister for Excise and Forests, Bengal. Is a leading zemindar of Bengal. Owns Baikunthapur Raj Estate (Jalpaiguri). Has promoted various industries. *Ad.* 21, Mullen Street, Calcutta.
- RAISMAN, ABRAHAM JEREMY, THE HON. SIR, K. C. S. I., C. S. I., C. I. E., I.C.S., b. 1892, ed :** Oxford ; joined I. C. S. 1916. Was in Bihar service first, and later joined Customs Dept., Bombay, Calcutta. Was Commissioner of Income-Tax, Punjab and N.-W. F. Province, 1928-31 ; was Member, Central Board of Revenue ; is Finance Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. *Ad.* 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi.
- RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, CHAKRAVARTI, B. A., B. L., b. 1879, ed :** Madras, joined Salem Bar, 1900. Joined Congress, became General Secy., A.-I. C. C. ; is member, All-India Spinners' Association ; took part in Rowlatt Act Campaign, was Secy., Prohibition League of India, led Congress Party in Madras Legislative Assembly. Was Prime Minister, 1937-39. Has been a trusted aide to Mr. Gandhi. Has been in prison several times in connexion with Congress movement. Resigned from Congress Working Committee, May 1942 on account of sharp difference on office acceptance issue. *Ad.* 48, Bazulullah Road, Thagarayanagar, Madras.
- RAJAN, T. S. SUNDARA, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. b. 1880, ed :** Madras and London. Started practice in Rangoon, then at Srirangam. Was a Congress worker for a time. Served as Minister of Public Health and Religious Endowments, Madras, 1937-39. Is responsible for Rajan Clinic, an important addition to hospitals in S. India. *Ad.* 58, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras.
- RAJKOT, Ruler of, (See p. 219).**
- RAJPIPLA, Ruler of, (See p. 219).**
- RAMPUR, Ruler of, (See p. 220).**
- RANA, TRIBHUVANRAI D., RAO BAHADUR, B. A., LL. B., b. 1870, ed :** Bombay ; was connected with Junagadh State in various capacities, from 1897 to 1923. Left to join Rajkot State. Has served as Dewan, Junagadh and Radhanpur States. Is now Dewan of Kutch State. Enrolled in Federal Court, Delhi as senior advocate. Has received several medals. *Ad.* Bhuj, Kutch State, (W. I.)
- RAHMAN, DR. A. F., LL. D., B. A. (Oxon.), member, Federal Public Service Commission. Professor of History in the late Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. Was in the Committee that made it a University. Reader of History and Provost, Moslem Hall, Dacca since 1921. Represented Dacca University in the Bengal Legislative Council, 1924. Secretary, Aligarh University Inquiry Commission, 1927 ; Member, Punjab University Inquiry Committee 1932-3. Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University and Chairman, Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, 1934. Ad. Metcalfe House, Delhi.**
- RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHAR VENKATA, Kt., M. A., LL. D., D. Sc., F. R. S., N. L., distinguished Physicist, b. 1888 at Trichinopoly, ed :** Madras. Entered Finance Department, India Government, 1907. Appointed Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, 1917. His

- early researches were in acoustics but later the study of the colour of the sky and sea led him into the investigation of molecular scattering of light. Discovered in 1928 a new optical effect named after him (Raman Effect), a valuable contribution to the solution of the problem of atomic structure. Knighted in 1929, he won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has lectured in many parts of the world and received many honours from scientific bodies. At present Professor of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, of which he was the Director for some time. Is the Founder-President of the Indian Academy of Sciences. *Pub. Molecular Diffraction of Light* and a large number of papers in scientific journals. *Ad.* Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- RAU, SIR B. NARSING, B. A., C. I. E., I. C. S., *b.* 1887, *ed.* : Madras and Cambridge. Joined I. C. S., 1910. Became Dist. and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad. and then of Sylhet 1920-25. Was Secy. to Govt. of Assam and Jt. Secy., Govt. of India ; later, helped in revision of the Indian Statute Book. Judge, Cal. High Court since 1939. *Ad.* Calcutta Club, 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
- RAU, RAGHAVENDRA, SIR, M. A., *b.* 1889, *ed.* : Madras ; joined Indian Accounts Service, 1912 : has served in various Govt. depts. Joined Ry. Dept., 1926. Was Director of Finance, 1928 ; Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1929-37. Was Accountant-General, Bombay. Is addl. Secy., Govt. of India. *Ad.* New Delhi.
- RAU, DR. UDIPI RAMA, *b.* 17 September 1874, Medical Practitioner ; was Councillor, Corporation of Madras, was member, Madras Legislative Council, Member, Council of State, resigned in 1980 in obedience to Congress mandate ; was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President ; was an Honorary Presidency Magistrate ; was a member of Senate of the Madras University ; President of the Indian Medical Association, 1935, Editor of *The Antiseptic and Health*. Organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the civil disobedience movement, 1930 ; elected to the Madras Legislative Council under the Congress ticket, 1937 ; elected President of the Madras Legislative Council in July 1937. *Ad.* "Hawarden", 69, Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.
- RAY, NIHAR-RANJAN, M. A., P. R. S., D. Lett. and Phil. (Leiden), F. L. A., Chief Librarian and Lecturer in Indian Art and Archaeology, Cal. Univ. *b.* 1904. *ed.* : Mymensingh, Sylhet and Calcutta ; Mrinalini and Mount Gold Medalist, Griffith Prize-man ; Diploma in Librarianship, London. Was Govt. of Bengal and Cal. Univ. Research Fellow. Secy., Students' Information Bureau, Cal. Univ. ; Hony. Secy., Bengal Library Assocn. ; Hony. Secy., Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta ; President, Federation of Indian Students Abroad, Prague Session 1936, Bengal Library Confce., Midnapur Session 1938 ; Adhar Mukherji Lecturer in Indian History, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad 1941. *Pub. Brahmanical Gods in Burma ; Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma ; Harsha : A revised study ; Art of Pagan Burma ; Art of Bengal ; Rabindra Sahityer Bhumika* (Beng.) ; *Bangalir Itihas* (Beng.) ; and numerous articles, papers and monographs on Indian History, Art and Archaeology and Beng. Literature. *Ad.* Central Library, the University, Calcutta.
- RAY, PROFULLA CHANDRA, SIR, D. Sc., Ph. D., C. I. E., *b.* 1861, *ed.* : Calcutta and Edinburgh. Was Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College ; after retirement, became

Senior Prof. of Chemistry, University College of Science. Is President, National Council of Education (Jadabpur); has founded and directs Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta. Is a social reformer and an erudite scholar. Has written monumental work on Hindu Chemistry. Directs certain business concerns. *Ad.* University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

RAY, SHIB SHEKHARESWAR, KUMAR, B.A., M.L.A., b. 1887, ed : Benares and Allahabad; was member of Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly. Was first elected President, Bengal Legislative Assembly. Was member, Bengal Executive Council, 1929. Has served on several committees. Is a leader of orthodox Hindus and owns big zeminary in Bengal. *Ad.* 1/2, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

RAZA ALI, SYED, SIR, B. A., LL. B., C. B. E., b. 1882, ed : Aligarh; joined Moradabad Bar, 1908. Was elected to U. P. Legislative Council. Was a Swarajist and Khilafatist at first; is now member of Moslem League. Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26. Was Agent to Govt. of India in South Africa, 1935-38. Member, Central Assembly. Has written on Moslem problems, etc. *Ad.* "Raza Lodge", Civil Lines, Moradabad.

REDDI, KURMA VENKATA, SIR, B. A., B. L., D. Litt., K. C. I. E., M. L. C., b. 1875, ed : Madras. A leader of the non-Brahmins in S. I. Was Fellow, Madras Univ. and of Andhra Univ. Delegate to League of Nations at Geneva, 1928; was Minister, Madras Govt., 1920-23; member, Council of State; Agent to Govt. of India in S. Africa 1929-32; acted as Governor, Madras, 1937. Leads National Democratic Party of Madras. *Ad.* "Kurma House", Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

REDDY, C. RAMALINGA, M.A., Hon. D. Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, b. 1880, ed : Cambridge. Foundation Scholar, St. John's College; Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1905, being the first Indian to be elected to office in that Society. Was Vice-Principal, Baroda College, Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, Inspector-General of Education, Mysore; Member of All-India Advisory Board of Education; organized United Nationalist Party, 1924. Nominated member, Madras Legislative Council, 1937. Took a prominent part in shaping the Madras University and Andhra Univ. Acts; Chairman, Inter-University Board, India 1937-8; Has written on political economy, etc. An eminent scholar and one of the foremost educationists in India. *Ad.* Andhra University, Waltair, (S. I.).

REID, SIR ROBERT NIEL, K.C.S.I., K. C. I. E., I. C. S., Liaison Officer for China, ex-Governor of Assam. b. July 15, 1883, ed : Malvern and Brasenose College, *m.* Amy Helen Disney 1909. Arrived in India 1907 as Asst. Magistrate, Bengal; Under-Secretary 1911-14. I. A. R. O., 1916-19; Magistrate & Collector 1920-27; Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Commissioner, Rajshahi Divn., 1930; Off. Secy., 1930-31; Member of Executive Council, Bengal, 1934-37. *Ad.* Government House, Shillong.

REWA, Ruler of, (See p. 221).

RICHARDSON, HAROLD BANNING, M. A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), A. B., Princeton; Principal, Holkar College, Indore, b. in Sunninghill, Berkshire, England, September 24, 1910; ed : in Canada, the United States and Britain. Presented to His Majesty King George V in 1935. Lecturer in English at St. Stephen's College, Delhi 1935-38, Professor of English at Government College, Lahore in 1938. Principal of Holkar

College, Indore, in August, 1940. Written and edited a number of books and articles including *A Review of Adult Education in India* (in 1939), *Indian Adult Education Handbook*, *India Through English Eyes* and *The Problem of the Will in Hamlet*. Member of the Board, Senate and the Faculty of Arts of Agra University and a member of the Recognition Committee of the Intermediate Board of Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, also of the Board of Control of Kashmir Industrial Guilds and of the Holkar State Public Service Commission. *Ad.* Holkar College, Indore.

RIZVI, SAJJAD HUSSAIN, Librarian in Meerut College since 1921, *b.* May 5, 1899, at Jarcha, dist. Bulandshahr, *ed.* : in Urdu, Persian and Arabic at Jarcha and in English at Meerut. Got D. L. Sc. from the Imperial Library, Calcutta in 1937. Founded Shiah Co-operative Society in 1927. *Pub.* (In Urdu) *Library and its Administration* and *Library Sudhar*. *Ad.* Meerut College, Meerut.

ROY, B. C., M. D., M. R. C. P., F. R. C. S. (Eng.), recently apptd. Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University. President, All-India Medical Council; ex-Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta. A foremost physician in Calcutta, took to politics led by late C. R. Das, and ultimately came to be one of the big five that directed Bengal politics for a period. Was Member, Congress Working Committee. *Ad.* 86, Wellington Street, Calcutta.

ROY, M. N., Founder-leader, Radical Democratic Party; Genl. Secy., Indian Federation of Labour, and National Democratic Union. A Marxist philosopher and mathematician of repute. Figured prominently in revolutionary movements of U. S. A., Mexico, Russia, Germany, France, Spain, China, Turkey and India. Real name is Narendranath Bhattacharya. In Bengal revolution-

ary movement since 1903; after unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Govt. during last war left for America incognito via Eastern countries 1915; Organised 1st communist Party in the world in Mexico 1917 and led Mexican Revolution with success. Called by Lenin reached Moscow 1919. Member, Presidium of Communist International along with Lenin and Trotsky for 8 yrs. Head of Eastern Univ., Moscow and in charge of Asiatic countries in International. Served as Plenipotentiary in China from 1927 and later led opposition to colonial policy adopted at 6th World Congress of the Comintern, for which was placed outside Comintern which, however, later accepted Roy's views 1935 and confirmed his actions in China. Secretly ret'd. to India 1930, arrested and sentenced to 6 yrs. Released, joined Congress and placed a Radical programme of alternative leadership. Broke away from Congress in support of present war against Fascism. Collaborator of Einstein on Mathematical Philosophy. *Pub.* Contributed original papers and treatises on Mathematics in German and to the Astronomical Soc. *India in Transition; Revolution and Counterrevolution in China; Fascism; Russian Revolution; Heresies of 20th Century; Materialism; Our Differences; From Savagery to Civilisation;* etc., etc. besides various tracts and manifestos issued during last 25 yrs. Edits Eng. pol. weekly 'Independent India', Bombay. *Ad.* Mohini Road, Dehra Dun.

ROY, MOTILAL, Founder-President, Prabartak Samgha, *b.* Chandernagore 1882. *ed.* : privately in literature and philosophy; from boyhood given to religious practices under spiritual teachers. In 1905 flung himself into the flood-tide of the Swadeshi Movement and later became one of the leaders of its extreme school.

His intimate contact with Sri Aurobindo Ghose from 1910 led to a new turn in the national movement from revolutionary politics to constructive nation-building on the foundation of spiritual consciousness. Started 1914 'Prabartak', now a first class Bengali monthly, and has since been editing it almost continuously. Founded 1919 the Prabartak Samgha which has now its branches in various parts of Bengal working, under his inspiring guidance, to rebuild the nation on both economic and educational lines. The Samgha comprises the Prabartak College of Culture and a network of primary and secondary schools, Prabartak Bank Ltd., Prabartak Jute Mills Ltd., Prabartak Furnishers Ltd., and Prabartak Trust Ltd. conducting a score of other allied economic concerns all over the province. *Pub. Temple of Inspiration* (Eng.); 26 other titles in Bengali dealing with religion and nationalism. *Ad.* Prabartak Samgha, Chandernagore.

ROY, SURESH CHANDRA, M. A., B. L., Genl. Manager, Aryasthan Insce. Co. Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* 1902. *ed* : Calcutta; Insurance training (theor. and prac.) in England. Travelled extensively in Europe. Was Supdt., Hindusthan Co-operative Insce. Society Ltd. for about 5 years. With others founded 1930 Indian Insce. Institute, was first its Genl. Secy., President 1939-41. Member, Exc. Comte., Bengal National Chamber of Commerce since 1932. Has done yeoman's service to the cause of Indian Insce., especially that of young life offices. Was member, Insce. Law Consultative Comte. (Govt. of India) 1936. Chairman, Young Life Offices' Legislation Comte. Member, Insce. Advisory Comte, set up by Govt. of India, and Insce. Sub-Comte., National Planning Comte. set up by Indian National Congress. Chairman,

Hindu Family Annuity Fund and Director of several Bengal jt. stock cos. Was on Advisory Boards of E. B. Ry. and B. N. Ry. Editor, *Insurance World*; Lecturer, Govt. Comm. Institute, Cal.; Paper-setter and Examiner, Cal. and Allahabad Univs. Actively asscd. with Indian Journalist's Asscn.. Bengal Passengers' Asscn., etc. *Ad.* Aryasthan Insce. Co. Ltd., 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

ROWLAND, FRANCIS GEORGE, B. A., I. C. S., *b.* 1888, *ed* : Oxford; joined I. C. S., 1906; is Judge, Patna High Court. *Ad.* Patna.

ROXBURGH, THOMAS JAMES YOUNG, B. A., C. I. E., Bar-at-Law, I. C. S. Has served in Bengal in various capacities. Is now Judge, Calcutta High Court. *Ad.* C/o Lloyds Bank, 37, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

RUNGANADHAN, S. E., Diwan Bahadur, M. A., L. T., I. E. S. (Ret.) Was Prof. of English, Madras Presidency College; was Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University. Is Adviser to Secy. of State for India. Is keenly interested in phonetics and an authority on educational matters. *Ad.* India Office, London.

RUSSELL, GUTHRIE, SIR, B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E., M. I. E., J. P., *b.* 1887, *ed* : Glasgow. Started as Asst. Engineer (G. I. P. Ry.) 1918; was Deputy Agent, G. I. P. Ry. 1922, and Agent 1927; has been Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929-40. Is now Director-General of Munitions Production, Supply Department. *Ad.* Calcutta.

RUTHERFORD, THOMAS GEORGE, C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., *b.* 1886, *ed* : London and Edinburgh. Joined I. C. S. 1910. Was Collector and Magistrate; has held important posts in Madras Presidency. Was Secy. to Governor, 1938-39; is now Adviser to the Governor, Madras. *Ad.* Madras.

RUTHNASWAMY, MARIADAS, M. A., C. I. E., K. C. I. E., K. C. S. G.,

Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1885, *ed.*: Hyderabad and Cambridge. Was Asst. Prof. of English, Baroda College; Principal, Presidency College, Madras. Was a Municipal Councillor; Member, Legislative Council, Madras, and Central Assembly; is member, Madras Public Services Commission since 1930. Has written on politics and administration. *Ad.* Fivrrtti, Cathedral P. O., Madras.

SA'ADULLA, MUHAMMAD SYED, SIR, M. A., B. L., *b.* 1886, *ed.*: Gauhati and Calcutta. Was Prof. for a time. Then joined Gauhati Bar, next joined Calcutta High Court. Was member, Legislative Council, Assam; Minister, Assam Govt. 1924-29; member, Executive Council, Assam, 1929-30. Was later Premier of Assam. *Ad.* Shillong, Assam.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, F. R. S., D. Sc., F. R. A. S. B., F. N. I., *b.* 1893, *ed.*: Dacca and Calcutta, later on worked at Imperial College of Science (Lond.), and Berlin. Was Professor of Physics and Mathematics, Calcutta University. Prof. of Physics, Allahabad University, 1928-33; President, National Institute of Sciences, 1937-38; Indian Science Congress, 1934. Is Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. Has contributed learned papers to scientific journals and written books on the theory of Relativity, Heat, etc. Founder and editor, *Science and Culture*. Is actively connected with the National Planning Committee. Advocates industrialization of India. *Ad.* 12/1, Kayatola Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

SAHNI, BIRBAL, M. A., Sc. D. (Cantab.), D. Sc. (Lond.), F. R. S., distinguished scientist, *b.* 1891, *s.* of Ruchi Ram Sahni, a well-known educationist of the Punjab, *ed.*: Lahore, Munich and Cambridge. At present Professor of Botany and Dean of the Faculty of Science, Lucknow University. Formerly Foundation Scholar

of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. One of the Vice-Presidents, Section of Palaeobotany, 5th International Botanical Congress, Cambridge 1930 and 6th Congress, Amsterdam 1935. Hony. Univ. Prof., Benares. General President, Indian Science Congress, Madras 1940. President, National Academy of Sciences, 1937-38. Was elected to the Royal Society in 1936. *Ad.* Lucknow.

SAIFUDDIN, SAHIB TAHER, SYED-NA, His Holiness Sirdar, *b.* 1888. Is a first class sirdar of Deccan and High Priest, Dawoodi Bohra Shia community. His views on social, religious and other matters are final and his decisions are binding. *Ad.* Saifi Mahal, Surat.

SAKLATVALA, SORABJI DORABJI, *b.* 1879, *ed.*: Bombay. Was Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee twice. Represents millowners in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Is a Director of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. *Ad.* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay.

SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, B. Sc., LL. B., *b.* 1896, *ed.*: Lucknow and Allahabad. Was member, Swaraj Party; General Secretary, U. P. Congress; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935. *Ad.* Amin-uddowlah Park, Lucknow.

SAMBAMURTI, SRI B., B. A., B. L., *b.* 1886, *ed.*: Madras. Was at Bar, 1911-20; President, Andhra Congress 1926; joined the non-co-operation movement, 1921. Left Bar, organized volunteer training camps later. Was President, Hindusthan Seva Dal and member, Congress Working Committee. Has been jailed several times. Is Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* 91, Verrabadram Street, Royapetta High Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SAMPURNANAND, SHRI, B. Sc., L. T., *b.* 1891, *ed.*: Benares and Allahabad. Started life as teacher; was head master, Bikaner Dungar College; Prof., Kashi Vidyapith, Member,

- A.-I. C. C., was President, 2nd. All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay. Is ex-Minister of Education, U. P. Has written on politics, history, etc. *Ad.* Jalipadevi, Benares.
- SANGLI**, Ruler of, (See p. 221).
- SANJIVA ROW, KODIKAL, M. A., C. I. E., b.** 1890; *ed.*: Madras. Joined Govt. service, 1914. Became Supdt., Finance Dept.; Asst. Secy., Govt. of India; transferred to Indian Audit and Accounts Dept.; Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, 1936; Joint Secy., 1937-40. Ex-member, Central Assembly. Is member, Federal Public Service Commission. *Ad.* New Delhi.
- SAPRU, RT. HON. SIR TEJ BAHADUR, M.A., D. C. L., LL.D., D. Litt., P. C., K. C. S. I., b.** 1875; *ed.*: Agra and Allahabad. Joined Allahabad High Court 1896, practised till 1926. Was member, U. P. Council and of Imperial Legislative Council; member, A.-I. C. C., 1906-17. Presided over Political Conf. (U. P.), 1914; Social Conf. (U. P.), 1913; Liberal League (U. P.) 1918. Was Fellow, Allahabad University. Is Syndic, Benares Hindu University. Left Congress and is now identified with the Liberal Party. Delegate to 3 Round Table Conferences. President over the United Provinces Unemployment Committee. Was Law Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. Is a leading politician, frequently consulted by the Government on various matters. Is trying for a solution of the present constitutional deadlock. Presided over the Leaders' Conference in March 1941 held at Bombay. Has written on law, politics, unemployment, etc. *Ad.* 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.
- SARAN, MUNSHI ISWAR, B. A., b.** 1874, *ed.*: Allahabad. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad. Was President, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad; President of U. P. Political and Social Conferences and of Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangha; Member, A.-I. C. C., for a time; ex-M. L. A. Has travelled widely. *Ad.* 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U. P.
- SARDA, DIWAN BAHADUR HAR BILAS, M. R. A. S., F. S. S. b.** June 3, 1867, *ed.*: Government College, Ajmer, and Agra College; Senior Master in Government College, Ajmer, 1889; Guardian and Tutor to H. H. the Maharawal of Jaisalmer; remained in Indian Judicial service from 1902 to 1923; Senior Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925; elected member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly 1924, re-elected 1927 and 1930; introduced The Hindu Child Marriage Bill in the Assembly in 1925 which was placed on the Statute Book in 1929 and is better known as the Sarda Act. Was President of the Indian National Social Conference, Lahore Session 1929 and of All-India Vaish Conference, Bareilly 1925. Has been connected with many social and civic activities and is a member of many literary societies of London and America. *Pub. Hindu Superiority; Ajmer, Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Kumbha; Maharana Sanga; Hamir of Ranthambhor, Speeches and Writings*, etc. *Ad.* Har Niwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.
- SARKAR, JADUNATH, SIR, M. A., P. R. S., C. I. E., I. E. S., M. R. A. S. (Eng.),** member of many other learned societies and an eminent historian, *b.* 1870, *ed.*: Calcutta. Started life as Professor. Has been connected with Calcutta, Madras, Benares and Patna Universities. Was Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28. *Pub. History of Aurangzeb, Economics of British India, Fall of Moghul Empire; Shivaji*, etc. *Ad.* 255, Lansdowne Road Extension, Calcutta.
- SARKER, NALINI RANJAN, THE HON'BLE MR.,** Member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Commerce), ex-Finance Minister, Bengal, *b.* Sajhiura in Mymensing (Bengal).

Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly; Ex-General Manager and Director, now President, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Calcutta; Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry; non-official Adviser, Indo-Burma Trade Negotiation 1941; Member, Export Advisory Council and Industrial Research Utilisation Committee appointed by the Govt. of India; Chairman, Unemployment Sub-committee of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal; Member of the Court, Dacca Univ.; ex-President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Commissioner, Calcutta Port; ex-Mayor of Calcutta 1934-35; Fellow of the Calcutta University; ex-President, Indian Life Offices Association, 1933-34; Trustee, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan; Member, Executive Committee, Employers' Federation of India; President, Indian Economic Institute; was a member of the Central Banking Committee, Railway Retrenchment Committee and the Consultative Committee of the Government of India for revision of Company Law, 1935; non-official Delegate to the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations, 1938; formerly Secretary & Chief Whip, Swarajya Party; Appointed Member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Eden., Health and Lands) July, 1941. Director of several industrial and financial concerns, and Pro-Chancellor, Delhi University. *Pub.* Large number of tracts on current economic and financial problems. *Ad.* "Ranjani", 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SARMA, SIR RAMASWAMI SRINIVASA, Kt., C. I. E., b. 1890; started as journalist, Calcutta; was chief editor of the *Bengali* and *New Empire*; was with *Associated Press* and *Reuter*. Has founded *The Whip* (weekly), Calcutta. *Ad.* Kali Koti, Mavoor P. O., Dt. Tanjore.

SASTRI, P. S. SUBRAHMANYA, M. A., Ph. D., Vidyaratna, Principal, Raja's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies, Tiruvadi (since 1932), b. 29th July 1890, m. Sampurnam 1907; *ed.*: S. P. G. College; Ph. D. in 1930 in Tamil; Professor of Oriental Studies, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly (1917-1926). Asst. Editor, Tamil Lexicon, Univ. of Madras (1926-32). *Pub. History of Grammatical Theories in Tamil, Tamil Language, Collatikarakurippu*, English Commentaries on *Tolkappiyam-Eluttatikaram* and *Collatikaram, Kurippurai to Talkappiyam-Eluttatikaram, Dhvanyaloka* in Tamil, etc. Former member of the Senate, Board of Studies in Tamil, and Board of Studies in Dravidian Languages, University of Madras; Member of the Senate of Annamalai University and Member of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit, University of Madras; President, Bench of Magistrates, Tiruvadi. *Ad.* Tiruvadi, Tanjore Dt., S. I.

SASTRI, RIGHT HON. V. S. SRINIVASA, B. A., P. C., C. H., b. 1869, *ed.*: Kumbakonam. Began as teacher; became member of Servants of India Society; and President, 1915-27. Was member of Madras Council, and of Imperial Legislative Council, was member, Southborough Committee; delegate, Imperial Conference, and Washington Conference. Elected member, Council of State. Made Privy Councillor and a Freeman of the City of London, 1921; was High Commissioner for India in South Africa, 1927-29. Is Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University since 1935. Is a Liberal in politics. *Ad.* "Svagatam," Mylapore, Madras.

SATYAMURTI, S. B. A., B. L., M. L. A., b. 1887, *ed.*: Madras. Was member, Madras Legislative Council; M. L. A. (Central) since 1935, was Divisional Councillor, Secy., later Deputy Leader of the Congress Party

in the Central Assembly ; was Alderman and later, Mayor, Madras Corporation. Is an ardent Congressman ; was President and Later Secy., Tamil Nad Cong. Comte. ; jailed thrice for part in C. D. Movement ; was President, Indian Motion Picture Congress, and South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce ; is Advocate, Madras High Court and Federal Court. Has written on politics. *Ad.* 'Sundra', Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

SAVARKAR, VINAYAK DAMODAR, Bar-at-Law, President, Hindu Mahasabha since 1937, b. 1883, *ed* : Poona and London. Has been a political convict and has suffered transportation for 14 years and later internment. Released in 1937 and since then has been in the forefront of Hindu Mahasabha movement, having presided over all its sessions since : Ahmedabad (1937), Nagpur (1938), Calcutta (1939), Madura (1940). *Ad.* Poona.

SCHOFIELD, ALFRED, B. Sc. (Econ.), H. M.'s Trade Commissioner at Calcutta. b. 1889, *ed* : Manchester and London University ; was in business for a time. Saw war service in France (1915-18). Formerly Lecturer on Economics, subsequently in Board of Inland Revenue, London and later appointed to Dept. of Overseas Trade. *Pub. Routine of Commerce*, etc. *Ad.* Bengal Club, Cal.

SCOTT, JOHN GORDON CAMERON, M. A. b. 1888, *ed* : Cambridge. Appointed I. E. S., 1912. Was Master, Daly College, Indore ; is Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. *Ad.* Prince of Wales's R. I. M. College, Dehra Dun.

SEN, D. K., SIRDAR, M. A., B. C. L., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, b. 1897, *ed* : Lahore, Oxford, London. Was Senior Professor of English, Dayanand A.-V. College, Lahore ; legal adviser, Patiala and to delegation of Chamber of Princes in England,

1926-27. Was Foreign Minister, Patiala State ; Chief Minister, Mandi State. Is now Foreign and Education Minister, Patiala. *Ad.* Patiala. SEN, MRS. HANNAH, B. A. (Hons.), B. L. (1st Class), Cal. University ; Teachers' Diploma, London, *d.* of Mr. Peary Mohan Guha, a lawyer of Calcutta High Court, wife of Dr. S. C. Sen, Radiologist, New Delhi. Went to England for study and lived there for several years carrying on active propaganda on behalf of recognized Indian women's organizations. In 1932 she was invited to return to India to take charge of the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, which was about to be established and has been Directress since ; is deeply interested in educational problems and women's activities. She is the Member for Education of the All-India Women's Conference and is also a member of the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau and of the Advisory Committee for Educational Broadcast of the All-India Radio. *Pub.* The Section on Education in *Our Cause*, published by Kitabistan. *Ad.* Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

SEN, JITENDRA MOHAN, B. Sc. (Cal.), M. Ed. (Leeds), Dip. Ed. (Oxford), Teacher's Diploma (London), F. R. G. S. (London), Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India and National Academy of Sciences, India ; Bengal Senior Educational Service, b. 25th April 1892. Head Master, Keshub Academy, 1916-19 ; Professor of Psychology, David Hare Training College, 1926-27. Addl. Inspector, Presy. Divn., 1927-81 ; Addl. Asst. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and Special Officer for Primary Education 1931-34 ; Inspector of Schools, Presy. Divn. 1935 ; Asst. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal 1936 ; Principal, David Hare Training College, early part of 1937 ; Principal, Krishnagar College, since

- the middle of 1937. Member, Legislative Council, Bengal 1929 and 1930; Member, Education Committee, Corporation of Calcutta, 1924-32 and 1935-37; Member of the International Committee on Illiteracy of the World Association for Adult Education, 1931-32; Member of the Visiting Board of House of Detention for Juvenile Offenders, 1932-37; and Inspector of Reformation and Industrial schools under the Bengal Childrens' Act, 1928-1937. President, Psychological Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1936; Member of the Senate, Calcutta University, since 1935; Member of the Editorial Board, *Indian Journal of Psychology*. *Pub.* *History of Elementary Education in India* 1933 and 1941; *The League of Nations* 1926; *Measurement of Intelligence* (in Bengali) 1924; *Primary Education Acts in India—A Study*, 1925, and numerous papers on educational, psychological and sociological subjects. *Ad.* Krishnagar, Bengal.
- SEN, KSHITIMOHAN, SHASTRI, M.A., Principal, Vidyabhavan (Post graduate and Research Deptt.), Viswabharati, Santiniketan. *b.* 1880, *ed.*: Benares *tols* and Queen's College, Benares. Travelled all over India enjoying, whenever possible, the company of saints and Sadhus and collecting songs and lives of medieval mystics and of Aools and Baools of Bengal. At Rabindranath Tagore's call joined his Santiniketan 1908 foregoing lucrative post in Education Dept. Greatly contributed to the oriental character of the poet's season-festivals at Santiniketan. Master of Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Pali, Gujrati, English, Tibetan and other languages. *Pub.* *Kabir*, 4 vols.; *Bhadratiya Sādhanaḍ Dhāḍā*; *Bharat-varsha me Jatibhed* (Hindi); *Chin Japan no Probas* (Gujrati). *Ad.* Viswabharati, Santiniketan (Birbhūm).
- SEN, KSHITISH CHANDRA, B. A., *b.* 1888, *ed.*: Calcutta and Cambridge, joined I. C. S., Bombay Presidency, 1931; was Asst. Collector, Asst. Judge, Asst. Legal Remembrancer, Deputy Secy., Legal Dept.; Dt. and Sessions Judge; Registrar, Bombay High Court; and later Judge of same 1939. *Ad.* Crismill, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- SEN, SUKUMAR, M. A., P. R. S., Ph. D., Lecturer in the Deptts. of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit, Calcutta Univ. *b.* 1900. *ed.*: Burdwan and Calcutta; Griffith Prizeman (thrice), Ashutosh Mukerji Medalist (twice). Hony. Secy., Linguistic Society of India. *Pub.* *Use of the Cases in Vedic Prose*; *A History of Brajabuli Literature*; *Old Persian Inscriptions of the Achaemenian Emperors*; *Bangala Sahityer Itihas*; *Bhashar Itivritta*; *Bangala Sahityer Katha*; *Bangala Sahitye Gadya*, etc. *Ad.* 27, Goabagan Lane, Cal., and Grand Trunk Road, Burdwan.
- SEN, SUSIL CHANDRA, M.Sc., LL.B., C. B. E., *ed.*: Calcutta. Is Solicitor to Govt. of India at Calcutta. Helped Govt. of India in framing Indian Companies Act and Indian Insurance Act. Was member, Indian Legislative Assembly, and Council of State for some time. Is Solicitor and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. *Ad.* 30, Nandan Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.
- SEN, USHA NATH, C. B. E., *b.* 1880, *ed.*: Calcutta. Is a well-known journalist. Is Director and Managing Editor of the *Associated Press* of India. *Ad.* 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
- SEN GUPTA, BIDHU BHUSAN, Managing Director and founder of the *United Press* of India. *b.* 1889, in a village of Tipperah (Bengal). *ed.*: Calcutta University M. A. Sub-editor, *The Bengal*; chief sub-editor, *The Indian Daily News* (1919); news-editor, *The Servant* and latterly the driving force behind the paper. Helped for sometime Mr. Sadananda, the founder of the *Free*

Press, and when it ceased its operation as a news agency, Mr. Sen Gupta founded the *United Press* on September 1, 1933. *Ad.* 8, Dalhousie Sq. East, Calcutta.

SESHADRI, P., M. A., M. B. E., Principal, Govt. College, Ajmer, since 1932. *b.* 1887, son of P. Ramanujachari, *ed.* : Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; appointed to the English staff of the College after a distinguished academic career in 1907; Principal, Salem College 1914; Head of the English Department, Benares Hindu University 1916; Member, Syndicate, Senate and Council of the Benares Hindu University; Principal, Sanatana Dharma College, Cawnpore 1928-31; Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University, 1928-31; Secretary, Inter-University Board, India 1927-32; Represented India at the World Conference of Education in Denver (U. S. A.) and the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, Edinburgh (1931). Represented the Government of India at the World Conference of Education, Tokyo, 1937; Member, Punjab University Enquiry Committee, 1932-33; President, All-India Teachers' Federation since 1925; King's Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; M. B. E., 1941; Editor, Ajmer-Merwara War Bulletin. Five s. and two d. *Pub. Bilhana, John Leyden, Sonnets, Anglo-Indian Poetry, Champak Leaves, Vanished Hours, The Universities of India*, etc. *Ad.* Principal's Lodge, Government College, Ajmer.

SETALVAD, CHIMANLAL HARILAL, SIR, K. C. I. E., LL. D., *b.* 1866, *ed.* : Bombay; started as pleader, High Court, Bombay. Was member, Hunter and Southborough Committees, and of Executive Council, Bombay Government; Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, 1917-20; is a Liberal in politics. *Ad.* Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SHADI LAL, SIR, M. A., B. C. L., LL. D., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1874, *ed.* : Lahore, Oxford and London. Joined Bar 1899. Permanent Judge, Lahore High Court, 1919. Is the first Indian to be made a permanent Chief Justice of an Indian High Court. Was member, Privy Council, London. Is Fellow, Punjab University. Has written on law. *Ad.* 2, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, CHAUDHURI SIR, B. A., LL. B., Khan Bahadur, *ed.* : Lahore. Was Pres., Lahore Municipal Committee; Member of Legislative Assembly, Punjab, for years, now its speaker. Is also Advocate, High Court, Lahore. *Pub. The Criminal Law Journal of India*, etc. *Ad.* 3, Durand Road, Lahore.

SHANKAR, UDAY, A. R. C. A., dancer of world repute and chief exponent of ancient Indian dancing cult, *b.* 1900, *ed.* : Royal College of Arts, London, graduated with Hons. Joined Anna Pavlova as partner for Indian ballets created by him and toured with her giving displays throughout Europe and America. Started independently in 1925 and achieved success and fame in Europe as an Indian dancer of exceptional merit. Returned to India 1930, toured this country extensively and formed a company of his own with a purely Oriental colourful Orchestra with which he created an unprecedented name in India, Europe and America. In 1939 founded the Uday Shankar India Culture Centre in Almora with the help of individuals, princes and the Govt. It provides courses in the Arts in a new method based on India's cultural, spiritual and artistic heritage and is attracting students from all over the country. *Ad.* U. I. C. C., Almora.

SHASTRI, SHANKAR, Daivajna- mukutalankar Pandit Jyotirmartand, astrologer, astronomer and landlord, *b.* Dec. 19, 1884, *m.* Annapurnabai,

- ed* : Hosritti. *Pub. Bhamini Deepaka, Kalachandrika, Tajakasara*, etc. in Sanskrit relating to astrology and astronomy. Author of *Indian Calendar Reform* published in *What India thinks* by C. Roberts of Calcutta, and of *History of Canopus and Ursa Major* in English. *Ad.* Haveri, Dharwar District, Bombay.
- SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTR**, M. A., B. Sc., B. T., Ph. D., M. O. L., Litt. Hum., Vidyasagar, Sastravachaspati, I. E. S. ; Prof., Presidency College, Cal., since 1912 ; was Principal, Hugly College, & of Rajshahi College. *b.* 1885, *ed* : Lahore, Oxford, Paris & Bonn. Was delegate to International Congress of Philosophy, Bologna ; has lectured at Rome, Geneva, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Toronto, etc. Has written on philosophy, education and social subjects. *Ad.* 3, Multan Road, Lahore.
- SIKKIM**, Ruler of, (See p. 222).
- SINGH, DURGA NARAYAN**, Major, Raja of Tirwa, *b.* 1896, *ed* : Mayo College. Is a landlord of U. P. Was President, Hindu Mahasabha, A.-I. Suddhi Sabha, Kshattriya Sabha (U.P.), Provincial Social Conference, Depressed Classes Confce. Member, U.P. Liberal League ; Minister, U.P. Govt. ; Joined army, became Major, 1936. Has travelled widely. *Ad.* Tirwa, Farrukhabad (U.P.).
- SINGH, GAYA PRASAD**, B. L., Pleader, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) ; *ed* : Muzaffarpur, Patna and Calcutta ; was a Deputy Magistrate and Collector, but later joined the Bar ; was member of the Municipal Board ; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-34 ; Founder-Member of the Aero Club of India and Burma ; a Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association ; a Member of the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad and G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur. Presided over many Conferences in India and Burma. *Pub.* Khaddar (Name Protection) Act 1934, passed by the Central Legislature ; *Pictorial Kashmir, Ad.* Muzaffarpur (Bihar).
- SINGH, MAHARAJ, KUNWAR SIR**, M. A., C. I. E., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1878, *ed* : Harrow, Oxford, London, Joined I. C. S., 1904. Was Magistrate and Collector ; Secy. to U. P. Govt. ; Commissioner, Allahabad and Benares. Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, 1931. Agent-General to the Govt. of India in South Africa, Home Member, U. P. Govt. 1935-7. Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow Univ. 1941. Is member, Legislative Assembly, U. P., since 1937. Has issued reports on position of Indians in several British colonies. *Ad.* Lucknow.
- SINGHANIA, LALA PADAMPAT**, M.L.A., *b.* 1905. Governing Director, Juggilal Kamlapat Group of Mills, Cawnpore. A great pioneer of Textile, Jute, Sugar, Hosiery and Oil Industries and an ardent believer in developing all the industrial prospects of U. P. and of the whole country. His latest acquisitions are Steel, Cardboard, Plywood and Plastic Product Industries. Is a great philanthropist and public worker and helps several social, educational, literary, and political associations. Has founded Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, U. P. ; Ex-President, All-India Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, All-India Marwari Federation and All-India Vaish Mahasabha ; Chairman, U. P. Industrial Financing Corpn. *Ad.* Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.
- SINGH ROY, BIJOY PRASAD, SIR**, M. A., B. L., *b.* 1894, *ed* : Calcutta. Was member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and secured King's Commission as 2nd Lieutenant. Joined Calcutta High Court Bar, 1924 ; was Councillor, Calcutta Municipality ; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust ; Vice-President, British Indian Association ; Revenue Minister, Bengal, from 1937 to Dec., 1941. *Ad.* 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M. A., B. L., b. 1889, ed : Patna and Calcutta. Joined Patna Bar. Was General Secy., Bihar Congress Committee for many years ; was member of Council of State and of Central Assembly. Became member, Bihar Legislative Assembly, and later, Finance Minister, Bihar Govt. *Ad.* Peiawan, Aurangabad, Gaya.

SINHA, LORD AROON KUMAR, 2nd Baron of Raipur, Bar-at-Law, b. 1887, ed : London. Takes great interest in social matters. Is a Liberal in politics. Is keen on raising an army in Bengal for defence. *Ad.* 7, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYAN, Raja Bahadur, B. A., M. L. C., of Nashipur, b. 1888 ; ed : Calcutta. Is a big zemindar of Bengal. Was Minister, Bengal Government, 1928-29. Is an elected member of the Bengal Legislative Council since 1926 and the Leader of the Progressive Party in the present Council. Was President, British Indian Assoc. and a Trustee of the Indian Museum. President, Indian Art School, Ballygunge Girls' College, etc., Vice-President, All-India Cow Conference Assoc., Cal. Citizens Assoc., Bengal Olympic Assoc., Cal. Deaf and Dumb School, Hindu Mission, and Aheeritola Sptg. Club. Is connected as Director or Patron with some Coal, Sugar and Insurance concerns. Was member, F. B. Ry. Local Advisory Comtee., Royal Statutory Commission and Bengal Board of Censors. *Ad.* 54, Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M. A., M. L. C., Proprietor, Srinagar Raj, b. 24th September, 1898, ed : Monghyr, Purnea, Calcutta. Elected to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and Asiatic Society of Bengal, in 1922 ; Bihar & Orissa Research Society, 1924 ; and to the Fellowship of the Royal Society for the encouragement

of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce, etc., 1928 ; M. L. A., 1924-30. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly, 1925 ; elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928. Elected M. L. C. (Bihar) in 1937. District Commissioner for Darbhanga of the Boys Scout Association from 1937 ; Member of the Bihar Sanskrit Convocation and of its Council from 1937 ; Dy. Leader of the Coalition Party in the Bihar Legislative Council from 1937 ; Commissioner, Purnea Municipality ; Member, Purnea District Board, 1924-27 ; President, Social and Religious Department of the Maithil Sammelana ; visited Europe, 1930-31. *Pub. The Place of Videha in the Ancient and the Medieval India ; Discovery of Bengali Dramas in Nepal, etc.* An Editor of the *Barhut Inscriptions* in 1926. *Ad.* "Srinagar Darbar", Srinagar, Dt. Purnea (Bihar).

SINHA, SACHCHIDANANDA, Bar-at-Law, D. Litt., b. 1871, ed : Calcutta, Patna, London. Joined Calcutta High Court, 1898, and Patna High Court, 1916. Is Vice-Chancellor of Patna University. Was member, Central Assembly, and Finance Member, Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, 1921-26. Has founded and edits *Hindusthan Review*. Has delivered convocation addresses. Is a keen political worker and educationist. *Ad.* Sinha Library Road, Patna.

SINHA, SHRI KRISHNA, M. L. A., Premier of Bihar in the Congress regime, b. 1888, ed : Patna. Joined Bar, 1915. Came to lead the Swaraj Party, Bihar and Orissa, 1927, after having given up practice in 1921. Was in the Central Assembly for a time, and was Chairman, Monghyr District Board. Has suffered imprisonment. *Ad.* Maur, Barbigaha (Monghyr).

SIQUEIRA, T. N., S. J., b. Bombay, Feb. 19, 1899, ed : Bombay and Madras University, M. A. Joined

Society of Jesus 1919 for the Vice-province of Madura; besides the time spent in religious and theological training, has spent eight years teaching English at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, one at St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah, and five at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; now at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; was for some time editor of *The New Review*, Calcutta. *Pub. The Education of India*, and numerous articles in journals such as *Anthropos* (Vienna), *The Month* (London), *Teaching* (Bombay). *Ad.* St. Joseph's College, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

SIRCAR, NILRATAN, SIR, M. A., M. D., LL. D., D. C. L., *b.* 1861, *ed.*: Calcutta. Was Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and member, (Old) Legis. Council, Bengal. One of the founders of Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta. Is Chairman, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Tuberculosis Hospital, Jadabpur, etc. Is also an industrialist. Is a leading consulting physician of Calcutta. *Ad.* 7, Short Street, Calcutta.

SIRCAR, NRIPENDRA NATH, SIR, M. A., B. L., K. C. S. I., Bar-at-Law, *ed.*: Calcutta and London. Started practice in Bihar, next joined Govt. service. Left after 8 years. Went to England and returned as Barrister. Joined Calcutta High Court. Became Advocate-General, Bengal, 1929-34. Law Member, Govt. of India, 1934-39. Was delegate to R. T. Conference. Takes interest in Hindu Mahasabha movement. Was a prominent figure at the Leaders' Conference at Bombay in March, 1941. *Ad.* 36/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

SIRMOOR, Ruler of, H. H. LT. MAHARAJA RAJENDRA PRAKASH BAHADUR, *b.* 1912, *ed.*: privately, ascended gaddi 1938. The Raj is a collateral branch of the house of Bhati Rajputs of Jaisalmer. The Maharaja has introduced many

reforms in his State. He has set up a Council of State, created a High Court, and formed a Rural Development Board, whose duties cover banking, marketing, education, industries, etc. Schools have been opened. Dispensaries and co-operative societies have been established. The State forces have seen service in Mesopotamia and Egypt. All the resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of H. M. in the present war.

SMITH, THOMAS, SIR, *b.* 1875. A well known business magnate of Upper India. Was President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce; member, U. P. Legislative Council. Fellow, Allahabad University; Managing Director, Cawnpore Muir Mills. Went to Geneva, 1925, as Employers' representative, to I. L. Conference. *Ad.* Westfield, Cawnpore.

SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M. A., I. E. S., *b.* 1893, *ed.*: Oxford, joined I. E. S. Was Chairman, Head-masters' Conference, 1939-40; is Principal, Raj Kumar College, Raipur. *Ad.* Raj Kumar College, Raipur (C. P.).

SOBHA SINGH, SIRDAR BAHADUR, O. B. E., *b.* 1890, *ed.*: Amritsar. Is a big contractor, mill owner, and zemindar. Is actively connected with several industrial concerns in Punjab. Was member, Delhi Municipal Committee, 1915-36, President, 1938. Has served as Chairman, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Was Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust, and member, Legislative Assembly, 1938, and of Council of State, 1939; member, Indian Accountancy Board; has given evidence before several committees; has served in Indian army, takes active interest in flying; has written on planning, industrial development, etc. Has founded the *Indian Accountant*. *Ad.* All, Queensway, New Delhi.

SODHBANS, SIRDAR PREM SINGH, F. L. A. A. (Lond.), R. A., Lahore, b. 20th. July 1885 at Gujra Khan, ed : Ramnagar and Bannu Served in army. A. L. A. A., London 1911, and Fellow 1922. Founder-Secretary of the Central Sikh League, 1919-22; President, Lahore Dist. Gurdwara Committee, 1920-21; Member, Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C., 1921-23; Vice-President and President, Lahore Congress Committee, and Member, A.-I. C. C., 1921-22. Founder and Editor, *Indian Accountant*, since 1922; Hony. Secretary, Indian Institute of Registered Accountants, Lahore, since 1923. Member, Executive Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1923-25 and 1937, and of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore and its Hony. Secretary since 1928, and of the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1932-33, '37-'41. Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, 1934-40; Member of N.-W. R. Advisory Committee, 1933-36. Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegate to 20th Session of the International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1936. President, Society of Registered Accounts in N. India, 1937-38; First Indian Delegate to 5th Internatl. Congress on Accounting, Berlin 1938; Member, Indian Accountancy Board, (Govt. of India), 1939-41; Member, Prices Control Board, Punjab, 1939-41. *Pub. Indian Accountant, Economic Planning of India, German Problem in Europe, India and League of Nations, Industrial Development of India, etc.* *Ad.* 7A, Nisbet Road, Lahore and Commercial Buildings, The Mall, Cawnpore.

SOMERVELL, THEODORE HOWARD, b. April 16, 1890, son of William Henry Somervell of Kendal, England, ed : Rugby School, Cambridge Univ. and University College Hospital, London. M. A., M. B., B. CH.

Cambridge, F. R. C. S. England. Capt., R. A. M. C., T. F. Served in B. E. F. 1915-18 (mentioned in despatches). Joined Mount Everest Expeditions 1922 and 1924, *m.* (in 1927) Margaret, *d.* of Sir James Hope Simpson. Three sons. Surgeon at, and since 1927 in charge of, Neyyoor Hospital, Travancore, under the London Missionary Society. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 1929 (silver) and 1938 (gold). *Pub. After Everest, Knife and Life in India*, and many articles on surgical subjects in Medical journals. Recreations : music, painting, mountaineering. *Ad.* Neyyoor, Travancore.

SPENCE, GEORGE HEMMING, SIR, M. A., C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., b. 1888, ed : Oxford; joined I. C. S., 1912. Was in the Punjab service first; transferred to Govt. of India. Is now Secretary, Government of India (Legislative Dept.). *Ad.* 8, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

SRINIVASAN, KASTURI, B. A., b. 1887; ed : Madras. Is a leading journalist of India. Managing Editor of *The Hindu*, Madras, President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Confe. *Ad.* Sabarmati, Mowbray's Road, Alwarpet, Madras.

SRIVASTAVA, JWALA PRASAD, SIR, M. Sc., A. M. S. T., A. I. C., D. Sc., D. Litt., M. L. A., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council since July, 1942, b. 1889; ed : Cawnpore, Allahabad and Manchester. Is a business magnate of U. P. Was member, Legislative Council (U. P.) 1926-39; is now member, U. P. Legislative Assembly. Was Minister for Education, U. P. 1931-37, later Minister for Finance. A landlord and Rais of Basti. *Ad.* Kailas, Cawnpore.

STEWART, H. E. SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., I. C. S., Governor of Bihar since Aug. 1939, b. Feb. 26, 1881, ed : Edinburgh University, *m.* Elsie, *d.* of Crandon Gill, 1914; I. C. S.

- 1911; Asst. Magistrate and Collector, U. P., 1912-18; Asst. Collector, Imperial Customs Service, 1919; Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, 1920; Collector of Customs, Rangoon, 1923, Madras (1925), Bombay (1928); Addl. Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1932; Secy. 1934; Member, Executive Council 1937; Actg. Governor of Bihar 1938. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Bihar.
- STONE, GILBERT, SIR**, Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1886, *ed.*: Cambridge and London. Practised in London at first; was member of certain committees in London; became puisne judge, Madras High Court. Is now Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court. Has written on mining law, insurance, history etc. *Ad.* High Court, Nagpur.
- STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M. A., C. I. E., Litt. Hum., b.** 1883, *ed.*: Oxford. Started life as school master; became Principal, Raj Kumar College, Raipur. Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer. Has written on education. *Ad.* Mayo College, Ajmer.
- SUBBARAYAN, PARAMASIVA, M. A., B. C. L., LL. D., b.** 1889; *ed.*: Madras and Oxford. Member, Madras Legislative Council for many years; was member, A.-I. C. C.; and M. L. A., Madras. Was Minister for Law, Madras Govt. Is President, Board of Control for Cricket in India and connected with sports associations. *Ad.* "Irrawady House", Hensman Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.
- SUBEDAR, MANU, B. A. (Bombay), B. Sc. (Econ.), London, Barrister-at-Law, ed.**: Bombay and London, Dakshin Fellow of the Elphinstone College, First Class Honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, London, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, James Taylor Scholar and Prizeman, London School of Economics. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University; Professor of Economics, Calcutta University; Partner of Lalji Naranji and Co.; official adviser on technical finance to several Indian States; Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932 and 1934, President, 1935; Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-39; Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee; wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Ad.* Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
- SUHRWARDY, HASSAN, SIR, Lt.-Col. M. D., F. R. C. S., D. P. H., D. Sc., LL. D., K.-i.-H. Medal, b.** 1884, *ed.*: Dacca, Calcutta, Edinburgh, Dublin, London. Led Indian Delegation, British Empire University Congress, Edinburgh 1931; was member, Bengal Public Service Commission; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1930-34. Is now Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. *Ad.* India Office, London.
- SUHRWARDY, ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, SIR, M. A., B. L., Bar-at-Law, b.** 1870, *ed.*: Dacca, Calcutta and London. Practised at Calcutta High Court, was later Judge. Was President, Railway Advisory Committee. *Ad.* 8, Wellesley First Lane, Calcutta.
- SUKTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM, M.A., Ph.D., K.-i.-H. medal, Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, b.** 1887, *ed.*: Cambridge and Berlin. Was Fellow, Bombay Univ., Hon. member, American Oriental Society, Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch). Founder-Member, Bharatiya Vidya-Bhavan. Was in Govt. service (Arch. Dept.). Is bringing out a critical edition of the *Mahabharata*, of which he is editor-in-chief. Has written several learned treatises. *Ad.* Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
- SURVE, DADASAHEB APPASA-**

- HEB, RAO BAHADUR**, b. 1908, *ed* : Bangalore. Is Prime Minister of Kolhapur State. Was Chief Secy. to the Maharaja for a time ; acted as Dewan, 1929-31. Appointed Dewan, 1931. Prime Minister, 1932. Attended two R. T. Conferences. President, State Council of Administration from 26.11.40. *Ad*. Premala House, Kolhapur (Residency).
- TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH**, C. I. E., the founder of the modern Indian school of painting and a picturesque and witty writer in Bengali, b. 1871, *ed* : Calcutta. Was Vice-Principal, Calcutta School of Arts. *Ad*. 5, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta.
- TAGORE, PRODYOT COOMAR**, SIR, MAHARAJA, K. C. I. E., b. 1873, *ed* : Calcutta and privately. Is Trustee, Victoria Memorial Hall and Indian Museum. Was member of Royal Asiatic Society, Calcutta. Was Sheriff of Calcutta. A leading citizen. *Ad*. Tagore Castle, Calcutta.
- TALCHER, KISHOR CHANDRA BIRBAR HARICHANDAN**, Raja of, b. 1880, *ed* : privately. Ascended gaddi 1891. The Raj is progressive and is conducted on modern lines. There are *Byabastha Parisads* with members elected. Compulsory education has been introduced in His Highness's State. There are numerous dispensaries, schools, etc.
- TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT**, B. A., LL. B., b. 1875, *ed* : Jubbulpore and Bombay. Began practising at Amraoti ; was President, Congress Committee, Amraoti, and Vice-President, Town Municipal Committee. Member, Legislative Council, C. P., 1917-20, President, 1935. Was Home Member, C.P. Govt. ; Acted as Governor, C. P., 1929 ; delegate to second R. T. Conference. *Ad*. Amraoti Road, Nagpur, C. P.
- TANNAM, MOHANLAL**, M. Com., Bar-at-Law, I. E. S., R. A., b. 1885, was Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1920-27 ; was Vice-President, Indian Econ. Soc. ; Fellow, Bombay University, member, Council of Indian Inst. of Bankers ; sometime Gen. Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore ; has written on banking, currency, etc. *Ad*. 1, Golf Road, Lahore.
- TASKER, THEODORE JAMES**, SIR, C. I. E., O. B. E., I. C. S., b. 1884, *ed* : Birmingham and Cambridge. Joined I. C. S. 1908. Was Under-Secretary, Madras Govt. ; District Magistrate, Bangalore, 1917-22 ; Commissioner of Coorg, 1923-26. Joined Hyderabad Service, Director-General of Revenue, 1927-35. Member of State Council, 1935. *Ad*. Begumpet, Hyderabad (Deccan).
- THAKURDAS, SIR PURSHOTAMDAS**, Kt., C. I. E., J. P., b. 30th May 1879 ; *ed* : Elphinstone College, Bombay ; *m*. Lady Dhankore. Joined Narandas Rajaram & Co. 1902, Senior Partner since 1908. President, East India Cotton Association Ltd. ; Chairman, Bombay Elec. Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd., Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Indian Radio & Cable Communication Ltd., etc. Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist, 1912 ; Hon. General Secretary & Treasurer, Famine Relief Fund, 1918-19 ; Member, Inchcape Committee 1922-23 ; Member, Council of State 1922-23 ; Central Legislative Assembly 1924-30 ; Member, Royal Commission on Currency & Exchange, 1926 ; President, Gujarat Relief Fund 1921-29. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber thrice. President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1928, Vice-Chairman, Banking Enquiry Committee 1930. Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference & Joint Parliamentary Committee 1932-35. Chairman of Panel of Unofficial Advisers, Indo-British Trade Negotiation 1936-38. Chairman, Economic Enquiry Committee, Bombay 1938 ; Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association.

- Director, Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India. *Ad.* Navsari Chamber, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
- TIWANA, MALIK KHIZAR HYAT KHAN**, Nawabzada, Major, M. L. A. (Punjab), *b.* 1900, *ed.* : Lahore ; has seen service in Great War and third Afghan War ; was President, Nat. Horse Breeding Society of India ; has received several medals ; was Manager, Kaira Estate. Is now Minister of Public Works, Punjab Government. *Ad.* Lahore.
- TIWANA, UMAR HYAT KHAN AL-HAJ**, MAJOR-GENERAL, NAWAB MALIK, SIR, G. B. E., K. C. I. E., M. V. O., A. D. C. to His Majesty, *b.* 1874 ; *ed.* : Lahore. Received Honorary Commission in 18th K. G. O. Lancers. Has served in Somaliland, France, Mesopotamia, Tibet and Afghanistan, mentioned in despatches. Attended Delhi War Conference and served on Esher Committee. Attended King Edward's Coronation, Durbar and Silver Jubilee celebrations. Was member, Council of State and served on the Secy. of State for India's Council 1929-34. Is a big zeminder of the Punjab. *Ad.* Kaira, dist. Shahpur, Punjab.
- TONK**, Ruler of, (See p. 222).
- TRAVANCORE**, Ruler of, (See p. 222).
- TRAVANCORE, MARTANDA VARMA**, H. H. the Elaya Raja of, *b.* 1922, is still a student. Is a lover of sports, horses etc. Is Hony. Lt.-Col., H. H. Maharaja's Bodyguard. Is Chief Scout, Travancore Boy Scouts Association. *Ad.* Trivandrum, Travancore.
- TRICAMJEE, MATHOORADAS**, B. A., Mayor of Bombay, *b.* 31st Aug., 1894 ; *ed.* : Bombay University, B. A. in History and Economics, 1914. Took to social service under Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. Worked in the Satyagraha Office established for resisting the Rowlett Bills, 1919. For some time Treasurer and then Secretary. Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1920-21 and onwards. Secretary, Swaraj Sabha. Secretary and one of the Trustees, Tilak Swaraj Fund. Entered the Corporation, 1923. Resigned, 1925, owing to ill-health. Member of the Congress Working Committee for some time, 1930. Sentenced to imprisonment twice in the civil disobedience movement, 1930 and 1932. One of the organizers of the Congress session held in Bombay, 1934. Re-entered the Corporation, 1935. Chairman of the Rent Enquiry Committee of Provincial Government, 1938. Leader of the Congress Municipal Party, 1939-40. Fellow of the Bombay University. Mayor of Bombay, 1940-41. *Pub.* in Gujarati *Mahatma Gandhimi-Vichar Srishti*, the first book on Gandhiji in Gujarati, 1919, and *Marukunja*, a T. B. patient's handbook.
- TRIPURA**, Ruler of, (See p. 224).
- TRIVEDI, CHANDULAL MADHAV-LAL**, B. A., O. B. E., C. I. E., I. C. S., *b.* 1893, *ed.* : Bombay and Oxford. Joined I. C. S., 1917. Served as Asst. Commissioner of C. P. Was Deputy Secy., Govt. of India ; Secy., Govt. of India Organization Committee ; Commissioner, Berar 1935 and of Chattisgarh Div. 1937 ; ex-Chief Secretary to C. P. Govt. *Ad.* Nagpur.
- TWYNAM, H. E. SIR HENRY JOSEPH**, B. A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of C. P. and Berar, *b.* 1887, *ed.* : London, Manchester and Rouen. Posted as Asst. Magistrate, Bengal 1910 ; Secy., Employment and Labour Bureau 1919 ; Vice-President, Oooch Behar Regency Council ; Revenue and Irrigation Secy., Bengal ; Commr. of Presidency and Chittagong Divs. 1933-35. Was Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal. Acted as Governor of Assam 1939. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, C. P. and Berar.
- TYABJI, MRS. KHADIJASHUFFI**, M. L. A., J. P., *b.* 1885, was nomi-

nated member, Bombay Corporation ; was President, Bombay Presy. Moslem Ladies Educ. Conf. (Poona) 1926. Was Vice-Pres., National Council of Women in India, and of Social Service League. Is actively connected with several Bombay institutions. *Ad.* Oomar Mansion, Warden Road, Bombay.

TYSON, GEOFFREY WILLIAM, b. 1898 ; *ed.* : London. Was in R. N. R. Took to journalism. Was with a London News Agency first. Came out as Asst. Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta. Is now its Editor. *Pub.* *Danger in India*, and various contributions. Literary pseudonym, Geoffrey Irwin. *Ad.* 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR), Ruler of, (See p. 226).

USMAN, MAHOMED, SIR, B. A., Khan Bahadur, K.-i-H. medal, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council since July, 1942, *b.* 1884 ; *ed.* : Madras. Was President, Muthialpet Moslem Anjuman, Madras ; member of Publicity Board, of Excise Licensing Board and of Town Planning Trust. Was member, Madras Municipal Corporation for years. Sheriff of Madras ; Member, Executive Council, Madras Govt., 1925-34 ; President, Moslem Educ. Assoc. of S. I. (1925-35). Acted as Governor, Madras 1934. *Ad.* Teynampet Gardens, Mylapore, Madras.

VARADACHARIAR, SRINIVASH, The Hon. Mr. Justice, B. A., B. L., Rao-Bahadur, *b.* 1881, *ed.* : Madras. Joined Madras High Court as Vakil, 1905. Appointed Judge, High Court, 1934. Is now Judge, Federal Court of India, Delhi. Edited *Madras Law Journal* for a time. *Ad.* New Delhi.

VARMA, JAIKRISHNA NAGARDAS, B. A., LL. B. (Bom.), M. Sc., Econ. (London), Bar-at-Law, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London ; Dewan, Lunawada State since 1936. *b.* at Broach (Gujarat)

May 26, 1894 ; *m.* Kunjlila *nee* Thakkar December, 1924, *ed.* : Wilson College, Bombay ; The Hon. Inn of Court, the Middle Temple, London ; and the School of Economics, London. Secretary, The Bombay Industrial Mills, Ltd., Bombay, and the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd., Hathras (1922-23) ; Advocate, *o. s.* High Court, Bombay (1924-36). Part-time Professor of Mercantile Law, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay (1926) ; Joint-Secretary, Shri Sahitya Sansad, 1934-36. *Pub.* *The Constitutional Law of India and England (in English)* ; *History of the Indian National Congress, Parts 1-2, Mahatma Gandhiji's Life, Varma-ni Vividh Vartao and Laxmini Sadi* (in Gujarati) ; Awarded Coronation Medal, May, 1937 ; Title of "Rajya-Vallabh" conferred, Oct. 1937. *Ad.* Lunawada (via Godhra).

VARMA, SUKHDEO PRASAD, B. A., Bar-at-Law, Judge of the Patna High Court since 1934, *b.* 14th Jan. 1885 ; son of Babu Sant Prasad, Senior Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector ; *m.* in 1899 J. Varma, has three sons and two daughters ; *ed.* : Muzaffarpur, Delhi ; Presidency College, Calcutta. B. A., London. After graduation proceeded to England ; called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1910. Started practice as an advocate at Muzaffarpur 1910, in 1912 he moved to Patna as Lecturer in the Patna Law College, a post which he held for eight years and also joined the District Bar ; transferred his practice to High Court at Patna on its establishment in 1916 ; in 1924 officiated as Assistant Government Advocate and in 1932 as Government Advocate of the Patna High Court. A keen tennis player and an excellent hand at chess. *Ad.* Frazer Cross Road, Patna.

VASWANI, T. L., socio-religious worker, *b.* 1879. Served as Principal

successively of Dyal Sing College, Lahore, Victoria College, Cooh Behar & Mahindra College, Patiala. His address as India's representative at the Welt-Congress (World Congress of Religions), Berlin 1909 aroused deep interest in Indian thought and religion. Resigned from Patiala 1918 to devote himself exclusively to service of God and man, founded the Mira Movement in Education, the purpose of which is to unfold the seed of new life—the life of simplicity and service, purity and prayer, set up 8 Ashramas at Rajpur (Dehra Dun), Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi, and is now engaged, abandoning all secular work, in endless quest for a direct knowledge of God. A great orator, voluminous writer and intuitive poet. *Pub. Temple of Freedom ; Secret of Asia ; Builders of Tomorrow ; My Motherland ; Krishna, the Saviour ; Atmajnan ; Krishna's Flute ; In the Sikh Sanctuary ; Religion and Culture ; Apostles of Freedom ; Voices ; A Pilgrim's Faith ; Sri Ramakrishna ; Voice of Aryavarta : Spirit of Hindu Culture ; Bodhi Dharma ; Youth and the Coming Renaissance ; Wisdom of the Rishis ; Glimpses ; Quest ; Diary of a Disciple ; Youth and the Nation ; Witness of the Ancient ; Ancient Murali ; Awake, Young India ! ; The Divine Spark ; My Master ; The Aryan Ideal ; The Message of the Birds : Desert Voices ; Birthright ; India's Adventure ; The Vision of India ; What the Gita means to me ; The Gita's call to a World in Chaos ; &c.* Some of these have been translated into different languages. *Ad. Krishta Kunj, Karachi.*

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M. A., B. L., Advocate, High Court, Madras, founder-editor, *Bharata Mani*, a cultural Tamil monthly, and a well known essayist in English, *b. June 10, 1891.* Founded in 1938 *Markandeya ashram* for rural reconstruction

and cultural renaissance. Toured North India in 1933 and 1936 at the invitation of Benares Hindu and Allahabad Universities. In recognition of his services to Indian literary renaissance was presented with an ivory shield and *sadra* by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Poeta. *Pub. Paper Boats ; Murugan, the Tiller ; Kandam, the Patriot, Satadharan and other Stories ; etc. Ad. Svetaranya Ashrama, Mylapore, Madras.*

VISWANATH, BHAGAVATULA, Rao Bahadur, F. I. C. (London), Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, *ed :* at Vizianagaram. Assistant Chemist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore, till 1923 ; Agricultural Chemist to Government of Madras, 1923-34 ; Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, since 1934 ; Joint Director, 1935 and Director since 1935. President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37. President, Agric. Section, Indian Science Congress 1937. Vice-President, Indian Society of Soil Science, and Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938. Foundation Fellow of National Institute of Sciences, India ; Indian Academy of Sciences ; Indian Chemical Society. *Pub.* Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilization of agricultural products and wastes. *Ad. Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.*

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ SIR VIJAYA, of Benares States (U. P.), *b. 1905, ed :* Ajmer and U. K. Has travelled widely. Is an M. L. A. Was Minister, U. P. Govt., 1937. Is a renowned cricket player and captained Indian XI, which went to U. K. in 1936. The Maharaja, who is known in the sporting world as "Vizy", excels in tennis as well and holds an unbroken record. Is Liberal in politics. Is a well-known big-

game hunter and has bagged more than a hundred tigers.

WADIA, P. A., b. 16th December 1878, *ed*: Bombay University, took M. A. 1900; Fellow, Elphinstone College 1902; Professor, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, 1903-06; Deccan College 1906 and 1910-11; Elphinstone College 1909; Wilson College, 1913-39; Hon. Prof., Wilson College and Khalsa College from 1939. *Pub. Philosophers and the French Revolution; An Introduction to Iwanhoe; Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; A History of India; Wealth of India and Money and Money Market in India*—in collaboration with G. N. Joshi; *Gandhi—a dialogue in interpretation*. *Ad.* Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, SOPHIA, Theosophist, lecturer & writer; Founder of the P.E.N. All-India Centre. b. 1901, *ed*: Paris, Columbia Univ., New York City. Associated with United Lodge of Theosophists, Bombay. Edits 'The Indian P. E. N.' & 'The Aryan Path.' Twice represented India at International P. E. N. Congresses, at Barcelona and Buenos Aires. *Pub. The Brotherhood of Religions; Preparation for Citizenship*. *Ad.* 'Aryasangha', 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WALCHAND HIRACHAND, b. 1882, *ed*: Sholapur and Bombay. Is a leading business magnate of Bombay. Is a very big contractor; has constructed railway lines, bridges, power houses, military barracks, water supplies, etc. Is interested in sugar and pipe manufacturing, and agriculture; was President, Indian Merchants' Chamber; of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva; led Indian delegation to Congress of

International Chamber of Commerce sessions at Berlin, Paris etc. Is Chairman, the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Premier Construction Co., Ltd. Is trying to establish shipyard and manufacture shipping materials and build ships and aircraft in India.

WASSOODEW, KESHOWRAO BALKRISHNA, B. A., LL. B., b. 1888, *ed*: Bombay. Joined Provincial Civil Service, 1907. Was Deputy Coll., Asst. Sess. Judge, Dt. Judge; is now Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court. *Ad.* 46/C, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WAVELL, GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD PERCIVAL, G. C. B. 1941; K. C. B. cr. 1939; C. B. 1935; C. M. G. 1919; M. C., Commander-in-Chief in India. b. May 1883; s. of late Major-General A. G. Wavell, C. B. m. 1915 Eugénie Marie, O. C. of late Col. Owen Quirk, C. B., D. S. O.; one s., three d.; *ed*: Winchester Coll.; R. M. C., Sandhurst; Staff College. Appd. the Black Watch 1901; served S. African War (medal with 4 clasps); Indian Frontier 1908 (medal with clasp); European War 1914-8; served in France 1914-6 (wounded, M. C.), as Military Attaché with Russian Army in Caucasus, Oct. 1916—June 1917 (Orders of St. Vladimir and St. Stanislas), and with Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917-20; B. G. G. S. XX Corps 1918-9, B. G. G. S., E. E. F. 1919-20; Brevet Lieut.-Col. 1917; Colonel 1921; Major-General 1933; Lieut.-General 1938; General 1940; Commander, 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot 1930-4; A. D. C. to the King 1932-8; Commdr., 2nd. Division, Aldershot 1935-7; Commanded Troops in Palestine and Trans-Jordan 1937-8; G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command 1938-9; G. O. C.-in-C., Middle East 1939-41; Commander-in-Chief in India July 1941—Jany. 1942; Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South-West Pacific Area, Jany.-Mar. 1942; re-

- appd. C.-in-C. in India, Mar. 1942 ; Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath ; Commander, Legion of Honour ; Order of the Nile ; Order of W1 Nahda. *Pub. The Palestine Campaigns*, 1928 ; *Allenby*, 1940 ; *Generals and Generalship*, 1941. Recreations : Hunting, Golf, Shooting. Club : United Services. *Ad.* Simla ; New Delhi.
- WAZIR HASAN, SAHYID, SIR, B.A., LL. B., *ed* : Allahabad and Aligarh. Has practised as Advocate ; was Secy. A.-I. Moslem League ; helped in bringing about Hindu-Moslem unity pact of 1916 ; was Judicial Commissioner, Oudh ; became Chief Judge, Oudh Court, 1933. *Ret.* 1934. Takes interest in political welfare of countrymen. *Ad.* Wazir Hassan Road, Lucknow.
- WELLONS, RALPH DILLINGHAM, M. A., Ph. D., *b.* 1891 ; *ed* : U. S. A. Is Principal, Lucknow Christian College. Interested in mission work and education. *Pub. The Control of Union Mission Colleges. Ad.* Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.
- WIJEWARDENE, DON RICHARD, B. A., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1886 ; *ed* : Colombo and Cambridge. Is Chairman and Managing Director of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, Ltd., proprietors of the *Ceylon Daily News* (English Morning), *Ceylon Observer* (English Evening and Sunday), *Dinamina* (Sinhalese Daily), *Silumina* (Sinhalese Sunday), and *Thinakaran* (Tamil Daily). *Ad.* Colombo, Ceylon.
- WIJEYWARDENE, THE HON. EDWIN ARTHUR LEWIS, *b.* 1887, *ed* : Colombo. Joined Colombo Bar. Was Advocate, Supreme Court ; Deputy Public Trustee ; Pub. Trustee ; Solicitor-General and Actg. Attorney-General. Is Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Colombo. *Ad.* "Neston", Gregory's Road, Colombo.
- WILES, GILBERT, SIR, M. A., K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., *b.* 1880 ; *ed* : Cambridge. Entered I. C. S., 1904 ; was Asst. Col. and Asst. Pol. Agent, Superintendent, Land Records ; Deputy Secy., Home Dept. ; Secy., Gen. Dept. and Finance Dept. Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board ; Chairman, Port Trust, Bombay ; Chief Secy, Govt. of Bombay. Is now Adviser to Governor of Bombay. *Ad.* The Secretariat, Bombay.
- WYLIE, SIR FRANCIS VERNER, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., formerly Governor of Central Provinces and Berar, *b.* Aug. 9, 1891, *ed* : Royal School, Dungannon and Dublin University, *m.* Kathleen Byrne 1923 ; I. C. S., 1914 : Asst. Commissioner, Punjab, 1915 ; I. A. R. O., 1916-19 ; served in the Foreign and Political Departments of the Govt. of India in various capacities 1919-37.
- WYNNE, ROBERTSON FREDERICK, B. A., I. C. S., *b.* 1885 ; *ed* : London and Dublin. Joined I. C. S. Was Settlement Officer ; Secy., Board of Revenue, Commr., 1930-37, *Ret.* 1937. Is Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bengal. *Ad.* 4, Alipur Park Road, Calcutta.
- YAKUB, MOHAMMED, MAULVI SIR, *b.* 1879 ; *ed* : Aligarh Moslem Univ. ; President, All-India Muslim League Annual Session, 1927 (Calcutta) ; Pres., Legis. Assembly. President, All-India Palestine Conference ; Moslem League (U. P.) ; has acted as Commerce and Industries Member, Govt. of India ; has been Chairman of Moradabad Municipal and Dt. Boards ; is a nominated member of the Council of State ; now Reforms Advisor to the Nizam's Govt. and Deputy President of Hyderabad Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* Mustafa Lodge, Hyderabad (Deccan).
- YAMIN KHAN, SIR MOHAMMED, B. A., C. I. E., M. L. A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1888, *ed* : Meerut, Aligarh and London. Joined Meerut Bar 1914 ; was member of Meerut Municipal Board ; later Vice-Chairman and Chairman 1916-33. During the last

war was Secy. to U. P. Special War Fund, District War League, Soldiers Comforts Committee, etc. Member, Court and Executive Council of Muslim Univ., Aligarh. Has been Member, Central Assembly 1920-28, again since 1926. Was Member, Council of State 1924-5. In the Assembly was Leader of United India Party 1931-4 and of Democratic Party 1937-8. Member, Statutory Rly. Board and Reserve Bank Committees of the Jt. Parliamentary Comte. in London 1933. Non-official Visitor to Andaman Island 1936. Member, Aliens' Advisory Comte. 1940-41. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. C. I. E. in 1931. Knighthood in 1936. *Ad.* Kothi Junnui Nishan, Meerut.

YUSUF, MOHAMUD ISMAIL, SIR, has founded Ismail College (Bombay), Marine College, Seamen's Orphanage, several schools and charities. Is Hony. Mag., Novha Island. A big landholder in Bombay. Was one time director, Bombay Steam Navigation Co. *Ad.* Novha House, Queen's Road, Bombay.

ZAFAR ALI, SIR MIRZA, KHAN BAHADUR, B. A., LL. B., b. 1870, ed : Lahore. Joined Govt. service

1893 and served in several capacities. Was Dt. and Sessions Judge; appointed Judge, Lahore High Court, 1920. *Ret.* 1930. *Ad.* 5, Davies Road, Lahore.

ZAFRULLA KHAN, CHAUDHURI SIR MUHAMMAD, THE HON. JUSTICE, B. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, K. C. S. I., Judge, Federal Court of India (on deputation), b. 1893 ; ed : Lahore and London. Joined Sialkot Bar; later, Lahore High Court, 1916-36. Was member, Legis. Council, Punjab 1926-35; was law lecturer, Univ. Law College, Lahore; delegate to all R. T. Conferences; Delegate to Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933. President, All-India Moslem League, 1931. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1932; Law Member, 1939. *Pub. Indian Cases*, etc. *Ad.* 6, King Edward Rd., New Delhi.

ZAIDI, BASHIR HUSSAIN, SYED, C. I. E., B. A., Bar-at-Law, b. 1893, ed : Delhi, Cambridge and London. Entered Rampur State Service, 1930; became Judge, State High Court; was Pol. Minister and tempy. Chief Minister, 1933. Became Chief Minister, 1936. Attended R. T. Conf. 1932. *Ad.* Rampur, (U. P.)

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